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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

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BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE THOUGHT OF THE PRESENT TIME

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REVISED AND APPROVED BY THE MOST EMINENT HISTORIANS, SCHOLARS, AND STATESMEN OF THE DAY

VOLUME XVII

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SHEDD, John Graves, merchant, was born in Alstead, N. H., July 20, 1850, son of William and Abigail (Wallace) Shedd. He was a descendant of Daniel Shedd who came from England about 1642 and settled in Braintree, Mass.; the line from Daniel and his second wife Elizabeth, being through their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth; their son Daniel and his wife Abagail; their son William and his wife Mary Tarbell; their son William and his wife Elizabeth Parker and their son Silas and his wife Polly Williams, who were the grandparents of John G. Shedd. Reared on a farm he received his education in the public schools of Alstead and Langdon, N. H., and in 1867 began his business career as clerk in a grocery store in Bellows Falls, Vt., receiving $1.50 a week and board. Later he was similarly employed in stores in his native town and in Rutland, Vt. In 1872 he decided to seek his fortune in the West. Going to Chicago, Ill., he determined to secure a position in the largest store in the city and found that it was conducted by Field, Leiter & Co. He called on Marshall Field and when that merchant prince inquired of him what he could sell replied "any kind of goods in the store every day." Mr. Field promptly engaged him, starting him at $10 a week as stock-keeper and salesman. His ability, integrity and industry so impressed his employer that he was promoted rapidly and in 1876 he became head of the lace and embroidery department. The talent he displayed for analyzing conditions and for skillful merchandising induced Mr. Field soon afterwards to make him the head of not one but a half dozen departments and this promotion was followed by his appointment as general merchandise manager, a position of the largest responsibility, entailing the oversight of the buying as well as the selling of millions of dollars worth of goods annually. In 1881 the firm became Marshall Field & Co. and in 1893 Mr. Shedd was admitted to a partnership. Upon the incorporation of the business in 1901 he was made vice-president second in rank only to Mr. Field himself. About this time, however, Mr. Field began to withdraw from active participation in the business of the firm and the burden of management fell on Mr. Shedd's shoulders and on the death of Mr. Field in 1906 he succeeded him as president. This position he retained until Dec. 31, 1922, when he retired and became honorary chairman of the board. To the business acumen of John G. Shedd is attributed the marvelous growth of Marshall Field & Co. from Chicago's largest store in the 1870's to its position as one of the greatest wholesale and retail dry goods establishments in the world, with an annual business of more than $150,000,000. At the time of his death it employed nearly 25,000 persons and carried more than a million articles of merchandise and on special days more than 300,000 customers visited the retail department alone. There were forty-five acres of floor space in the retail building in Chicago and the electrical power consumed would serve a city of 150,000 inhabitants. To deliver goods motor trucks cover 350 square miles daily. Mr. Shedd early introduced the policy of manufacturing a large part of the merchandise sold over the Marshall Field counters, an innovation which afforded unlimited scope for the exercise of creative talent in originating exclusive designs and for maintaining and advancing the Marshall Field idea of better quality. The corporation owned large factories at Spray, Draper and Leaksville, N. C., and at Fieldale, Va., for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods; at Zion City, Ill., for making laces, curtains, handkerchiefs and bedspreads and in Chicago itself for the manufacture of miscellaneous merchandise. In the fifty years of its history the growth of the business was continuous and not an employe was discharged for lack of work or because of depressed business conditions. From the head of the establishment to the most humble employe the basic policy, as expressed in the words of Marshall Field, was "To do the right thing, at the right time, in the right way; to do some things better than they were ever done before; to eliminate errors; to know both sides of the question; to be courageous; to be an example; to work for love of the work; to anticipate requirements; to develop resources; to recognize no impediments; to master circumstances; to act from reason rather than from rule; to be satisfied with nothing short of perfection." Mr. Shedd's business policy was to offer the public merchandise that was not only serviceable but if possible of better quality than could be obtained elsewhere; always to satisfy his customers, no matter at what cost or inconvenience, believing that satisfied customers are the best advertisers of a business; and to treat his employes with greatest consideration in order to win their loyalty and cooperation. He was the first merchant in Chicago to introduce the Saturday half-holiday and he advocated healthful recreation for both employers and employees, setting aside a large

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section of one floor for that purpose. The recreational facilities include reading rooms, music and rest rooms, medical room, with nurses always on duty, educational motion pictures, a choral society of 150 members, a baseball league and a gymnasium. There are also lunch rooms and cafeterias which serve an average of 3,000 employes daily and an academy is maintained for boys and girls employed in the store, its diploma being equivalent to that awarded a high school graduate. In addition to being executive head of Marshall Field & Co., Mr. Shedd was a director of the Commonwealth Edison Co.; the Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads; the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Merchants Loan and Trust Co., of Chicago; the National Bank of Commerce, N. Y.; the Baldwin Locomotive Co., and the First State Pawners Society of Illinois, and trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York and the American Surety Co. He was the first president of the Chicago Association of Commerce and served in many civic and charity organizations. He was one of the originators of the "plan of Chicago," and a member of the plan commission. A patron of art and music he was one of the principal supporters of both in Chicago. He made large donations to various institutions, among the gifts of his later years being one of $125,000 to the Y. M. C. A., $50,000 each to the Y. W. C. A., the Art Institute of Chicago and Smith College, a public library for his native town of Alstead, N. H., and $3,000,000 for a salt water aquarium at Grant Park, Chicago. He was a member of the Kenwood Evangelical Church and was a Republican in politics. A man of rare constructive genius and steadfast purpose, Mr. Shedd not only developed the business with which he was associated for more than half a century into one of the largest of its kind in the world but rendered notable service in the upbuilding of Chicago. Wise, prudent, courageous and forward looking his counsel was sought on all civic affairs of large importance. He observed the highest morality and was universally honored and esteemed. His formula for success and the guiding principles of his long and useful life were expressed in a motto hanging in his office which stressed courtesy, sincerity, diligence and punctuality and concluded with the admonition "to be satisfied with nothing short of perfection." He was married May 15, 1878, to Mary R., daughter of Dr. Winslow B. Porter, of Walpole, N. H. and they had two children: Laura A., wife of Charles Hodgdon Schweppe, and Helen M., wife of Kersey Coates Reed. Mr. Shedd died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 22, 1926.

ESTAUGH, Elizabeth Haddon, pioneer, was born in London, England, in 1683, the daughter of John Haddon, a Quaker blacksmith and maker of anchors. She was the heroine of one of Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn." The known facts of her life are that she came to America alone at the age of eighteen, with a power of attorney from her father, to claim certain lands in Gloucester county, New Jersey, which her father had purchased. Upon reaching her destination she decided to live permanently on her New Jersey estate. In an unbroken forest some distance from her nearest neighbors she built herself a home which was the beginning of the town of Haddonsfield, N. J. A year before she came to America, John Estaugh, a Quaker preacher, who was a friend of Miss Haddon, and possibly her lover, was commissioned to visit America on a religious mission. He arrived in Patuxent, Md., in January, 1701. Destiny brought the two together in Philadelphia, Pa., where Miss Haddon was staying temporarily with friends and they were subsequently married at her home in Haddonsfield, Aug. 10, 1702. A collection of John Estaugh's writings was made by Benjamin Franklin and printed by him in 1744, two years after the author's death. Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh died in 1762 in the eightieth year of her age.

BATTELLE, John Gordon, manufacturer, was born in Clarksburg, Va. (now W. Va.), May 12, 1845, son of Gordon and Maria Louise (Tucker) Battelle, and a descendant of Thomas Battelle, a native of England, who came to America in 1642, settling in Dedham, Mass. His great-grandfather, Ebenezer Battelle, was a commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of Boston, was one of the original settlers of Marietta, O., in 1788, and was colonel of a Massachusetts regiment in the revolutionary war. Gordon Battelle was a Methodist minister and chaplain of the 1st Va. Vol. Infantry during the civil war. The son, John Gordon Battelle, spent his boyhood in various towns in Virginia where his father preached. After completing his education at the Fairmont (W. Va.) Academy, he was employed for six months in the U. S. treasury department, Washington, and later served in the quartermaster's department of the Federal army in the civil war. At the age of twenty-one he began his business career as bookkeeper and clerk with an iron manufacturing company in Wheeling and later was secretary and superintendent of the Norway Manufacturing Co. there. He was in business with an uncle in Memphis, Tenn., and then engaged in the manufacture of cotton ties in that city under the firm name of J. G. Battelle & Co. In 1889 he removed from Cincinnati to Piqua, O., to assume the management of what became the Piqua Rolling Mills Co. and the Cincinnati Corrugating Co. He was president of the former company from 1889 to 1900, and secretary and treasurer and later vice-president of the latter. He was likewise the active manager of both concerns which were owned by the same individuals, and it was due to his executive ability and business acumen that they grew to be one of the most extensive and important rolling mills of the state. The plant of the Piqua Rolling Mills was the first in the United States to manufacture tin plate. In 1891, when William McKinley was Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, the outcome of the campaign seemed exceedingly doubtful, so Col. Battelle conceived the idea of showing his gratitude to Maj. McKinley, who was called the Apostle of Protection, by holding a great political meeting in Piqua addressed by him. The badges were made of superior roofing tin plate produced by the Piqua Rolling Mills Company stamped with the words "McKinley and Protection; made from Ohio Steel, Missouri Lead and California Tin; without one atom of Foreign Metal." The next day at Greenville, O., Maj. McKinley gave the keynote of the campaign. "Cannot make tin plate in America?" said he, "Why I made tin plate myself yesterday in Piqua!" Two years later, Piqua tin plate was awarded the first prize at the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago. The Corrugating

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John D. Rhodes

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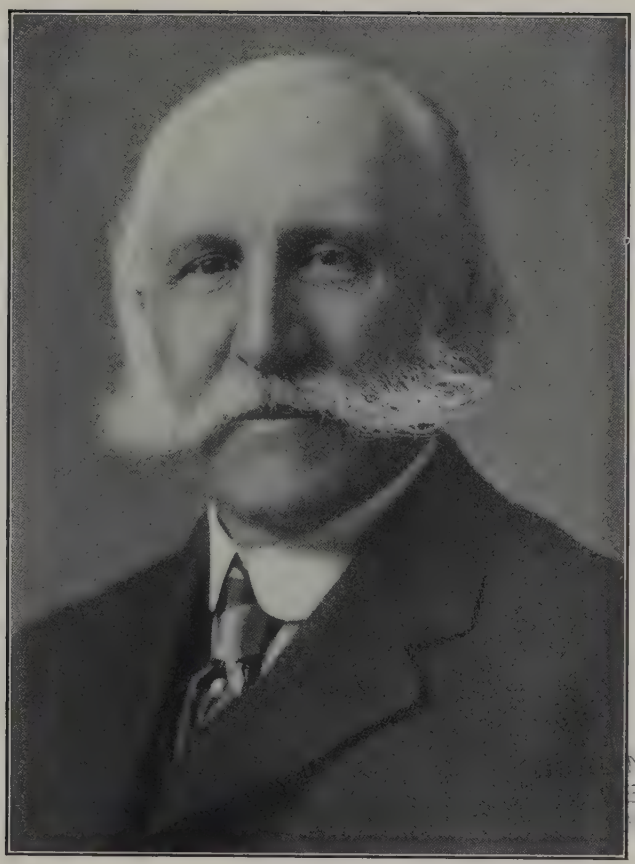
J. G. Battelle



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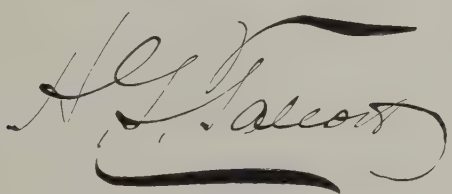

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William Otis Sadgers Jr.

Co. was incorporated in 1884, and the Piqua Rolling Mills Co. in 1889. Both companies were sold in 1900 to The American Sheet Steel Co., which in turn was merged into the U. S. Steel Corporation. Col. Battelle retired from active business in 1900 and lived in New York city until 1905, when he went to Columbus, O., to take the presidency of the Columbus Iron & Steel Co., which had been incorporated in November, 1899, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. In 1917 the Columbus Iron & Steel Co., of which he was still president, became incorporated in the American Rolling Mills Co., of which Col. Battelle was a director. It was at this time that he finally retired from active business. Col. Battelle, who gained his title through his appointment as aide on the staff of Gov. Nash, was one of the most widely known men in the steel industry in the United States. He had a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, and his keen discrimination and dauntless energy made him one of the leaders in his line of trade. He was a life-long member of the Republican party, being active in the affairs of the state organization, and a delegate to the state conventions in Ohio. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Colonial Wars, the Ohio Society of New York, the Ohio State Board of Commerce, the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, a director of the National Manufacturers' Association, vice-president Ohio Manufacturers' Association, and member Columbus, Columbus Country, Culumbus Riding, Scioto Country and Athletic clubs of Columbus. He was a warm personal friend of William McKinley, and he used his influence in the Republican party to secure the nomination and election of McKinley as president. He was married at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1881, to Annie, daughter of Julia Alston Norton and Samuel E. Norton, M.D., D.D., of Montgomery, Ala., and had one son, Gordon Battelle of Columbus, O. He died in Columbus, O., May 10, 1918.

TALCOTT, Horace Gardner, manufacturer, was born at Vernon, Conn., Nov. 14, 1847, son of Horace Wells and Jane M. (Gardner) Talcott, and a descendant of John Talcott (q.v.), a native of Braintree, Essex co., England, who was a member of Rev. Thomas Hooker's company which settled in Newton, now Cambridge, Mass., in 1632. His father entered the old Kellogg woolen mill in 1838, and spent two-thirds of his life there, being associated with a brother, Charles Denison Talcott. The two brothers were closely associated with Mr. Kellogg, owner of the mill, and when he died, in 1854, the executors entrusted its management to them. In 1856 they bought the mill property, formed the firm of Talcott Bros., and changed the name of the village from Kelloggsville to Talcottville. Horace G. Talcott was graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1867, and entered Yale College, class of 1871, but impaired health compelled him to abandon his college work and take up an active business life. He at once entered the mill at Talcottville, becoming superintendent upon the death of his father in 1871, and general manager upon the death of his uncle in 1882. By his industry, energy and ability the business of Talcott Bros. grew steadily until it ranked as one of the important mills of New England engaged in the manufacture of woolens and union cassimeres. In addition to his milling interests Mr. Talcott was a director in the First National Bank of Rockville, National Machine Co., Hartford, and a trustee of various funds. He was the leader in the religious and social life of the community, and as the entire village of Talcottville is owned and controlled by the firm of which he was head, he was largely instrumental in molding the life of the people. To his influence are largely due the neatness and prosperity of the town, as well as the high character of its inhabitants. The firm of Talcott Bros. built the church, the schoolhouse and the library. Only men with desirable habits were selected as employees. The result is that Talcottville is free from the disadvantages and drawbacks which inevitably obtain in communities fostering enterprises that feed upon the thrift and earnings of the residents and turn their energies into destructive channels. For twenty years he was president of the Tolland County Missionary Society, and he was a director in the Congregational Home Missionary Society, Connecticut Home Missionary Society, and Connecticut Bible Society. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. In 1895 he represented the town of Vernon in the Connecticut general assembly, and for some years he was a member of the Rockville high school committee. Horace G. Talcott was a man of sound judgment, common sense, and a brilliant gift of wit. He was high-minded as well as strong-minded, and was profoundly religious. He worked no ill, spoke no ill and thought no ill of his neighbor. His marked characteristic was friendliness, and he was sympathetic and cordial in a way that bound others to him. He never married. He died at Talcottville, Conn., Aug. 7, 1917.

BADGER, William Otis, Jr., lawyer and editor, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 31, 1879, son of William Otis and Alvena Eunice (Branch) Badger. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Giles Badger, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Newbury, Mass. His wife was Elizabeth Greenleaf, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Hannah Swett; their son Stephen and his wife, Mercy Kettell; their son William and his wife, Hephzibah Prentice; their son Thomas and his wife, Mary Beighton; their son William and his wife, Esther Bartlett, and their son Charles Badger, and his wife, Joanne Ross Trafton, who were the grandparents of William Otis Badger, Jr. William Otis Badger, father of our subject and a native of Boston, is president of the Nytanday Letter & Design Co. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Brooklyn, including the Boy's high school. He was graduated at the New York Law School in 1902 with the degree LL.B. In the following year he was admitted to the bar of New York and began the practice of his profession in New York City as a member of the firm of Van Iderstine, Badger & Barker, in which his partners were Robert Van Iderstine and Wendell P. Barker. This relation continued until 1910, since which time he has practiced independently. Making insurance law his specialty, Mr. Badger has represented successfully as chief counsel clients whose cases, on reaching final adjudication, serve as precedents in some of the most important and far-reaching phases in this class of litigation. A few of these, selected for the wide general interest in the points involved, with their titles and citations, are given herewith: The C. A. Smith Lumber Co. vs. The Colonial Insurance Co. of New York. Mr. Badger, representing the lumber company, had arrayed against him as opposing counsel William B. Ellison, former corporation counsel, and George W. Richards, author of that standard work, "Richards on Insurance." Evidence of the great interest in the case in the

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insurance world was given by the presence at court of special counsel from each of the various fire insurance companies, whose knowledge and wide experience in law, were thus made constantly available against Mr. Badger's efforts in behalf of his clients. Mr. Badger's contention was that "when a fire insurance broker has received the premium from the assured, the company he represents immediately becomes responsible." His position was sustained by the court of appeals, which, reversing the decision of the lower court, held that "payment to the broker was payment to the company," thereby establishing a clear basis for guidance on this hitherto much-disputed point of law. (161 New York Supplement, p. 1120). In the action brought by John A. Eckert, president of the Fire Insurance Brokers Association of New York city, against Pathé Frères, Mr. Badger, representing the latter, secured after three trials a ruling affirmative of his contention that "a broker's commissions are not fully earned until the policy expires," the opposing counsel being Almet Reed Latson, at one time candidate for judge of the supreme court. (174 New York Supplement, p. 740). The U. S. supreme court was called upon to consider and pass upon the unusual claim made by Mr. Badger that "a policy of fire insurance may cover property destroyed before the policy was issued." Mr. Badger's client, William S. Sinclair, had made application by wire to El Dia Insurance Co. for insurance on certain lumber property in Michigan. Three days elapsed before final negotiations were completed, whereby the company accepted the risk as of date of the original application. Meanwhile the property was destroyed by a fire, of which the insured was at the time of its occurrence without knowledge. The highest court gave Mr. Badger's client the full amount of his claim, about $14,000. The opposing counsel were his former partners, Van Iderstine, Duncan and Barker. (U. S. Court of Appeals Report, Vol. 143, p. 231). Mr. Badger won in the New York supreme court a favorable decision in an action brought against Wachenheim and Huff, brokers, by his client, Emil Westerburg, on the issue: "an insurance broker is responsible for failing to display ability and skill." (164 New York Supplement, p. 677). Representing the Ohio Farmers Insurance Co., Mr. Badger was sustained by the appellate division, second department of the New York supreme court, in his claim that "where an insurance agent attempts to substitute one policy in place of another, the insured cannot hold both policies in case of the destruction of his property by fire." The Synthetic Chemical Co., Inc., were plaintiffs in the case, and Joseph O. Skinner was opposed to Mr. Badger as counsel. (172 New York Supplement, p. 1921). Aside from his professional activities, Mr. Badger is editor of the "Insurance Law Journal" and "Workmen's Compensation Law Journal." He served eight years as a member of the local school board, district No. 27, Brooklyn. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, New York County Lawyers' Association, Masonic fraternity, and the Crescent Athletic, Montauk, University, Brooklyn Civic, Knickerbocker Field, Choral Art, and Mendelssohn Glee clubs of Brooklyn, and the Drug and Chemical Club and Casualty and Surety Club of New York City. He finds his favorite diversion in music, and his chief recreation in out-of-doors sports. Politically he is a Republican, and in 1910 was the candidate of the Citizens Union, Republican and Independent organizations for justice of the municipal court, his opponent being Eugene V. Conran, since deceased. He is a communicant of the Flatbush Congregational Church. He was married Apr. 27, 1904, to Estelle, daughter of Frank L. Randall of Brooklyn; they have three children: Randall, Trafton Otis, and Jean Badger.

SMITH, J[oseph] Brodie, was born in Richville, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., Apr. 6, 1861, being the ninth child of William Priest and Sarah (Hungerford) Smith. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Silas Smith, who came from England with the Plymouth company in the seventeenth century and settled at Taunton, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Silas and wife Hannah Gazine; their son Samuel and his wife Abigail Wright, to their son Daniel and his wife Susan Holmes, who were the grandparents of J. Brodie Smith. Samuel Smith was a soldier of the war of the Revolution. Daniel Smith, a farmer and lumberman of New York state, was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and by his bravery distinguished himself at the battle of Sackett's Harbor. His wife, Susan Holmes, was a descendant of Sergeant Thomas Holmes, of Woodstock and Wethersfield, Conn., who served throughout the Revolution. Their son William Priest Smith, father of J. Brodie Smith, had been colonel of the 36th regiment, New York state militia; he was a lumber manufacturer of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., held various local offices, and for three successive terms was associate judge of the county court. His wife, Sarah Porter Hungerford, traces her ancestry to Sir Thomas Hungerford, who in 1369 purchased from Lord Burghersh, Farley Castle, county of Somerset, England. J. Brodie Smith was educated at the Union Free School, Richville, and subsequently took a course in higher mathematics to fit himself to become an expert electrician, having from boyhood been interested in electrical science. In 1878 he constructed a telegraph line between two New York villages. In 1880 he removed to Manchester, N. H., where he engaged in the drug business with his brother, Amasa D. Smith, Ph.C., becoming a registered pharmacist in both New Hampshire and New York. Meanwhile he continued his studies in electricity, and laid the foundation for a knowledge of this subject which has made him a recognized authority in applied electricity. In 1885 he retired from the drug business and began to do electrical contracting of all kinds and was appointed superintendent of the municipal fire alarm telegraph service of Manchester, a position which he held for about two years. He was a dominant factor in the development of most of the electrical business in Manchester and its vicinity, excepting only the telephone and telegraph services. When the Ben Franklin Electric Co. of Manchester was organized, Mr. Smith was its first superintendent. Later when this company consolidated with the pioneer organization, the Manchester Electric Light Co., he became superintendent of the latter company, and held this position until 1896 when he resigned and took a trip of several months in Europe. On his return he was chosen general manager of the same company and in 1900, when the Manchester Traction, Light & Power Co. secured control, he was elected general manager and director, and in 1905 was chosen vice-president, and has since occupied these positions. He is also general manager and assistant treasurer of the Manchester Street Railway, Manchester & Nashua Street Railway, and the Manchester & Derry Street Railway, subsidiary companies of the Manchester Traction Co. Owning all of the electric light and power companies in the neighbor-

hood and possessing valuable water powers on both the Merrimack and Piscataquog rivers, the traction company has secured control of the electrical situation in Manchester and a large outlying territory. Mr. Smith is financially interested in several lighting companies and street railways in other parts of the country, and is a member of the National Electric Light Association and an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and secretary and treasurer of the Association of Public Utilities of New Hampshire. Mr. Smith's interests are not limited to the electrical. He is a trustee of the Manchester Savings Bank, one of the largest financial institutions of the state. He is a member of the council and one of the organizers of the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences, and a public-spirited citizen who is interested in every movement which affects the welfare of the city and state. He is a director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, president of the board of trustees of the Elliot Hospital of Manchester, and president of the New Hampshire Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. In politics he is a staunch Republican, but has never sought or held an elective office. On April 3, 1916, he was appointed a New Hampshire director and associate member of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States. He is a member of the Rotary Club, and the Derryfield Club, a leading social club of New Hampshire, a charter member of Ridgely Lodge, I. O. O. F., a member of Wonolancet Encampment and of Canton Ridgely; a member of the Masonic fraternity, Washington Lodge, Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, Adoniram Council and Trinity Commandery Knights Templar, all of Manchester; he is a past master of Adoniram Council, and a past grand master of the Grand Council of New Hampshire. In the bodies working the ancient and accepted Scottish Rite, he has received signal honors; he is also a member of these bodies at Nashua, New Hampshire, and has received degrees up to and including the 32d, and in 1905, at Indianapolis, Ind., he was given the 33d degree of the Scottish Rite, a privilege and honor which come to but few Masons. He is a trustee of the Masonic Home, located at Manchester. Mr. Smith was married July 14, 1909, to Charlotte Dodd Stewartson, M.D., of Manchester, a graduate of Tufts Medical College in 1900, and a member of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Medical societies.

TRAVIS, William De Laney Trimble, artist and poet, was born at Staunton, Va., July 13, 1839, son of John Welsh and Margaret Ann (Trimble) Travis. Of this same family was William Barrett Travis, hero of the Alamo; and Margaret Trimble Travis, our subject's mother, was a first cousin of the noted statesman and orator, John Randolph, of Roanoke, Va. His father was an architect and builder, a man of marked scientific bent of mind, who demonstrated on a small scale for the amusement and instruction of his children many ideas that have since been developed, in the realm of science. In his early boyhood the family moved to Illinois, where the son, to help in the support of the family, became a cattle herdsman on the plains. He early disclosed a talent for drawing, and while a student at Waveland (Ind.) Collegiate Institute, he supported himself and paid his tuition by teaching and giving private lessons in drawing. A quarter of a century later Westfield (Ill.) College gave him the honorary degree of A.M. Upon Lincoln's first call for troops for the civil war he enlisted in the 12th Ill. volunteer infantry, and at the reorganization of that command he reënlisted for three years' service. Later he joined the 22d Illinois, and served as aide to its colonel. During his campaigning he sketched and wrote for "Harper's Weekly" and "Illustrated News," and the skill of his pencil and pen having attracted the attention of his superiors, the commanders of the Army of the Cumberland commissioned him to paint, from his field sketches, a series of national paintings. After the war he was found in the lecture field, becoming known to hundreds of audiences as "The Flaming Meteor." Amassing a competence in the lecture field, he spent two years, in Europe, in study and creative work, and upon his return to America he retired to a country home at Burlington, N. J., to work out his art ideals, dividing his time between agriculture and painting. His style is bold and realistic. His masterpiece was a highly original conception, "The March of Mortality," an allegorical painting, representing the human family in procession, mounted upon beautiful steeds, marching from the "light, bright world" into the "valley of death." The contrast of light and shade in the setting of landscape through which the many figures move is strikingly bold. The vivid noonday heat and light upon the rocks of the far perspective gradually are succeeded by an easily advancing gloom that at length deepens into the oppressive darkness of the "death valley," massively walled on either side by moss-grown rocks. His best canvasses are "The Landing of Neptune" —a mythological study, "Liberty"—an equine study, "Heralds of Calvary," "Heavenward," "Queen Fancy's Visit to Fairyland," "The Eavesdropper"—an equine study, "Maternal Solicitude"—an equine study, "Fancy's Flight to Destruction," "Heralds of Morning," a water color; "The Glory of Triumph," "The Night Fiend's Farewell to the Angels of Morning," "Through the Flames of Love and Madness," and in water-color thirty-two historical pictures of the campaigns and marches of the Army of the Cumberland. He published "The Tragedy of the Ages" (1893), a volume of poems, and left several unpublished works, principally poetical. He was married (1), January 14, 1872, at Grandview, Ill., to Emma, daughter of John Young Allison, a merchant and farmer and a member of the Illinois senate, and a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln; she died in 1889, and he was married (2), Oct. 17, 1912, at Jamestown, N. D., to Mary Virginia Allison, niece of the first Mrs. Travis. He died at "Nosilla," Burlington, N. J., July 24, 1916. (Portrait opposite page 6.)

CASSADY, Harry James, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 3, 1858, son of James and Jane (Morgan) Cassady. The Cassadys are a distinguished Irish family and an interesting account of their origin is contained in Rooney's Genealogical History of Irish families. James Cassady, father of our subject, was a foundryman, and he made the first machine for putting heads on railroad spikes. Harry James Cassady received his education in the grammar and high schools of Boston. He began his business career in 1876 as salesman with Biggs, Spencer & Co., manufacturers of guns and cutlery, Chicago, and subsequently learned the gun-making trade with E. E. Eaton, Chicago. For fifteen years he was in the gun department of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., wholesale hardware dealers of Chicago, and for eight years he was manager of the mills of the Federal Manufacturing Co. In 1903 he organized the Cassady-Fairbank Manufacturing Co., for the making of hardware specialties, and for twelve years was its president and general

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manager. He is director in the Steel Car Co., Cleveland, the Groveland Coal Co., Chicago, and the Homer F. Wilcox Oil Gas Co., Tulsa, Okla. During the war with Germany he was president of the Chaplains' Aid Association of the National Catholic War Council. He was formerly a member of the Montgomery Light Guards, Boston, and holds membership also in the Knights of Columbus, Chicago Athletic Association, South Shore Country and Olympia Fields clubs, Chicago, and the Kenrose Club. He finds his chief recreation in microscopic work and automobiling, also in breeding collie dogs. Politically he is a Democrat. He was married Oct. 4, 1892, to Margaret I., daughter of James Fitzpatrick, a shipbuilder of Somerville, Mass.; they have three children: Dorothy, Ethel and Edith Jane Cassady, and two adopted children: Harry James and Annie Cassady-Parkas.

SUDLER, Carroll Hopkins, lithographer, was born at Sudlersville, Md., Nov. 7, 1869, son of John Wells Emory (1817-81) and Martha Virginia (Hopkins) Sudler. His earliest American ancestor, Joseph Sudler, a native of England, emigrated to Maryland and settled on Kent Island, Md., where he secured grants of land from Lord Baltimore and others, about 1694 and subsequent thereto; from him and his wife Ann, the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph; his son Richard and the latter's wife Margaret Emory, daughter of Lieut. Col. Arthur Emory; and their son Arthur Emory and his wife Mary W. Jackson, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father, Hon. John W. E. Sudler, was twice elected to the Maryland legislature as delegate from Queen Anne county, first in 1857 and again in 1867. Carroll H. Sudler received his preparatory education at Friends Central School, Philadelphia, and was graduated A.B. at Swarthmore College in 1888. The same year he began his business career with the firm of Geo. S. Harris & Sons, lithographers, Philadelphia, and after four years' practical training in the plant, was appointed manager of their New York branch. In 1893 he was made manager of the Chicago branch of the same firm. In December, 1894, he became western manager of the Ketterlinus Lithographic Mfg. Co. of Philadelphia, and in 1897 was elected a director and resident vice-president, with offices in Chicago. For many years Mr. Sudler has been active in the National Association of Advertising Specialty Mfrs., and has filled the office of treasurer since 1917. Shortly after America entered the European war, he was appointed chairman of the war service committee of the Advertising Specialty Manufacturers' Association, and also served as a member of the advisory council of the war service committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States (1917-19), and of the war work committee of the Illinois Y. M. C. A.; he has served as chairman of the student sub-committee, since 1910, this committee being charged with the establishment and supervision of the Y. M. C. A. work in colleges and universities of Illinois. In 1920 Mr. Sudler was elected state president of the Illinois Young Men's Christian Associations. Mr. Sudler is a trustee of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, a member of the board of directors of the Sons of the American Revolution, a member of the University Club of Chicago, the City Club and the Onwentsia Country Club of Lake Forest. He is fond of athletic sports and finds his chief recreation in squash-racquets and golf. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and actively interested in its benevolent and philanthropic work. He was married, Oct. 16, 1895, to Susan B., daughter of Dr. George S. and Margaret W. (Black) Culbreth, of Smyrna, Del., and has three children: Capt. Carroll H., Jr., who served eleven months in France with the First Division, A.E.F., retiring to private life in January, 1919, with the rank of captain, 36th field artillery; Lieut. Culbreth, and Louis C. Sudler.

TRUMAN, Irwin Joseph, merchant and banker, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 27, 1840, son of Samuel and Ellen (Irwin) Truman. His father, a farmer, removed to Ontario, Can., and the son was educated in public schools there. Removing to California in 1861, he entered the employ of Baker & Hamilton, hardware merchants, of Sacramento, Cal. He opened the firm's store in San Francisco, and was its manager for sixteen years. In 1875 he established the I. J. Truman Farm Machinery Co., which was incorporated in 1887 as the Truman-Hooker Co., with Mr. Truman as president and Mr. C. O. Hooker as secretary and vice-president, and he continued to be head of the business until 1895. In that year he became president of the Columbian Banking Co. During the latter years of his life he was interested in the development of suburban real estate as president of the Truman Investment Co., Owners' Realty Co., and Hollywood Addition Co. In 1898 he served one term as treasurer of the city and county of San Francisco. But his religious and philanthropic activities were even broader and more vital in his life than his large secular affairs. He was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco for a number of years and president of the San Francisco Church Extension Society during 1896-1912. From the date of organization he was a member of the joint board of directors of the Fred Finch Orphanage, Oakland, and the McKinley Orphanage of San Francisco, and for several years was their treasurer. Always fond of little children, he was long the steadfast friend, supporter and counselor of this philanthropy. He was a member of the Commercial Club, San Francisco, and belonged to the Republican party. Early thrown upon his own resources, Mr. Truman acquired those habits of thrift, industry and economy that stood him in good stead all his life, and made him a commanding figure in the business world. He had a distinguished presence, a winning personality, a scholarly mind and a common sense which never failed him; but more than these, he was possessed of an honesty impregnable to any assault. He was married at Woodstock, Ontario, Can., May 10, 1860, to Paulina J., daughter of Seymour Sage, a farmer. He died at his home, at North Berkeley, Cal., May 27, 1918.

BOWERSOX, Charles Alexander, jurist and capitalist, was born in St. Joseph township, Williams co., O., Oct. 16, 1846, son of John Warner and Mary Jane (Breckenridge) Bowersox. The father was a farmer of Baltimore county, Md. The son was educated at a log school-house in Williams county and at the age of seventeen taught school. He was graduated at Otterbein University, Westerville, Franklin co., O., receiving his A.B. in 1874 and his A.M. in 1877. During 1874-76 he was superintendent of public schools of Edgerton, Williams co., O., serving as county school examiner, and was probate judge of Williams county 1875-77. Admitted to the bar in 1878, he went into partnership with Edward Foster at Bryan, O., under the name of Foster & Bowersox, which dissolved in 1883 on the former's death. In 1881

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HARRY J. CASSADY

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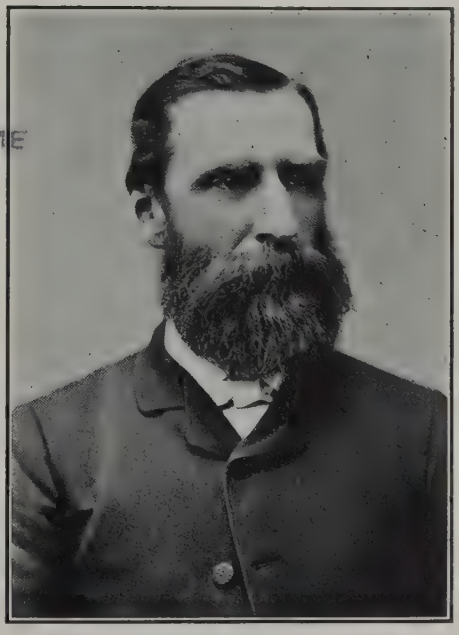
CARROLL H. SUDLER



IRWIN J. TRUMAN

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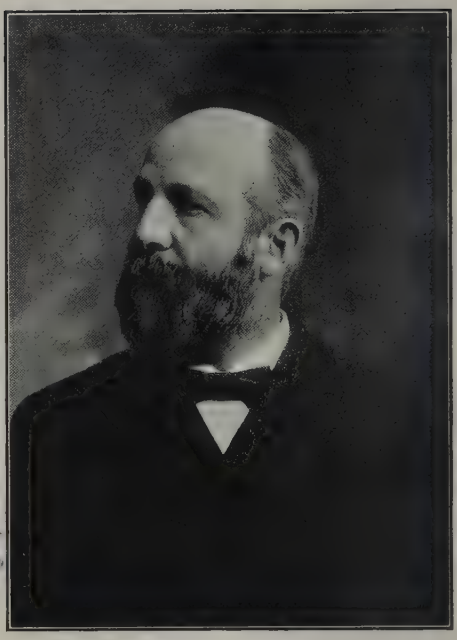
CHAS. A. BOWERSOX



OREN E. WILSON

THOMAS BARDON

WM. R. ABBOTT

he served one term in the lower house of the general assembly of Ohio, and was reëlected in 1908 for one term of two sessions. Previously, in 1883, he had been appointed judge of common pleas for the second sub-division of the judicial district of Ohio, to fill out an unexpired term, and in 1916 was elected to this position in the Williams county sub-division of the third judicial district. Since 1890 he has been president of the Farmers National Bank of Bryan, and for a brief period, of the First National Bank of Montpelier, O. He has also been president of the Edon (O.) State Bank, the Edgerton (O.) State Bank Co., the Bruns-Bowersox Lumber Co., the Enos Taylor Boat & Barge Line Co., and the Bruns-Bowersox Land Co. In 1877 he edited the Bryan "Press," and in 1890 was elected president of Otterbein University, resigning two years later. Since 1907 he has been vice-president of the Stryker Boat, Oar and Lumber Co. He is a Knight Templar Mason, a Republican, and a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He finds his chief diversions in music and literature and on his old homestead farm. He was married at Westerville, O., June 10, 1885, to Laura Alice, daughter of Samuel Jarvis, a hardware merchant of Westerville; they have two children: Charles Ralph, secretary and manager of the Bryan (O.) Show Case Co., and Helene Bowersox.

WILSON, Oren Elbridge, merchant and insurance agent, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1844, son of Thomas and Louisa (Manson) Wilson. His father was a builder and contractor of New York city. Oren E. Wilson was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth, N. H., and New York city, at Clinton (N. Y.) Liberal Institute, and the Columbia Law School, but before completing the course became the confidential clerk of William M. Whitney, senior member of the Albany dry goods firm of Whitney & Myers. When the partnership dissolved in 1870, Mr. Wilson accompanied Mr. Whitney to Albany, where for twenty-two years he was financial and confidential manager. He manifested a lively interest in the cause of education in Albany, in 1879 was chosen one of the managers of the Young Men's Association, and in 1881-82 served as its treasurer, becoming president of the association in 1883. He was a member of the board of public instruction for three terms. He was a life trustee of the Young Men's Association, and in 1894 was elected mayor of Albany on a fusion ticket. His appearance in public, directing city employes in their work, and his personal entry into the campaign to suppress the disorderly element of the city evoked state-wide recognition. After 1911 he was manager for the Fidelity and Casualty Co. in Chicago, Ill. In politics he was a Republican and in religion a Universalist. He was married in 1867 to M. Emma, daughter of Elbridge G. Brooks, and they had four children, one of whom survived. He died in New York city, Mar. 2, 1917.

BARDON, Thomas, banker and capitalist, was born at Maysville, Ky., Oct. 22, 1848, son of Richard and Mary (Roche) Bardon. His father, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, came to America in 1844, resided for a few years in New York city, was a leather and shoe merchant of Maysville, Ky., during 1847-57, and in the latter year settled at Superior, Wis., where he was clerk of the courts and at his death was serving his second term as county judge of Douglas county. Thomas Bardon received his education in the public and high schools of Maysville and Superior. During 1867-71 he was connected with the engineering department of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the first preliminary surveys and constructive work of that company. In 1872 he settled at Ashland, Wis., where he became interested in timber and iron land, and thus laid the foundation of his prosperity. He served as chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors, and later was mayor of the city for four terms. In 1885 he was one of the organizers of the Ashland National Bank and was its president from that time until his death. He had substantial timber holdings on the Pacific coast, in Washington and California, and extensive interests in Wisconsin and Minnesota timber and farm lands; was president of the Shattuck Arizona Copper Mining Co., one of the rich group of mines in the Bisbee, Ariz., district, and was a large stockholder and president of the Denn Arizona Copper Co., same camp; was president of the Northern Chief Iron Co. of Wausau, Wis., owning the fee of valuable iron properties on the Gogebic Iron Range in Wisconsin, near Lake Superior, which company leased its property on a royalty basis to mining companies; and he was a large owner of city property in Ashland. Mr. Bardon was a life member of the Wisconsin Historical Society and the Minnesota Historical Society, and a member of the National Geographic Society, Wisconsin Archeological Society, and the Old Settlers Association of Superior and Duluth. An extensive traveler in this country as well as in Europe, he possessed a wide knowledge of men and affairs in all parts of the United States. A man of singularly buoyant disposition, he was one of those men whose hearts continue young despite the encroachment of years. He was a man of extraordinary business acumen, and possessed a fine sense of humor. He was married in Winona, Minn., in 1884, to Jennie, daughter of E. T. Grant, of Winona, Minn., and had two children: Belle, wife of George H. Quayle, of Cleveland, O., and Thomas Bardon, Jr. Mr. Bardon died in Ashland, Wis., Feb. 1, 1923.

ABBOTT, William Rufus, telephone official, was born in New York city, Sept. 18, 1869, son of William McKee and Hessy (Beggs) Abbott, and grandson of James and Elizabeth (McKee) Abbott, who came from Lisburn, Ireland, in 1833, and settled in New York city; he was a skilled mechanic, building machinery of various kinds, and was a member of the New York firm of Starkey & Abbott, afterwards Day & Abbott, finally retiring to a farm in Oswego county, N. Y. William McKee Abbott, father of our subject, was for a quarter of a century with the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.; later, he was general eastern agent in New York for the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Co., and subsequently became agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at Hoboken, N. J. He served through the civil war as private in the 72d regiment, New York volunteer infantry, with the Army of the Potomac, and was captured in the battle of the Wilderness, confined for nine months in Libby Prison, and later transferred to the Parole Annapolis, where he remained as clerk to the commandant until the close of the war; he made out discharge papers for several hundred thousand prisoners during that period. He died in New York, October 1, 1919. William R. Abbott received his education in the public schools of New York city. In 1885 he became clerk in the auditor's office, New York, of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co., continuing four years in that relation. He

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then entered the telephone service with the Bell System as clerk and cashier in the offices of the Westchester Telephone Co., New York city, and in 1891 became clerk in the general superintendent's offices of the Metropolitan Telegraph & Telephone Co., now the New York Telephone Co. He went to Chicago in 1893 as clerk for the Chicago Telephone Co., being promoted through several departments, occupying the positions of chief clerk to the general superintendent, special agent in charge of right of way and claims, and since 1914 has been general manager of the company. He is also a director in the Union Trust Co., and in the Beardslee Chandelier Manufacturing Co., Chicago. He has served as director (1906-08), vice-president (1909-10) and president (1911) of the Chicago Athletic Association; secretary (1912-14), vice-president (1915-16), president (1916-17) and director (1912-18) of the Industrial Club of Chicago; director (1901-05), vice-president (1903-04) and president (1905) of the Edgewater Country Club; a member of the executive committee, chairman of the executive committee (1917-18) and director (1918-20) of the Chicago Association of Commerce; he is also a member of the Chicago, Exmoor Country, Electric, and Adventurers' clubs, Chicago; was commodore (1905) of the Delavan Lake (Wis.) Yacht Club; director (1915-19) and treasurer (1915-17) of the Delavan Country Club, and he holds membership also in the Jovian Order, Chicago Historical Society, and the Chicago Art Institute, and in the Masonic fraternity. He finds his chief recreation in golf and swimming. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married in Chicago, Ill., June 1, 1892, to Mabel Rosalie, daughter of Edward Harland, manufacturer, of Chicago; they have two children: Hester and William Rufus Abbott, Jr.

CRAWFORD, Samuel, jurist, was born at Ballibay, County Monaghan, Ireland, Apr. 11, 1820, son of John and Agnes (Stewart) Crawford. He was afforded excellent educational advantages, including those of higher academic order. In 1840 he came to America and for a year studied law at Warwick, Orange co., N. Y., later removing to Galena, Ill., where he continued his legal studies under the preceptorship of John M. Douglas, afterwards president of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and began the practice of his profession in the town of New Diggins, Wis. In 1844 he entered into partnership with Francis Dunn and David W. Jones at Mineral Point, Wis. The firm of Dunn, Crawford & Jones was dissolved in 1850, having been prominently identified, on one side or the other, with practically all of the important litigation in that section. Thereafter he conducted an individual practice which extended to the adjoining circuits, the supreme court of the state, and the courts of the United States. He gained special prominence and priority in connection with mining and criminal causes, and his reputation far transcended local limitations. When, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the then new state of Wisconsin, the separate supreme court was organized, he was elected one of its first members. His decisions, found in the first three volumes of the "Wisconsin Reports," are veritable models of conciseness and circumspection. Having drawn the short term he became a candidate for re-election in 1855, but his views in regard to the power of congress to legislate in regard to fugitive slaves, as expressed in his dissenting opinion in the famous Booth case, cost him his success. After a period spent in Madison, he resumed his law practice at Mineral Point, where he continued successfully until his death. Although unwavering in his allegiance to the Democratic party, he was staunch in his belief in the policy of maintaining the Federal government and Union as indestructible, and was a brigadier-general in the state militia. His was a life of exalted service and purpose. Not only did he leave a marked impress upon the history of Wisconsin jurisprudence, but he stood as exemplar of the most broad-minded citizenship and ordered his life on the highest plane of integrity and honor. He was married at Norton, Mass., Aug. 16, 1849, to Jane, daughter of Dr. Richard Sweet, of Boston, Mass.; she died in 1893. There are two surviving children: John W., Galena, Ill., and Minnie S., wife of William S. Ross, Mineral Point. Mrs. Ross is influential in philanthropic and religious work, as well as in social and intellectual activities, and is author of "Around the Mediterranean." Mr. Crawford died at Mineral Point, Wis., Feb. 28, 1861.

SWARTZ, Edward George, lumberman, was born in Deer Lodge county, Mont., Mar. 16, 1866, son of George and Aurelia Jane (Coldren) Swartz. His father, a native of Würtemberg, Germany, was a successful lumberman. Edward George Swartz received his preliminary education in public schools, and was a student at Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., during 1882-85. In the latter year he began his business career at Newton, Kan., with H. S. Dean & Co., lumber merchants. In 1888, he organized the E. G. Swartz Co., lumber manufacturers with mills at Chidester, Ark., and later at Swartz, La. He sold his interest in this concern in 1902 and shortly after joined with William L. Burton in forming the Burton-Swartz Cypress Co., which is still in existence (1920). This company is among the largest manufacturers of cypress lumber, and has extensive interests in Louisiana and Florida, its chief mills being at Perry, Fla., and Burton, La., the Burton-Swartz Cypress Co. of Burton being under the same management as the Burton-Swartz Cypress Co. of Florida. Mr. Swartz served a term as president of the Lafourche Basin levee board in charge of the lower Mississippi levees, having been appointed by Gov. Hall of Louisiana. He is a director of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Chicago; treasurer of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, New Orleans; a life member of the Luther Burbank Society, Santa Rosa, Calif., and a member of the Boston and Delta Duck clubs, New Orleans. He is a collector of Audubon works, and finds his recreation in hunting. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religion a Protestant. He was married (I) at Hartland, Kans., Sept. 21st, 1888, to Mary Frances, daughter of George Rowland Madison, of Carthage, Mo.; she died in 1899, and he was married (II) July 23d, 1903, to Eleanor Keene, daughter of Alexander Keene Richards, of Georgetown, Ky.; there was one child by the first union: Frances Madison Swartz.

HITCHINGS, Hector Morrison, lawyer, was born at Gravesend, L. I., Dec. 12, 1855, son of Benjamin G. and Catherine Newberry (Moon) Hitchings. His first American ancestor was Daniel Hitchings, of London, Eng., who obtained a grant from the Indians in King Philip's war to open mines at Lynn, Mass., which are still in the possession of his descendants. From Daniel Hitchings the line is traced through his son Abijah and the latter's wife Mary Gardner; their son Abijah and his wife Mary Cloutman; and their son Benjamin,

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Hector M. Hitchings

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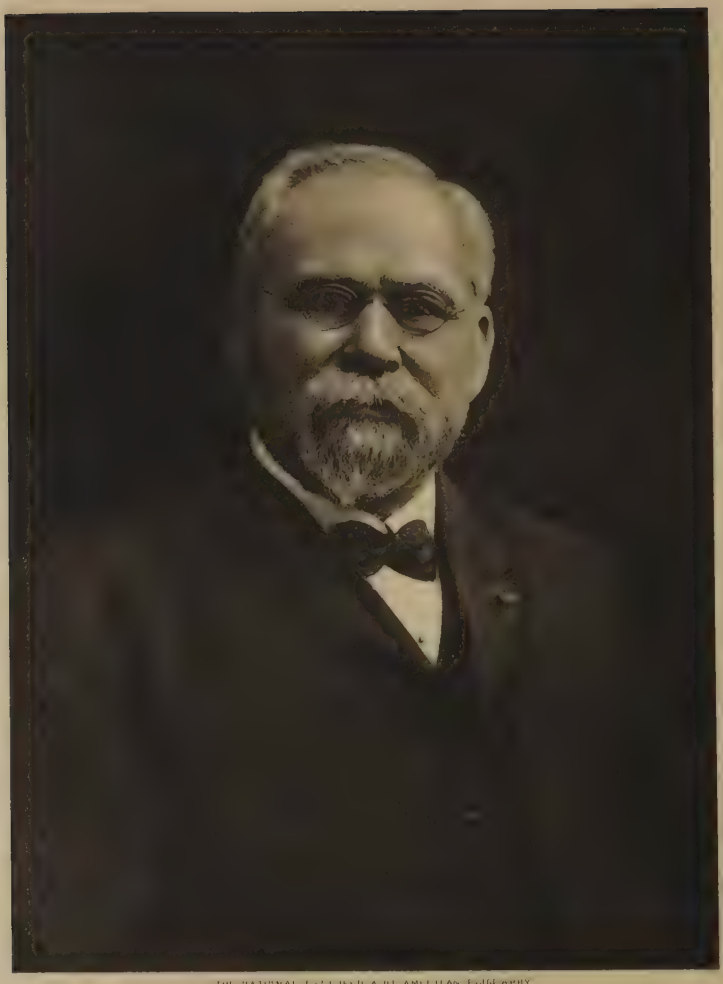

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

A. J. Brockett.

and his wife Elizabeth Wild, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father, a graduate of Amherst College in 1832 and a student at Yale and Harvard law school, was an active practitioner until his death in 1893. Hector M. Hitchings was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, and Amherst College (1874–76), leaving the latter to take up the study of law under his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and opening an office in New York city has been identified with many famous cases. With his father he was engaged in extensive litigation affecting Coney Island, which belonged to the town of Gravesend, and which was desired by certain public service corporations. One of his greatest successes was attained in the procurement of the writ of error in the U. S. supreme court in 1891, in connection with the conviction of Peter J. Classon for wrecking the Sixth National Bank of New York city. He obtained a ruling from the court that four of the five counts upon which the defendant had been convicted did not charge a felony, and ultimately secured Mr. Classon's pardon from Pres. Harrison. He represented the defendant in People vs. The Republic Savings & Loan Association, in 1900, a proceeding to wind up a building loan corporation. In the case of William J. Robinson vs. Vanescope Co. and the same against L. J. Van Riper, tried before the U. S. District Court in N. Y. in 1915, he obtained a judgment of $190,000 against the former, and a judgment of $100,000 twice against the latter. For many years he has successfully defended the Snare & Triest Co., bridge builders, in their accident as well as other litigations. Since attaining his majority Mr. Hitchings has been a staunch Republican until 1912, supporting Blaine, Garfield, McKinley, Harrison and Roosevelt, but in 1912 he became the Progressive candidate for justice of the supreme court of New York in New York county, but was not elected. In all the fields of his activity he has adhered to high standards of thought and deed. When he once accepts a retainer, his client receives from that time the full and complete services of an energetic, thoroughly equipped and devoted advocate. His favorite diversions are motoring and golf. He was married July 15, 1884, to Mary L., daughter of John D. Lyman, for many years secretary of state of New Hampshire; and has two children: Christine, wife of Sinclair Hamilton, lawyer, of New York city; and John L. Hitchings, member of the U. S. aviation corps, during the European war.

HALL, Emery Stanford, architect, was born at Bergiss Springs Farm, near Chatsworth, Ill., Nov. 25, 1869, son of Justin Smith (born 1840) and Sarah Mehitable (Stanford) Hall. His earliest paternal American ancestor was one of three Hall brothers who came from Wales in the early part of the eighteenth century. This one settled in Massachusetts, and from him the line of descent is traced through his son Enoch (born 1752) and his wife, Bertha Crooker; their son Zenas (born 1783) and his wife, Betsey Clark; to their son Elbridge G. (born 1810) and his wife, Hannah K. Robinson, who were the grandparents of Emery Stanford Hall. Enoch was a private in the war of the revolution, and Zenas served in the war of 1812. His maternal grandparents were Emery and Mary (Elliott) Stanford, the former of Rome, N. Y., the latter a direct descendant of the "Mayflower" Elliotts. His father, a native of Parkman, Me., was a student at the old University of Chicago in 1860; was a member of the 104th regiment, Illinois volunteer infantry, during the civil war; was subsequently teacher and farmer, and was a member of the board of aldermen and president of the park board, of Urbana, Ill. He received his preliminary education in the district school, Butler township; village school, East Lynn, Vermillion co., Ill.; at a summer school at Danville, Ill., and in the preparatory department of the University of Illinois. He was graduated at the University of Illinois in 1895 with the degree B.S. in architecture, and began his professional career as a draughtsman in the office of William Prosser, Jr., Chicago, in 1892. Three years later he began the independent practice of his profession, and has since specialized on acoustics of auditoriums and auditorium planning. He designed the first sheet metal asbestos theater curtain ever made in the United States. and which was erected the second day after the famous Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago. He was architect for the Young Men's Christian Association College, Fifty-third street, Chicago; the First Baptist Church, Marietta, O., and the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chicago. He has designed a number of river steamboats and other equipment for river navigation. He is architect, engineer and purchasing agent for the Saskatchawan Steamship and Coal Co., engaged in the development of river navigation and coal mining on the north branch of the Saskatchawan river, in Canada. He is a contributor to the "Inland Architect," "American Contractor," "American Team Owner," and is editor of the "Handbook for Architects and Builders." He is a member of the Chicago Architects' Business Association, of which he was president during 1901-02, and of which he has been secretary since 1905, and of the Illinois Society of Architects, of which he was president during 1913-14. He is chairman of the board of deacons of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chicago. He was married at Mendota, Ill., June, 1900, to Clara Louisa, daughter of Joseph W. Adams, a painting and decorating contractor, of Mendota. They have four children: Halbert Hugo, Josephine Sarah, Ruth Alden and Eunice Stanford Hall.

BROCKETT, Andrew Jackson, physician and surgeon, was born at Bristolville, Trumbull county, O., Mar. 22, 1836, son of Alanson and Anna Maria (Moffett) Brockett. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Brockett, who came from Hatfield, Hertfordshire, England, in 1635. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John and his wife, Elizabeth Doolittle; their son Moses and his wife Lydia Ann Grannis; their son Abel and his wife Hannah Pierpont, to their son Chauncey Brockett and his wife Anne Redway, who were the grandparents of Andrew J. Brockett. In 1638, John Brockett (I), with several others, went to a tract of land near the Quinnipiac river, the present site of New Haven, which they purchased from the Indians, and "taking the Bible for their guide," laid the foundation of a town, and called it New Haven. John Brockett (II), born in New Haven, was educated at Oxford, England, and became a physician in New Haven. He gave his large and valuable medical library to Yale. He was a man of remarkable attainments for his time, and was the first permanent resident physician in the New Haven Colony. Abel Brockett (IV) was a stalwart colonial patriot, participating in the French and Indian wars. Alanson Brockett, father of our subject and a native of Oswego, was an ardent abolitionist and an earnest worker on the "underground railway." Raised on his father's farm Andrew J. Brockett began his education in district schools. At the age of fifteen he became a student at Western Reserve

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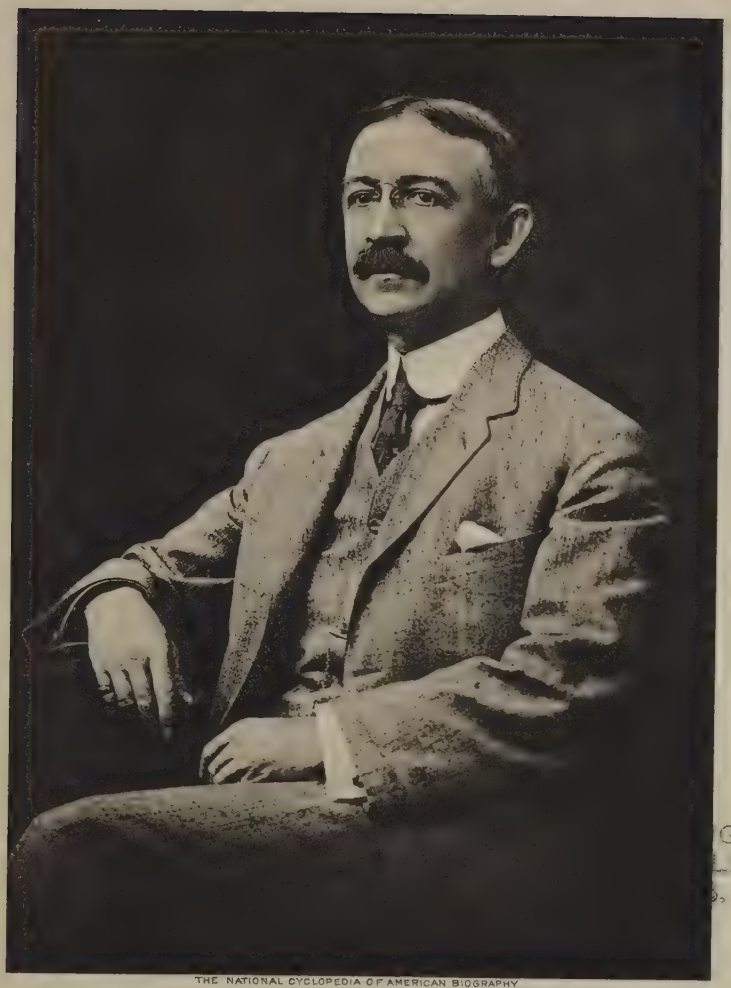
Seminary, Farmington, where he studied civil engineering, subsequently receiving his B.Sc. degree from that institution. In 1856 he went to Minnesota to work as a civil engineer. The following year he preëmpted a claim and secured additional acres by purchase at Fair Haven, Minn., where he devoted his attention to surveying. In 1858 he began the study of medicine at Bristolville, O., and he was graduated at the College of Medicine of the University of Michigan in 1862 with the degree of M.D. After a brief practice at Bristolville he entered the Federal army for the civil war, and was assigned to hospital duty in Cincinnati and Columbus. In 1864 he received a commission as assistant surgeon in the 1st regiment Ohio volunteer infantry and was soon after detailed as surgeon to the 6th Ohio battery and Bridge's light artillery of Chicago. Upon being mustered out at Chattanooga at the close of 1864, he reëntered the service as assistant surgeon, U.S.A.; was for a time in charge of hospitals at Camp Chase, O., and later became surgeon of the 88th regiment Ohio volunteer infantry and of the regiment known as the "Iowa Greybeards." While on active service he participated in twenty-seven battles with Sherman's army in the Georgia campaign. At the close of hostilities he resumed practice at Bristolville, settling in Cleveland in 1883. There he retired from active professional life. For thirty years he was vice-president of the Huber Manufacturing Co., Marion, O., makers of agricultural machinery. He was also connected with companies manufacturing pottery and other clay products; was interested in gold and silver mining in the West, and was an officer in several banks. To the end of his life he maintained membership and active interest in the American Medical Association, in the medical societies of Ohio State, Cuyahoga county, Cleveland, and Trumbull county, and in the Cuyahoga Medico-Legal Society; he was a founder and an honorary member of the Trumbull County Medical Society. He was also a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, surgeon of his post G.A.R. and a member also of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a trustee of Epworth Memorial church, Cleveland. Dr. Brockett was, politically, a Republican. He was a man of broad learning and great skill and industry. He was an honorable and upright man, and a generous friend. He was married (1) at Fair Haven, Minn., Jan. 10, 1858, to Amelia Josephine Noyes; she died in 1869, and he was married (2) at Bristolville, O., July 14, 1880, to Mary Pond, who died in 1886. He was married (3) at Waterbury, Conn., June 1st, 1887, to Anna Whiting; there are four children of the first marriage: Royal Burton, Ernest Lavelle, Don E. J. and a daughter, Anna Everett Whiting, now Mrs. James Stanley Vandevoort, of Bristolville, and one child by the second marriage: Earl Andrew Brockett. Andrew J. Brockett died in Cleveland, O., Aug. 12, 1912.

WILBUR, William Nelson, manufacturer, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Mar. 25, 1860, son of Henry Oscar and Harriet (Lawrence) Wilbur, and a descendant of Lawrence Wilbur, a native of England, who came to America in 1711 and settled in Boston, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of Camden, N. J., and at Lafayette College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1880. In the same year he began his business career in the service of the Royal Insurance Co. in Philadelphia, Pa. Following this Mr. Wilbur spent some time on a ranch in Kansas, and then took up newspaper work in San Francisco, Cal. He returned to Philadelphia to form a copartnership with his father, who for many years had been connected with Samuel Croft under the firm name of Croft, Wilbur & Co., high grade confectioners. Deciding to separate the chocolate business proper from general confectionery, in February, 1884, he founded the firm of H. O. Wilbur & Sons, which was continued as a partnership until January, 1909, when it became a corporation, with Henry O. Wilbur as president; William Nelson Wilbur, vice-president and general manager; John W. Scott, treasurer, and Bertrand K. Wilbur, secretary. The company's factory in Philadelphia is one of the largest in the United States devoted to the manufacture of chocolate. It contains 242,400 square feet; employs 650 hands, and its yearly output is approximately 15,000,000 pounds. From time to time Mr. Wilbur was connected with various other industrial as well as commercial and financial undertakings. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Academy of Political and Social Science, the Union League, and the University, Merion Cricket, Radnor Hunt and Corinthian Yacht clubs. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was an attendant of the Episcopal church. He found his chief recreation in fox hunting, literature and yachting. He had broad learning united with great skill and industry, and nothing that he undertook was unworthy of his best efforts. As a citizen he was distinguished for his intelligent and earnest interest and participation in public affairs. He was married in Norwich, Conn., Apr. 29, 1885, to Elizabeth Mason, daughter of William Fitch, a manufacturer of cotton goods of Fitchville, Conn.; she survived him with five children: Lawrence Hillhouse; William Fitch; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Arthur Mowbray Randolph Charrington; Harriet Mason and John Mason Wilbur. He died at his country home, "Idlewood Farms," Devon, Pa., May 2, 1916.

BOWMAN, John McEntee, hotel man, was born in Toronto, Ont., Can., July 20, 1875, son of John and Anne (McEntee) Bowman, of Scotch and Irish ancestry, who settled in Canada in the 18th century. John McE. Bowman received his education in the public schools of Toronto. As a youth he sought fortune in the United States, securing employment in a hotel at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., as a junior clerk. In 1899 he came to New York city, armed with a letter of introduction to the manager of one of the leading hotels of that day. The latter ignored the letter, but some years later the subject acquired control of his hotel. His early days in the metropolis were a constant struggle for existence, and for a time he walked half the length of the city because he could get in the vicinity of Park Row a substantial meal for a quarter, which for the same price could not be duplicated uptown. He made his first real step forward when he entered the service of Gustav Baumann, manager of the Holland House, then the most fashionable of New York hotels. Becoming Baumann's secretary, he acquired a thorough grasp of the science of hotel keeping. When Baumann conceived the Hotel Biltmore, he made his assistant the vice-president of the company, and when, during the first year of the hotel's operation, Baumann lost his life in an accident, Mr. Bowman became president of the corporation. Under his direction the Biltmore has become one of the most noted and best patronized hotels in the world. The success of the Biltmore attracted capital and a few years later he organized a company and took over the operation of the Hotel Manhattan. He next became president of the company



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operating The Ansonia, and in 1917, as head of another company, he bought the Hotel Belmont and the Murray Hill Hotel. His next venture was the great Commodore, adjoining the Grand Central Terminal. He is president of the Armbow Operating Corporation, the Beau-Site Co., the Bowman Hotel Corporation, and of companies operating the Hotel Griswold, New London, Conn., and the Hotel Belleview, Bellair, Fla. He is chief executive also of the company which in 1919 began building the Westchester-Biltmore, Rye, N. Y., and the Hotel Savilla in Havana, Cuba. He is a director in the Harriman National Bank, the Official Hotel Red Book & Directory Co., and various other corporations. During the European war he rendered his country signal service as chief of the hotel, restaurant, dining car and steamship division of the United States Food Administration, in which capacity he was able to secure the coöperation of practically all the hotels and public eating houses of the country in a systematic effort to save food. It was he who suggested the idea of doing without wheat in any form for a lengthy period, and personally obtained pledges from thousands of hotel and restaurant men to use no wheat in any form in their establishments until after the harvest then three months away. This assured a supply of wheat to the Allies at a time when they were in sore need. He finds his chief recreation in horses, and is a director of the National Horse Show Association, besides being an exhibitor for many years. As president of the so-called Pershing Square group of hotels he has gained an international reputation. Chief among his proposed new hotels is the five million dollar hostelry and club in course of erection on the Hobart Park estate, comprising six hundred acres near Rye, to be known as the Westchester-Biltmore, and designed to meet the demand for outdoor recreation. Situated in the picturesque hills of Westchester county, between Rye and Harrison, this hostelry gives promise of becoming the Mecca of smart New Yorkers. There will be golf links and a polo field, the latter designed also for holding al fresco horse shows and other entertainments. He is a member of the United Hunts Racing Association, Hackney Society of America, Morgan Horse Society, Nordix Club of Virginia, Westchester County Beagles Club, Fairfield County Fox Hounds Club, Indian Harbor Yacht and Greenwich Country clubs, Greenwich, Conn., and the Great Neck (L. I.) Golf Club. As a close student of psychology, Mr. Bowman has often demonstrated the value of that science in the handling of some of his largest enterprises. Of unbounded energy, he diversifies his activities by devoting a certain portion of his time to relaxation, his farm furnishing opportunity for much health-giving occupation. He is loyal to his friends of other days and has placed many of his former associates in positions of responsibility in one or another of his various enterprises. He was married in New York city, in June, 1919, to Clarice Paterson, of New York. He resides chiefly on his model farm, near Portchester, N. Y.

DE FOREST, Lee, inventor, was born at Council Bluffs, Ia., Aug. 26, 1873, son of Henry Swift and Anna Margaret (Robbins) de Forest. His father (1833–96), a Congregational minister and graduate of Yale College in 1857, was chaplain of the 11th Connecticut volunteers, 1863–65, and later as pastor of Congregational churches in Des Moines and Council Bluffs, Ia., and from 1879 to the time of his death was president of the Talladega College, Talladega, Ala. He was a son of Lee de Forest, son of Gideon de Forest, son of David de Forest, son of Isaac de Forest, a native of Leyden, who founded Harlem, New York, in 1646, and served for a time as a great burgher under Gov. Peter Stuyvesant. Lee de Forest was educated at Mt. Hermon School, near Northfield, Mass., and was graduated Ph.B. at Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1896. During the Spanish-American war he was bugler in Yale battery, and upon his discharge resumed his studies at Sheffield Scientific School, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1899. In the same year he secured a position with the Western Electric Co. and removed to Chicago, Ill., where he became electrical experimenter at the Armour Institute. For several years he had been experimenting with a view to perfecting a system of wireless telegraphy that should be capable of operating over land distances as well as over water. Concluding that the coherers used by Marconi and other inventors are in many ways unsatisfactory devices for receiving wireless messages, he set himself to the problem of devising a suitable substitute. He invented the so-called electrolytic receiver, patented December, 1902, which consists essentially of two metal electrodes dipping in a conducting solution, whose resistance is instantly reduced by the impact of the electric wave and automatically restored. This detector was one of the first in wireless to permit the use of the telephone receiver for recording the dots and dashes of the telegraphic alphabet, and gave far more sensitive workings than was possible with any other receiver. It also did away with any instrument corresponding to the decoherer of other systems. Dr. de Forest has developed his inventions comprising the de Forest wireless telegraph system, so that it is superior in speed, simplicity and accuracy to contemporaneous foreign systems, being the first found adequate for overland work. He early made many successful tests before United States army and navy officials and also the British post-office department. During the Russo-Japanese war de Forest apparatus were installed on land and on the steamship "Haimun" off the coast of Corea, thus transmitting news from the seat of war direct to the New York and London "Times." His system was awarded the gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. The de Forest Wireless Telegraph Co., was organized in 1902 and in 1907 it was merged into the United Wireless Telegraph Co., subsequently bought up by the Marconi interests. Dr. de Forest was never associated with the United Wireless Co., but in 1906 began to devote his entire attention to the development of the wireless telephone. In the fall of 1907 his new company, the Radio Telephone Co., installed the wireless telephone on all of Admiral Evans' fleet of battleships and auxiliaries prior to their cruise around the world, and in the following year several Italian and British war vessels were equipped with these instruments. Beyond all question the de Forest "Audion" detector and amplifier developed during this period constitute the most valuable single principle as yet developed in the wireless art. A period of reckless speculation on the part of the financial directors of his company resulted in wrecking the enterprise, which Dr. de Forest had again built up from the ruins of his first fortune. After three years as radio engineer for the Poulsen Wireless Co. in San Francisco, during which time he developed for that company the "diplex" and "rapid" method of wireless telegraph transmitting and receiving, he returned to New York and sold to the Western Electric Co. a license under all his "Audion" patents for wire telegraph and telephone purposes. The American Telephone and Tele-

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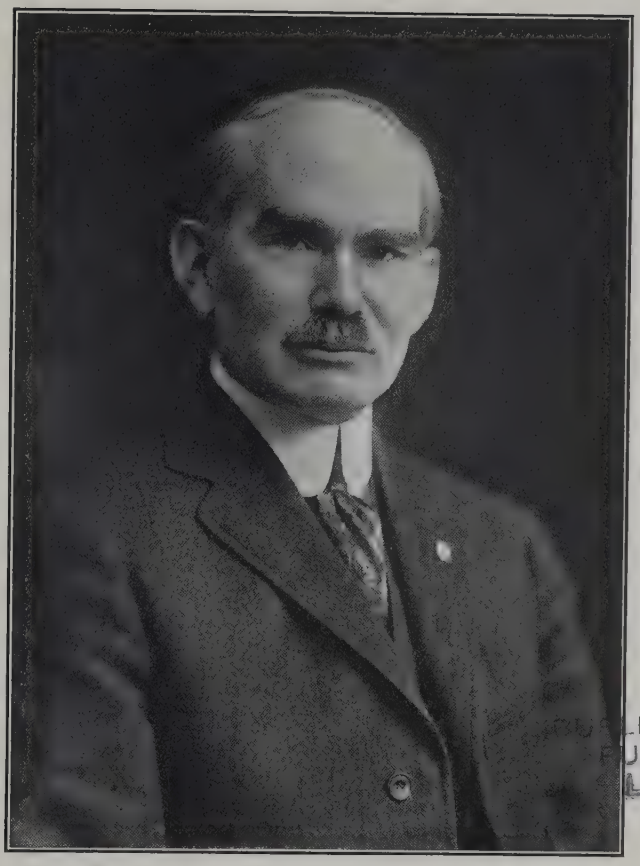
graph Co. within eighteen months after acquiring these rights were enabled by use of the "Audion amplifier" on their lines to extend their long distance telephone service from New York to San Francisco. The Audion amplifier has been pronounced by eminent telephone engineers as the one radical innovation in the telephone art since the discovery of the microphone. The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. are also licensed under all of the de Forest radio patents issued prior to 1915. By use of large numbers of the "oscillating Audion" type bulb, as generators of undamped high-frequency currents for wireless telephone transmission system, the telephone company was enabled in October, 1915, to transmit the sound of the human voice from Arlington, D. C., to San Francisco through the air. A little later this same method was successful in transmitting the voice from Arlington to the Eiffel Tower, Paris, thus realizing a dream which Dr. de Forest had cherished since 1908. He has received over 100 patents in the United States and Europe, mostly on inventions in the radio art. One of the chief factors in the final superiority of the Allies over the Germans proved to be their far more reliable systems of signalling—notably by radio telegraphy and telephony. Unquestionably the de Forest Audion, or three-electrode vacuum tube, more than any other single invention, contributed to this overwhelming superiority. The French and British military establishments used these little lamps as detector, amplifier, and transmitter by the hundreds of thousands. When the United States entered the war her signal corps at once began the development of many types of Audion undamped wave transmitters, notably for telephoning from observing airplanes, and from front line trenches to artillery fire—control districts. Without the light weight and small size and simplicity of these audion radio transmitters this prompt and accurate signal work had been impracticable. The audion amplifier was also used in connection with locating submarines by means of sound detectors under water. Unquestionably the audion did much to shorten the war. In recognition of this epoch-making invention which has revolutionized almost every line of electric signalling and particularly long distance telephony, Syracuse University in 1919 conferred on Dr. De Forest the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. He is president of the de Forest Radio Telephone & Telegraph Co., with laboratories and office at 1391 Sedwick avenue, New York city. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers, Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, member of the Franklin Institute, New York Electrical Society, and the Yale Club. He was one of the founders, and is a trustee of the American Defense Society. He was married, Dec. 23, 1912, to Mary Mayo, daughter of Mrs. G. S. White, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

KISSOCK, John, merchant, was born in Kendall, in the Lake District of England, Feb. 17, 1851, son of David and Margaret (Riddick) Kissock. While he was quite young his parents removed to Liverpool, England, and after completing his schooling in that city he entered on a merchant's career. Beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder, he early developed an aptitude for business, and by reason of his ability, developed solely through his own efforts, was chosen to come to this country in 1882, to assist in establishing an American branch of the house with which he was connected, namely, Robert Crookes & Co. But his progressive spirit finally impelled him to launch out for himself, and in 1884 he founded the firm of Groat & Kissock, which later became John Kissock & Co. and so remained until his death. His commercial activities in the wholesale spices and drugs business identified him with Great Britain, Europe and the Far East. During his long and successful business life he was noted for his strict integrity and uprightness in all his dealings. Devoted as he was to his business, he nevertheless found time to interest himself in matters pertaining to the welfare of others. He was an ardent supporter of the Y. M. C. A., not only financially but as an active worker and officer. In him the Presbyterian Church owned a staunch adherent, the Sunday school especially claiming a great deal of his attention; and he was particularly interested in foreign missions—more especially in the missionary work in China. He was married June 12, 1879, to Margaret Lockart, daughter of Andrew McNeil, and his children were Ethel, Howard, May S., Alan, and Gordon Kissock. He died at his home in Point Pleasant, N. J., July 31, 1918.

SHERWIN, Thomas, telephone pioneer, was born in Boston, Mass., July 11, 1839, son of Thomas (q.v.) and Mary King (Gibbens) Sherwin, and grandson of David and Hannah (Prichard) Sherwin. His grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war and his father (q.v.) was a prominent educator of New England. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1860. He was teaching in the Houghton high school at Bolton, Mass., at the outbreak of the civil war, and he promptly raised a company for the 15th Mass. volunteers. His company refused to go to the war under another captain and was therefore disbanded. In October, 1861, he was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant in the 22d Mass. regiment, and joined Porter's division, afterwards the 5th corps of the Army of the Potomac, in which he served until he was mustered out in October, 1864. In rapid succession he was promoted to major and lieutenant-colonel, and received the commissions of colonel and brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers by brevet for gallantry at Gettysburg and for meritorious services during the war. Resuming his teaching, he was an instructor at the Boston English high school, of which his father had long been the distinguished principal. In June, 1866, he was appointed deputy-surveyor of the port of Boston, and held that position until 1875, when he resigned to take the newly established office of collector of the city of Boston. His connection with the telephone business began in 1883, as auditor of the American Bell Telephone Co., later known as the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. In 1885 he became president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., a position which he occupied for a quarter of a century; he was chairman of the board of directors until his death. In announcing his death, Pres. Spaulding, his successor in the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., said of him: "A brave and brilliant soldier during the civil war; a pioneer in the telephone field — for twenty-three years auditor of the American Bell Telephone Co. and for twenty-five years president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.; a man of the highest character and ability, and with a charming personality. His death is a great loss, not only to the community, but also to the telephone interests over the whole country." Mr. Sherwin was married Jan. 18, 1870, to Isabel Fisk, daughter of Hon. Thomas M. Edwards, of Keene, N. H., who survived him with three sons and three



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Lee de Forest.

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C. A. Fowler Jr.

daughters: Thomas E.; Robert W.; Edward V.; Anna Isabel; Eleanor, wife of William H. Goodwin, of Dedham, and Mary King, wife of Philip H. Lee-Warner. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, 1914.

FOWLER, Charles Anthony, Jr., soldier, was born in New York city, Oct. 10, 1884, son of Charles Anthony and Minerva Virginia (Northrup) Fowler. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Joseph Fowler, who came from Dalbury Lees, Derbyshire, England, in 1650, and settled in Rhode Island, he being son of John and Frances (Webb) Fowler. His wife was Sarah Betts, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Mary Thorne; their son William and his wife Mary Drake; their son Jeremiah and his wife Sarah Dusenbery; their son Reuben and his wife Jane Vallentine; their son Reuben and his wife Martha Drake; their son Jeremiah Drake and his wife Elizabeth Anthony; to their son Theodore Fowler and his wife Mary A. Lounsbury, who were the grandparents of Charles Anthony Fowler, Jr. William Fowler (II) established the family homestead at Flushing, Long Island. Reuben Fowler (VI) was a soldier in the war of the revolution, serving in the 3d regiment Westchester county (N. Y. Line) under Col. Van Cortlandt. Charles Anthony Fowler, father of our subject, was a manufacturing jeweler. The son received his preliminary education at St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass., and at the Cutler School, New York city. He subsequently became a student at the University of Geneva. In 1904 he entered the Plaza Bank, New York city, and later became connected successively with the American Trading Co., and the insurance brokerage firm of Samuels, Cornwall & Stevens, New York city. For a period of years he owned and operated in conjunction with his brother, "Midvale Farm," a large dairy farm at Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y. A veteran of the 7th regiment, New York national guard, he entered the service for the European war as captain of Co. M, 325th regiment infantry, which was a unit in the 82d division, A.E.F. He fought in the battles on the Amiens front, at St. Mihiel, and the battle of the Meuse in the Argonne Forest, where he was killed. He had been trained at Governor's Island, New York; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Sill, Okla., and Camp Gordon, Ga., and sailed for France in April, 1918. He had held membership in the St. Nicholas Society, Dutchess County Society, Automobile Club of America, and the American Yacht, Indian Harbor Yacht, Manhasset Bay Yacht, City (New York), and Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Automobile clubs. He found his chief recreation in yachting and automobiling. He was cheerful in disposition and generous to a degree; of great physical courage and endurance; made friends easily, and had a great faculty for retaining these friendships. His character was simple, sincere and straightforward, and his entire life commanded the fullest respect and admiration. His qualities of mind and heart, his words and deeds, are worthy of being kept in abiding remembrance. He was faithful in every obligation of life, a brave soldier, a worthy citizen and a kind friend. He married in New York city, Feb. 15, 1909, Isabelle Victoria, daughter of Hazen L. Hoyt, a capitalist of Great Neck, Long Island; she survived him, with two children: Charles Anthony, 3d, and Hoyt W. Fowler. The date of his death was Oct. 11, 1918.

ROLAPP, Henry Hermann, lawyer, was born at Flensburg, Schleswig-Holstein (a province which at that time belonged to Denmark, but was later absorbed by Germany), Mar. 22, 1860, son of Frederick Christian Theodor and Anna Margaret (Thiesen) Rolapp. His father, a builder by trade, was driven from home by the German war of 1863-64, after which he lived and died in Copenhagen, Denmark. Henry H. Rolapp left Copenhagen in May, 1878, and went to Liverpool, England, where he remained two years, then came to New York in June, 1880, and soon thereafter settled in Salt Lake City, Utah. He was educated in the German grammar schools and realschule, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the degree of LL.B. in 1884. That same year, at Ogden, Utah, he entered into law partnership with Hon. Charles C. Richards, then secretary of state of the Territory of Utah, and continued in the general practice of law until November, 1895, when he was appointed justice of the supreme court of Utah Territory. On the admission of Utah as a state, Jan. 1, 1896, he was elected judge of the second judicial district of Utah and served until Jan. 1, 1905. Mr. Rolapp's special practice has been corporation law. He was general counsel for the Amalgamated Sugar Co. at Ogden, Utah, from 1905 to 1915, and since that time has served as assistant general counsel for the Great Western Sugar Co. at Denver, Colo. In 1885 he was elected assessor and assistant county attorney for Weber county, Utah, and held this office until 1891. In 1888 he was appointed secretary for the Utah Reform School, and so continued until 1895, when he was appointed commissioner of the supreme court of Utah. During 1908-1915 he served as regent of the University of Utah, and in 1904, at St. Louis, was appointed to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists. Mr. Rolapp has been engaged in various business enterprises throughout the last thirty years. He is now (1920) president of the U. S. Sugar Manufacturers' Association, composed of the beet sugar producers of the United States; and director of the Cameron Coal Co. From 1917 he was treasurer and legal adviser of the food administration sugar distributing committee at Chicago. He was married at Logan, Utah, Dec. 9, 1885, to Martha, daughter of Samuel Horrocks, merchant, of Ogden, Utah; the children of this union are: Franklin Horrocks, merchandise broker, Salt Lake City; Walter Horrocks, merchandise broker, Salt Lake City, and Maybelle Rolapp, who married Serge Fred Ballif. (Portrait opposite page 14.)

STONE, Frank Burrill, merchant, was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15, 1860, son of Richard Butler and Lucy Ellen (Russell) Stone. His first American ancestor was Hugh Stone, a native of England, who came to this country in 1657 and settled at Warwick, R. I., and from him and his wife Abigail Busecot the line of descent is traced through their son Peter and his wife Elizabeth Shaw; their son Peter and his wife Patience Hudson; their son Samuel and his wife Mary Blanchard; their son Rufus and his wife Sarah Lewis, and their son Richard Cecil and his wife Alma Stone, who were the grandparents of Frank Burrill Stone. After a public school education he began his business career as clerk in a lumber yard in Chicago, in 1876. Later he entered the employ of Wheeler, Chapman & Co., wholesale glass dealers, but in 1882 returned to the lumber business in the employ of his father, R. B. Stone, with whom he remained until the latter's death in 1886, after which he continued in the same line with his brother-in-law, Alexander Agnew, under the firm name of Agnew & Stone. In De-

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cember, 1890, Mr. Stone established a business of his own, principally handling lumber and timber for railway, bridge and heavy constructions. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Congregationalist. He is a Mason and Knight Templar, and a member of the Chicago Athletic, Midlothian Country (president, 1919-20), South Shore Country and Tolleston Gun clubs of Chicago, and of the Grand Island Lodge (hunting club). His favorite diversions are outdoor sports. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 2, 1883, to Carrie L., daughter of George G. Rounds of Santa Ana, Cal., by whom he had two children, William A., vice-president of the Galesburg Malleable Castings Co., Galesburg, Ill., and Inez M., wife of W. Lester Anderson, Chicago; Mrs. Stone died in November, 1912, and he was married (2) Oct. 21, 1916, to Rosalie M., daughter of Dr. A. W. Harlan.

HOFFMAN, Hugo William G., clergyman, was born in Albany, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1863, son of Rev. Ernest and Amilie (Hauf) Hoffman. His father, a native of Berlin, Germany, came to this country in 1852 and settled at Lefargeville, New York. Hugo W. Hoffman was educated in the parochial school connected with his father's church, and the public and high school; was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1882, and at the Philadelphia Theological Seminary in 1885. Subsequently he pursued special courses at New York and Columbia universities. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon by him by New York University in 1899 and that of Ph.D. the following year. He was ordained, June 14, 1885, in St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Buffalo, N. Y., and four days later was installed as pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Canajoharie, N. Y. After a brief pastorate there, he was called as assistant to his father in St. John's Church, Albany, N. Y., continuing in this relation until his father's death, when he became pastor of the congregation, which grew very rapidly under his ministry. English was introduced into this old German congregation with the calling of the assistant. In 1895 he accepted a call to St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and remained in this important and influential church until the close of his life. Dr. Hoffman was a man of polished manner, studious habits, and indefatigable in his work whether in the parish, the pulpit or the study. As a pulpit orator he ranked high, attaining a reputation for unusual scholarship. While particularly interested in the study of the Old Testament, he was a critical student of the entire Scriptures, which he was always ready to defend against heretical assault. The products of his pen found their way into various theological publications, including the "Church Review." He was also interested in devotional literature, and was the author of an attractive "Forget-me-not" volume, issued in both German and English. Having been especially well versed in Lutheran literature and the history of the Reformation, he contributed the historical chronology of Luther and the Reformation, which appears in the "Lutheran Encyclopedia." He was married June 23, 1884, to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Theodore Hageman, of Castle, Germany, by whom he is survived with three children: Elsie, wife of Harry Farraday; John Ernest and Ruth Johanna Hoffman. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1917.

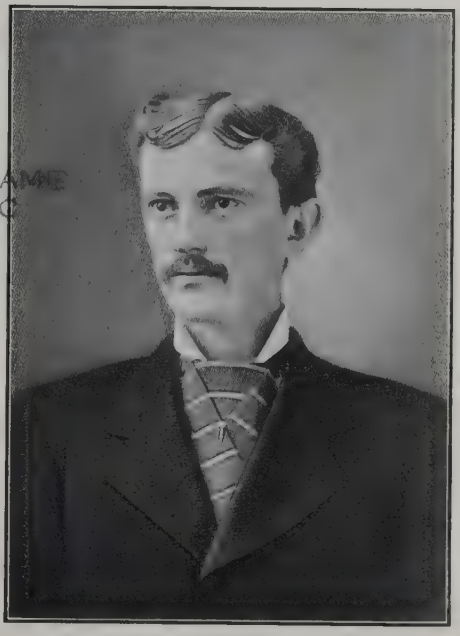
SMITH, Preston Carter, capitalist, was born in Portland, Ore., June 19, 1857, son of Joseph S. and Julia (Carter) Smith. His father, an Oregon pioneer and a native of Pennsylvania, was a lawyer and educator, and also served as a member of congress. Preston Carter Smith received his preliminary education in the public and private schools of Portland, at Santa Clara College, California, and at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. After spending a period in travel he returned to Portland and assumed the management of his father's business interests, in which he displayed marked ability, keen discernment and executive force. He had given much of his time to reading law, and in the control of business affairs he found his legal knowledge of marked value. Having inherited an independent fortune from his father he turned his attention to investments, and his realty holdings in 1891 were valued at more than half a million dollars. He also became one of the foremost merchants in the lumber trade in the Pacific northwest, and personally directed the operation of a large sawmill in Portland. He was an organizer and incorporator of the Ainsworth National Bank, in which he become a director, and he was a promoter of the cable road of Portland. Impaired health eventually necessitated his withdrawal from active business cares. Politically he was a Democrat and was active in the interests of good government. He had no taste, however, for practical politics, and declined the nomination for governor; had he accepted, his political opponents would not have opposed him with a candidate. He was past president of the Arlington club, Portland, and a member of Chi Phi fraternity. His chief recreation was billiards; he was an accomplished musician and a noted scholar, and his writings combined the humor of an Irving and the diction of a De Quincey. His benevolences were numerous, yet entirely free from ostentation. He enjoyed great personal popularity. He was married (1) at Huntsville, Ala., 1880, to Jeannie, daughter of Wm. Henry Williamson, an extensive slave-holder and planter of Georgia; she died in 1885. He was married (2) June 5, 1889, to Susan, sister of his first wife. There are two surviving children by the first union: Preston Williamson and Madeleine Searcy, and two by the second union: Susie Aubrey and Henry A. Smith. He died in Portland, Ore., Feb. 13, 1897.

MERRILL, Joseph Hansell, lawyer, was born at Thomasville, Ga., Oct. 12, 1862, son of Joseph Styles and Anne (Hall) Merrill. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Nathaniel Merrill, who came from England in 1633 and settled at Ipswich, Mass. His wife was Joanna Kinney, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Abel and his wife Priscilla Chase; their son Abel and his wife Abigail M. Stevens; their son Abel and his first wife Ruth Kellog; their son Stevens and his wife Mary Noyes; their son Joseph and his wife Sarah Capp, to their son Lemuel Merrill and his wife Eliza Barker, who were the grandparents of Joseph Hansell Merrill. Joseph Styles Merrill, father of our subject and a graduate of Oglethorpe University, was farmer, merchant, and ordinary of Thomas county, Ga. Joseph Hansell Merrill received his preliminary education at Fletcher Institute, Thomasville, where he won a scholarship to the State University. He was graduated at the University of Georgia with distinction in 1880. He studied law at Thomasville under Arthur Patten; was admitted to the bar of Georgia in 1884, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Thomasville as a partner of his preceptor under the firm style of Patten & Merrill, which relation continued three years. During 1887-99 he was the partner of Chas. P. Hansell,

HENRY H. ROLAPP

FRANK B. STONE

HUGO W. G. HOFFMAN



PRESTON C. SMITH

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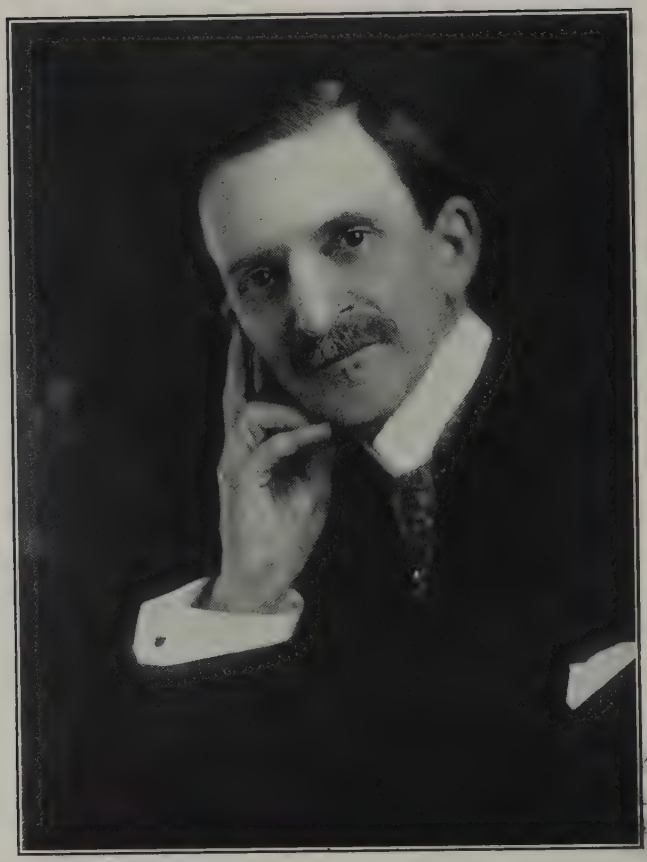

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Joseph Hansell Merrill

in the firm of Hansell & Merrill. During 1899–1915 he practiced alone and thereafter he was associated with Charles Pinckney Grantham. His practice was largely in corporation law, but he specialized in land titles. During 1904-08 he was referee in bankruptcy. In 1910 he was appointed to serve an ad interim term as judge of the superior courts of the southern circuit of Georgia. Of thirteen cases tried by him taken to the United States supreme court eleven were affirmed and two reversed. He was an ideal presiding officer, dignified and firm, ruling his court with an iron hand but a gentle touch that prevented friction and insured the dispatch of business. His rulings were characterized by their sound law and excellent judgment. He served a term as alderman of Thomasville, was president of the Thomasville Real Estate and Improvement Co., vice-president and attorney of the City Bank & Trust Co., and a director in several industrial and financial institutions. He was one of the three Georgia members of the National Convention of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and Georgia member of the general council of the American Bar Association. He was president of both the state and county bar associations, the Thomasville Public Library and the local Y.M.C.A. He read a paper before the Georgia Bar Association in 1901 entitled "The Bible in the Lawyer's Library." It was widely published and attracted much attention. Politically he was a Democrat, and he was a communicant of the Episcopal church and taught a Bible class for more than thirty years. Judge Merrill was one of the most brilliant and outstanding members of the bar of Georgia, and one of its most useful and enterprising citizens. He had great force and personal magnetism, was broad and just in his views, firm and fearless in the performance of his duty, and on the bench his thorough knowledge of law and high intellectual endowments served to give him a breadth of vision and a comprehension of the many difficult problems which confronted him. His term, although a short one, was of exceptional worth to the circuit. He was widely esteemed for his high ideals, outstanding ability and unsullied character. His chief recreations were golf and riding. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 30, 1885, to Mattie C., daughter of John G. Pittman of Thomasville, and (2) Nov. 12, 1890, to Blanche, daughter of Hiram R. Tarwater of Louisville, Ky. He left one daughter by the second marriage: Katherine, wife of John Pasco of Monticello, Fla. He died in Thomasville, Ga., Dec. 22, 1925.

BENJAMIN, George Hillard, lawyer, was born in New York city, Dec. 25, 1852, son of Park and Mary Brower (Western) Benjamin. The first of his family in America was John Benjamin, who emigrated from Hereford, England, and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1632; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Joseph, who married Sarah Clark; their son John, who married Phoebe Larrabee; their son John, who married Margaret Jameson; their son David, who married Lucy Park, and their son Park, who married Mary Judith Lall, and was the grandfather of our subject. Mr. Benjamin's father (q. v.) was a prominent poet and editor of New York, associated with Horace Greeley in the management of the "New York Tribune." George H. Benjamin was matriculated at Union College in 1868, but, leaving before graduation, he entered the Albany Medical College (now the medical department of Union University), where he was graduated in 1874, one of the first three in his class. He then took an advanced course in physics at the University of Freiburg, Germany, and was graduated Ph. D. Returning to America, he practised medicine in Albany for four years. In 1880 he removed to New York city to accept an assistant editorship on Appleton's "Cyclopedia of Applied Mechanics," a position in which he rapidly achieved reputation as an expert, being frequently called in consultation in controversies relating to patents, mechanics and scientific questions in general. His prominence in these particulars turned his thoughts, quite logically, to patent law, and he began to study the subject. He was admitted to practice in 1884. For forty years he has been engaged as consulting engineer with many iron, steel, glass and copper manufacturers. Since 1905 he has been consulting engineer for the Siemans Bros. & Co. and Siemans & Halske, of London and Berlin. He has made a specialty of inventions in electricity and in high explosives, and his reports rendered to the state and national governments have been characterized by a remarkable uniformity of minuteness and accuracy, and have repeatedly proved the first steps toward many successful and important enterprises. Aside from the wide circle of his business and professional associates who hold him and his abilities in the highest esteem, Mr. Benjamin enjoys a wide social popularity. In addition to his engineering work, he has taken a deep interest in sociology, especially relating to the detection and prevention of crime, and he has made a special study of the Bertillon system of measuring criminals. He is a member of the Union League of New York and the New England Medico-Legal and the New York Medical societies; the Royal Society for the Advancement of Science, the Royal Geographical Society, the American Society of Electrical Engineers and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He was twice married: (1) at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1875, to Jane M., daughter of Hon. George B. Seymour; (2), in 1899, to Grace H., daughter of Dr. William Tremaine. His children are Frances, wife of Edgar Lackland; Mary, wife of Henry H. Rogers, Jr., and Rosalie de V. Benjamin.

GRANDIN, Elijah Bishop, capitalist, was born at Tidioute, Pa., Nov. 23, 1840, son of Samuel and Sarah Ann (Henry) Grandin, grandson of John and Catharine (Hunt) Grandin and a descendant of Daniel Grandin, who came from Isle of Jersey prior to 1664 and settled at Hamden, N. J. He was educated at Neilltown (Pa.) and Edinboro (Pa.) Academies, and at Eastman's Commercial School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He began his business career at Hydetown, Pa., in 1859, in partnership with Charles Hyde, a merchant and lumberman. When the Drake well was brought in near Titusville, he foresaw the possibilities of the new oil industry, and sold the Hydetown store to engage in the petroleum industry. It was said that his first venture netted him approximately $100,000. He and his brothers were interested in the noted Fagundus and Beatty farms, the Triumph Hill and Balltown fields, and properties in the Tidioute region, and he became one of the most astute and aggressive factors in the oil industry. When Jay Cooke failed in 1872, the Grandin brothers, who were engaged in the banking business at Tidioute, were among the creditors, and they accepted North Dakota land shares in part payment of their claims against the firm. Thus he and his brothers were pioneers in opening farm lands in North Dakota. He added to his original

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holdings by purchasing thousands of acres in the Red River valley, where he carried on wheat-growing on an extensive scale, chiefly by coöperation. His large wheat farm not only demonstrated the agricultural possibilities of the northwest but became a model of efficiency in management and production. Mr. Grandin was a dominant factor in the promotion of the Missouri Lumber & Mining Co., which was the nucleus of a town in Carter county named Grandin, and which purchased 350,000 acres of timber land within ten years and built a sawmill with a capacity of 15,000,000 feet a year. He had other lumber interests in Louisiana and Washington. He maintained a winter residence in Washington, D. C., where he was a generous contributor to all war charities. His dominating personal characteristics were optimism, courage and confidence in his own judgment. He was married Oct. 10, 1872, to Emma Priscilla, daughter of Oliver H. Perry Williams, a lumberman of Sewickley, Pa., and had five children: George Wilbert, Henry Bishop, Florence, Alice Emma, and Mabel Grandin. He died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1917.

HYDE, Wesley Warren, lawyer, was born at Armada, Macomb co., Mich., Aug. 17, 1853, son of Charles Goodell and Eliza Ann (Ray) Hyde. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Hyde, who came from England in 1770 and settled in Quebec. From him and his wife, Margaret, the line of descent is traced to their son, Charles Hyde, and his wife, Mary, who were the grandparents of Wesley W. Hyde. Charles Goodell Hyde, father of our subject, and a native of Lima, N. Y., practiced law at Rockford and Grand Rapids, Mich. Wesley W. Hyde received his education in the grammar and high schools of Rockford, Kent co., Mich. He studied law under the preceptorship of his father; was admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1875, and in that year began practice at Grand Rapids in association with his parents. While studying law he was an assistant in the office of the county clerk, Grand Rapids. In 1880 he was appointed assistant district attorney for the U. S. court, western district of Michigan. At the end of his term he entered into a partnership with Judge John W. Stone, the firm of Stone & Hyde being dissolved. Later when his partner removed to Marquette, he formed a partnership with J. Edward Earle, under the firm style of Earl & Hyde, and later the firm became Hyde, Earle & Thornton by the addition of Howard E. Thornton, and he remained its senior partner until his death. He was a member of the Michigan state board of law examiners during 1896-1914, and was secretary of that body during 1899-1913. He was a member of various law associations; was for years president of the Civic Club, Grand Rapids, and a member of the board of directors of the Associated charities of that city. He held membership also in the Peninsular Club and the Kent Country Club, Grand Rapids. He was an enthusiastic golfer. He was a communicant of the Congregational Church. He was known as one of the most scholarly attorneys in Michigan. He was deeply interested in philosophy and sociology, and was author of "Social Guides." His associates at the bar placed a high estimate on his forensic ability and made interesting analysis of his intellectual gifts and mental habits. His integrity, his learning, his power and skill as a lawyer, commanded the highest respect, and in him were singularly blended the qualities of strength and gentleness, of unselfish purpose, absolute fearless fidelity to his own convictions and a quick and intelligent sympathy for those of others. He not only followed honest methods fearlessly and openly but there went with that honesty and directness of purpose and act, a true simplicity and lack of presumption. He was married, Mar. 16, 1875, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William Powell, a manufacturer of Rockford, Mich.; she survived him, with four children: Fritz Carleton, a physician, Greenwich, Ct., who was with the Medical Reserve Corps as Captain U. S. A.; Mark Powell, with the Canadian overseas service during the war; Ruth Agnes, who married Ralph W. McMullen, Detroit, and Dorothy, who married Freeman Nelson Pattison, Detroit. He died in Detroit, Mich., Dec. 18, 1917.

BLACK, James, merchant and churchman, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, Sept. 20, 1857, son of Wm. and Ann (Black) Black. He received his education in the schools of his native country, came to the United States, and with a brother, he began a modest merchandising business at Marshalltown, Ia., selling chiefly Irish linens. During this period he became the warm friend and room-mate of "Billy" Sunday, the evangelist. He subsequently returned to Ireland and went into a store at Ramelton. Upon the death of his brother, however, he came again to America to close out the business at Marshalltown. In 1892 he opened a dry goods store at Waterloo, Ia., and from this modest beginning achieved a great success. At his death the James Black Dry Goods Co. was capitalized at $600,000, occupied a splendid eight-story building, and employed 300 people. The business was incorporated under this title in 1902, and he remained its president until his death. He was also vice-president of the First National Bank of Waterloo and was from time to time interested in various other commercial and financial as well as industrial undertakings. He was president of the Waterloo Skirt & Garment Co. He was a member of Waterloo Chamber of Commerce and Waterloo Commercial Club. His chief fame, however, was as a devoted and active churchman. He was closely identified with the missionary and benevolent departments of the Presbyterian church. His interest was especially strong in Christian colleges, in Sunday school work, and in the activities of foreign missions. He was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church, Waterloo, in which he was a member of the session, Sunday school teacher, Bible class teacher, and member of the building committee. He was a trustee of the collegiate church at Ames, Ia.; a member of the board of Coe College; trustee of the Iowa synod, and a factor in the Big Brother Mission, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. He fought against the saloon, and when warned that this attitude might interfere with his personal business, he said: "Morals first, business afterwards." He was a factor in the New Era movement begun in the Presbyterian church in 1918, and he was a member of the officers' council and of the executive committee of the Laymen's Missionary movement, a new phase of religious work. He wanted the church to measure up to its full stature of usefulness in the reconstruction period following the war. The great Waterloo store stands as a monument to his business ability. He was the central figure in many Waterloo activities. He never sought personal publicity, but allowed achievements to mark his progress. He was married Sept. 15, 1892, to Anna M., daughter of William Harper, lumber merchant, of Marshalltown, Ia., and had three children: Nan, Elizabeth and Margaret Black. He died at Waterloo, Mar. 14, 1919.

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Wesley W. Hyde

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Ellis Brett

BRETT, Ellis, banker, was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass., Oct. 23, 1840, son of Ephraim and Ruth (Copeland) Brett, and a descendant of Elder William Brett, a native of Kent, England, who settled in Duxbury, Mass., in 1645. From him and his wife Margaret, the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel and his wife Sarah Hayward; their son Seth and his wife Sarah Alden; their son Samuel and his wife Hannah Packard; their son Isaac and his wife Priscilla Jackson; and their son Joseph and his wife Olive Beal, who were the grandparents of Ellis Brett. He was educated in the public schools and at Hunt's Academy, and afterwards engaged in farming with his father. In 1882 he became assistant city assessor in Ward 7, and was reëlected until 1885, when he was elected a member of the board of assessors until 1898, being elected annually until 1895, and then for a term of three years; for several years he served as chairman of the board. In 1884 he served as tax collector, and in 1886 became overseer of the poor, holding the position until 1894, when he resigned. He was one of the original directors of the People's Savings Bank, retiring after several years of service. In 1903 he was elected president of the Plymouth County Trust Co., and retained the office until his death. During the last twenty years of his life real estate was his chief interest. A staunch Republican, he never sought office, although he was a member of the Republican committee until 1892, and for one year was a member of the Plymouth county campaign committee. Mr. Brett was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Brockton Agricultural Society, and for years was an active member of the Church of the New Jerusalem. Few men were more widely known in Brockton than he. In business he was conservative, but shrewd and farseeing, and his integrity won the respect and high regard of all who had dealings with him. He was married Nov. 10, 1892, to E. Florence, daughter of Richard Howes of Boston; through her mother Mrs. Brett is a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens of the Mayflower; one son was born of this marriage, Roger Ellis Brett, deceased. Mr. Brett died in Brockton, Mass., Feb. 18, 1915.

KAINS, Archibald Chetwode, banker, was born in London, Ontario, Can., Nov. 24, 1865, son of William King and Henrietta (Hamilton) Kains, and grandson of Thomas Kains of Chatham, England, an officer in the Royal Navy, who settled at Grenville, county of Argenteuil, Quebec, in 1816. After graduating at the London Collegiate Institution in 1882, he entered the employ of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, Can., and thereafter held various positions in that bank and its branches in Montreal, Brantford, Sarnia and Strathroy. In 1888 he was transferred to the New York branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, as accountant. After the panic of 1893, he was sent to New Orleans, La., to open an agency of his bank in that city, and when the new branch had been placed on a paying basis, he became assistant manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Montreal. He was manager of the Chicago branch for about two years and then assistant manager and later manager of the San Francisco office. This position he left to assume the duties of examiner of the clearing house banks of that city, which post he held during 1908-14. When the federal reserve system was organized in 1914, Mr. Kains was appointed governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and served in that capacity until 1917, when he was called to the presidency of the American Foreign Banking Corporation of New York. The latter was established in 1914 for the purpose of foreign trade by some thirty-five banks extending from New York to San Francisco and covering the principal manufacturing and seaport towns in the United States. This business was started Nov. 1, 1917, the head office being in New York. Branches have been established in Panama and Christobal in the Canal Zone, and in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Havana, Cuba, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In 1916-17 Mr. Kains was a member of the U. S. section of the International High Commission. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion an Episcopalian. He is a member of the Pacific Union (former president); Presidio Golf (former president) and San Francisco Commercial (former president) clubs of San Francisco; and of the Metropolitan, Bankers, Railroad, Whitehall clubs and India House of New York. In 1916-17 he was president of St. Andrews Society, San Francisco. His favorite diversions are fishing, golf and geneology. He was married May 11, 1895, to Fanny George, daughter of George W. Donaldson, vice-president of the American Lithographic Co., New York. They have no children.

WILLOUGHBY, Hugh de Laussat, inventor, was born at Solitude, Delaware co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1856, son of Samuel Augustus and Estelle (de Laussat) Willoughby. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania as a mining engineer in 1877, and in 1896 graduated at the United States Naval War College, where he was attached by a special order from the secretary of the navy, with the rank of acting lieutenant in the U. S. navy. At the same time he was in command of the naval reserve of the state of Rhode Island, which he organized. He studied law for four years (1877-81) in the office of Judge Amasa J. Parker (q.v.) of Albany, N. Y., but made no application for admission to the bar. Capt. Willoughby was one of the early enthusiasts of the bicycle when it first became popular, in 1890; he had been taught to ride by Michaux, the inventor of the machine, in Paris, France, when he was ten years old. He organized, and was president of the second bicycle club in the United States, and was one of the organizers, and the first treasurer, of the League of American Wheelmen. He was the inventor of a number of improvements for the aeroplane, the most important of which were the Willoughby patent double rudders, which consisted in a forward and after horizontal rudder, with inverse and simultaneous action, for steering in the vertical plane. These rudders were patented in 1908; and were adopted by the Wright brothers, Glenn Curtiss, Henry Farman, C. K. Hamilton, Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin and others. Capt. Willoughby holds fourteen of the early patents for improvements on air craft, some of which are applicable to the dirigible as well as to the aeroplane. These patents were obtained in the United States, France and England. He considered that his patent "double rudders" were so important to safety, that he issued many royalties in this country and in Europe for fifty cents. This was at a time when accidents occurred much more frequently than they do today. He is author of "Across the Everglades," (18—), which has passed through five American editions, and one English, and which received favorable comments from the entire American press. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Academy of Natural Science, the

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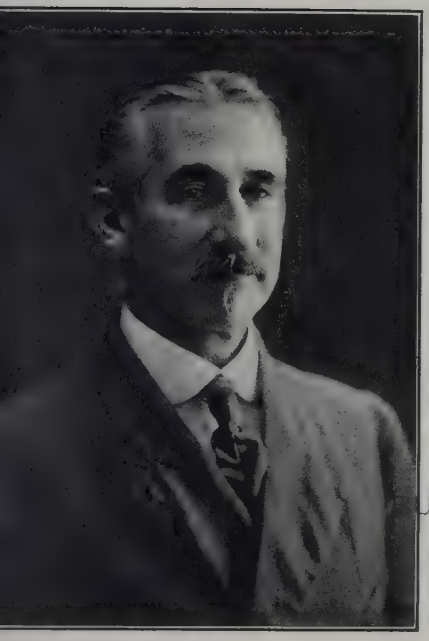
American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, and of the following societies of the University of Pennsylvania: Alumni Society, Varsity Club, Aero Club, of which he is honorary president, and the Athletic Association, in which he was active in his college days, having been winner of the first track athletic championship for the University of Pennsylvania, which was the first cup that Pennsylvania had ever won. He also is a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Aero Club of America, of which he has been a member of the technical committee since its foundation, the Aero Club of Pennsylvania, and the St. Augustine Golf Club (he played the first game of golf ever played in Florida), the Gilbert's Bar Yacht Club and the Mid-Rivers Country Club, all of Florida, and the Atlantic Tuna Club of Block Island, R. I. His chief diversions are in aviation and yachting. He was married Oct. 2, 1878, to Augusta de P., daughter of Rev. James Brownson Harrison, of Derbyshire, England; there are three children: Hugh de L., Jr., lieutenant in the U. S. navy; Estelle de L., wife of Clayton G. Dixon, of Wallingford, Pa., and Katherine Harrison, wife of James K. Clarke, of Ardmore, Pa.

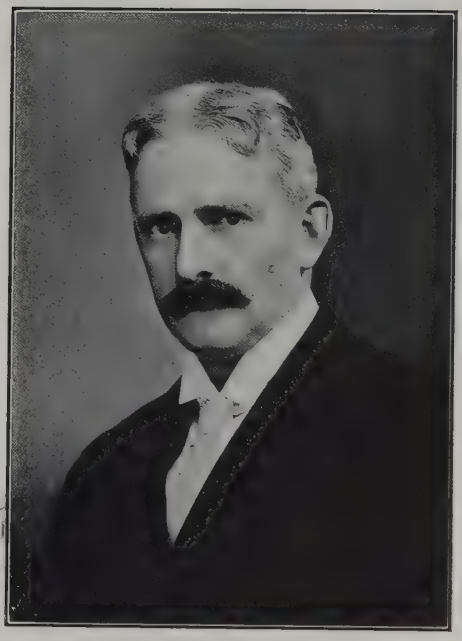
TAGUE, John Robert, merchant and jobber, was born at Madison, Ind., July 1, 1859, son of John R. and Mary Ann Tague. He received his education in the schools of Madison, and in 1879 enlisted in the U. S. naval service as an apothecary, and went to the Pacific coast on a warship. Subsequently he was with the party that first discovered gold in Alaska. Returning to the States he accepted positions in drug stores at Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, Ark. In 1885 he settled at Memphis, Tenn., as head of the order department, and buyer for the Mansfield Drug Co., wholesalers; later was made a director in the concern, and became assistant manager of the Van Vleet- Mansfield Drug Co., when the Van Vleet Co. took over the business of the former corporation. In 1900 he was promoted general manager, continuing in that capacity, and as director, until his death. He enjoyed a nation-wide reputation in the drug and pharmaceutical line. He was vice-president of the National Wholesale Drug Association in 1915, and in the same year he was president of the Southern Wholesale Drug Club. He was also a director of a Memphis bank. He held membership in every commercial organization of Memphis, including the Business Men's Club, Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Memphis Freight Bureau, and the Cotton States Merchants' Association, was vice-president of the Indiana Society of Tennessee, and a member also of the Woodmen of the World. In church circles he was honored by official positions, and at his death was chairman of the board of stewards of the Second Methodist Church, and superintendent of the Sunday school. His religious earnestness found expression in many ways, and his interest in all kinds of missionary and evangelistic work was unflagging. He was married, June 29, 1882, to Jennie E., daughter of John Sucese, of North Vernon, Ind.; she survived him, with two children: Norma and Nellie. John Robert Tague died at Gulfport, Miss., Oct. 10, 1916.

PERSON, Rollin Harlow, jurist, was born in Livingston county, Mich., Oct. 15, 1850, son of Cornelius Harlow and Lucinda (Stafford) Person. His father, a native of New York state, settled near Howell, Mich., in 1837; he was a farmer and school teacher. Rollin Person received his education in public schools and under the preceptorship of his father. At nineteen he was granted a teacher's certificate, and taught for two years. In 1871 he was appointed deputy register of deeds for Livingston county. He began the study of law at Howell under the preceptorship of Dennis Shields, and attended the college of law of the University of Michigan, graduating in 1872. In that year he was admitted to the bar, and with a capital of less than five dollars began the practice of his profession at Orleans, Neb., where he was also acting county clerk and register of deeds, and resided in a shack on a tract of government land. He returned to Howell in 1875, and at once became a factor in civic and municipal life, as well as in Democratic politics. He served as recorder of Howell during 1876-77, and as circuit court commissioner during 1877-78. In 1891 he was appointed judge of the newly organized 13th judicial circuit; was elected in the same year to fill a vacancy, for a term of three years, and in 1893 was nominated by all parties for the full term of six years, declining a renomination in 1899. He then formed a partnership with Edmund C. Shields, under the firm style of Person, Shields & Silsbee, Lansing. Gov. Ferris appointed him to the bench of the Michigan supreme court in 1916, to fill out an unexpired term, and in the same year he was defeated on the Democratic ticket for election to that position. At the time of his death he was a member of the Lansing firm of Person, Thomas, Shields & Silsbee. He had great capacity for work and was a man of extraordinary industry. He was married, July 29, 1873, to Ida May, daughter of Judge James G. Madden, of Monmouth, Ill.; she survived him, with four children: Harlow Stafford, professor of commerce and industry, Dartmouth College, and major U. S. A.; Harry J., a real estate agent of Lansing; May, and Armand Person, 1st lieutenant with the American army in France. Rollin Harlow Person died at Lansing, June 2, 1917.

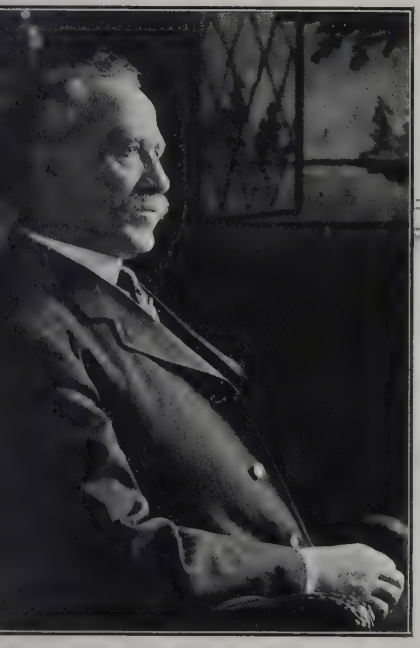
GASH, Abram Dale, lawyer, was born at Elmer, Macon co., Mo., Feb. 11, 1861, son of William Thomas and Maria (Dale) Gash; grandson of Samuel and Nancy (Oliver) Gash, and great-grandson of Thomas Gash and his wife, who was a Daugherty. Thomas Gash, born in America, resided in Mercer county, Ky., at the beginning of the 19th century. William Thomas Gash, father of the subject and a native of Fayette, Howard co., Missouri, was a miller. Abram Dale Gash received his education in the public schools of his native county. He served as deputy circuit clerk of Macon county (Mo.) during 1885-90. Meanwhile, he studied law at La Plata, Mo., on the suggestion of Judge Andrew Ellison; removed to Utah in 1890, and in 1891 was admitted to the Utah bar, beginning the practice of his profession at Provo. He served as justice of the peace at Provo during 1891-92; as prosecuting attorney of Utah county during 1892-96, and was Judge Advocate General with the rank of colonel on the staff of Gov. Caleb W. West during 1893-96. In 1898 he settled in Chicago, where he has since practiced law, and aside from his professional activities is a director in the Victor Electric Corporation. He was a Democratic presidential elector for Illinois in 1913, and during 1913-17 was president of the Illinois state highway commission. He has spoken from the stump for the Democratic party for nearly two score of years, in Missouri, Utah and Illinois; has lectured on good roads from Boston to San Francisco, and has given talks on Masonry in many states. He is widely known as an orator, and as a strong advocate of a clean personal life. He was Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of



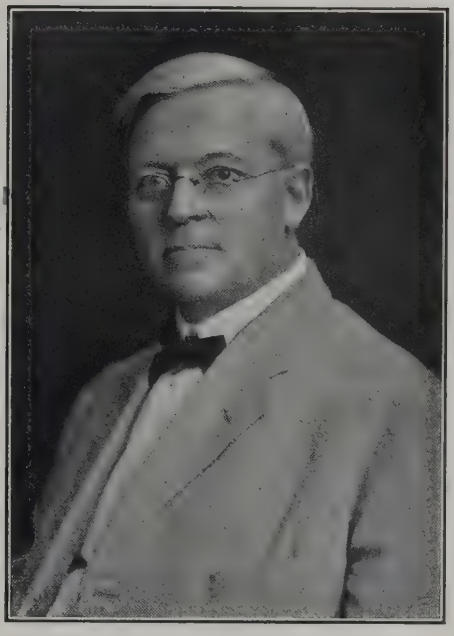
HUGH DeL. WILLOUGHBY



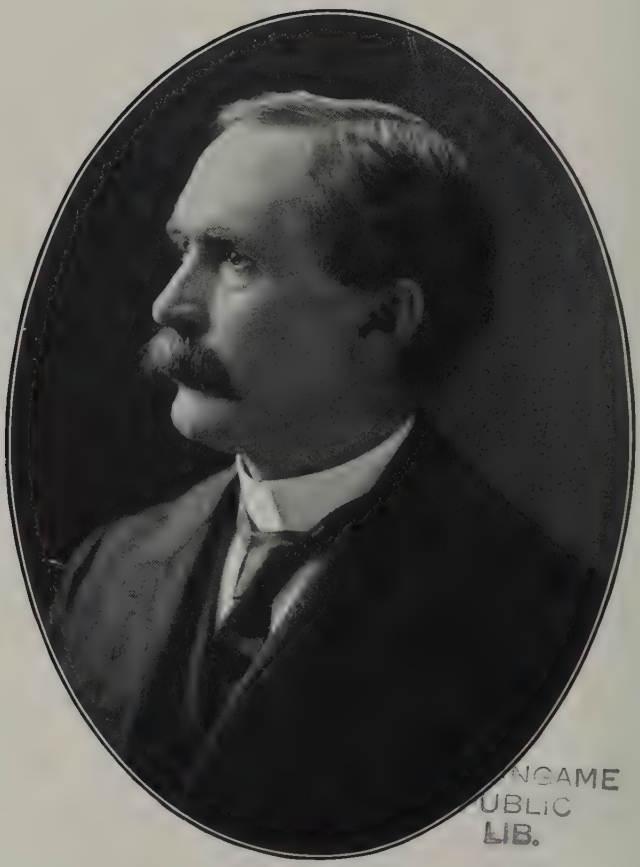
JOHN R. TAGUE



ROLLIN H. PERSON



ABRAM D. GASH



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Chas V Barker

Masons of Utah in 1897; holds honorary membership in many Masonic bodies, and is a Knight Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member also of various bar associations. He is author of "The False Star," an historical novel, and of many poems. He finds his chief recreation in his home with his wife and children. He is a communicant of the Universalist church. He was married (1) at La Plata, Mo., Oct. 1, 1885, to Nannie (Rutherford) Daugherty, daughter of Wm. Rutherford, of Ashley, Mo.; she died in 1902. He was married (2) at Berwyn, Ill., Apr., 12, 1905, to Maude, daughter of Alexander Blomquist, and Christine Blomquist, of Berwyn; there is one child by the first union: Lowell Edwin (1891), engaged in the railroad business before the war, who was 1st sergeant, A. E. F. in France, and three children by the second union: William Alexander (1906), Abram Dale, Jr. (1908), and Rose Marie Gash (1914).

BARDEEN, Charles Valdo, jurist, was born at Brookfield, Madison co., N. Y., Sept. 23, 1850, son of Rasselas and Maria Brown (Palmer) Bardeen, grandson of Cyrus and Sally (Wilbur) Bardeen and great-grandson of Moses Bardeen, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His father, Rasselas Bardeen, a box manufacturer of New York, settled on a farm at Albion, Dane co., Wis., in 1855. The son received his preliminary education in district schools and at Albion Academy, but left the University of Wisconsin at the end of 1869 because of impaired health. He afterwards returned fully restored, was graduated at the college of law of the University of Wisconsin with the degree LL.B. in 1875, when he was admitted to the bar. In Wausau, Wis., in the same year, he went into partnership with Roger C. Spooner, brother of Sen. John Coit Spooner, the firm of Spooner and Bardeen dissolving in 1876, subsequently becoming Kellog and Bardeen until Gen. John A. Kellog's death in 1882. A partnership was then formed with W. H. Mylrea, as Bardeen & Mylrea, the firm becoming Bardeen, Marchetti & Mylrea in 1883, enduring until 1892, when our subject was elected to the circuit bench, during which time he was connected with the lumber industry and several corporations. Reëlected in 1897, he was appointed judge of the Wisconsin supreme court to fill out an unexpired term by Gov. Scofield in 1898, subsequently being elected to this position in 1899. Previously, he filled the positions of city and district attorneys, serving ten years as superintendent of public schools, Wausau. He was a member of various bar associations and was a 32nd degree Mason, being past grand high priest (1892) of the Wisconsin grand chapter. Although a Republican, he was not a partisan. His chief recreation was in golf, billiards and gunning. His integrity, forcefulness and sense of justice won for him the praise of Chief Justice Winslow of the Wisconsin supreme court who said, "His opinions, contained in eighteen volumes of the Wisconsin reports, constitute a memorial to his character and ability more convincing and durable than any that can be written." He was married at Albion, Wis., June 17, 1876, to Frances Harmina, daughter of Benjamin Smith Barton Miller, a manufacturer of Albion; she survives him with three children: Eleanor, now Mrs. Maurice Ingolf Johnson, Madison, Wis.; Charles Valdo, Jr., an engraver, of Chicago, and Florence Catherine, wife of Frank Linton LaMotte, Baltimore, Md. He died at Madison, Wis., Mar. 20, 1903.

RICKER, Marilla Marks, lawyer, author and humanitarian, was born at New Durham, N. H., daughter of Jonathan B. and Hannah D. (Stevens) Young. Her father, a farmer and cousin of Brigham Young, was a broad, liberal-minded man, and a "free thinker," and she was brought up a free thinker, a suffragist and a Whig. After a course at Colby Academy, New London, N. H., she taught school until her marriage to John Ricker, of Dover, N. H., a well-to-do farmer, who died in 1868, leaving her a wealthy widow. She went abroad in 1872, spending some years in study in Germany, and thoroughly mastering the language of that country. She began the study of law, in Washington, D. C., with Albert G. Riddle and Arthur B. Williams, in 1876, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in 1882, taking the examination with eighteen men, all of whom she outranked. She practiced in Washington for many years and was known as the "prisoners' friend," from her constant habit of visiting jails and prisons, and applying for releases and pardons, and supplying prisoners with reading matter, writing material and other comforts. Quite early in her legal career she made the test of the "poor convicts' act," under which she believed great injustice was done in the fines usually imposed supplementary to confinement, and she succeeded in receiving judgment that the fine was illegal. She was one of the assistant counsellors associated with Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll in the famous "Star Route" cases, during the prolonged hours of the six months' trial. Her legal work was almost invariably on the side of criminals, for whom she had the broadest charity, as well as for all oppressed, spending her means for them freely, and employing counsel when not able to attend the cases herself. In 1884 she was appointed examiner in chancery by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and also U. S. commissioner, in which capacity she heard many cases. She opened the New Hampshire bar to women in July, 1890, when she was admitted to the bar of the state. In 1891 Mrs. Ricker was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States. She was the first woman in New Hampshire to demand the right to vote, paying her taxes under protest after refusal. In 1910 she announced herself as a candidate for governor of New Hampshire, and by many of her friends it was believed that her candidacy would help the cause of woman suffrage, to which Mrs. Ricker's life was devoted for more than fifty years. She was vice-president at large of the National Legislative League, president of the New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association, and a life member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Liberal in her religious beliefs, she was a disciple of Paine and Ingersoll, and in her travels spoke forcefully in advocacy of her principles. She was the author of three "free thought" books, "The Four Gospels" (1911); "I Don't Know, Do You?" (1915), and "I am Not Afraid, Are You?" (1917). She died in Dover, N. H., Nov. 12, 1920. (Portrait opposite page 20.)

CRAPO, Philip Madison, insurance, was born in Freetown, Mass., June 30, 1844, son of Philip and Hannah (Crapo) Crapo and a descendant of Peter Crapo, a native of Bordeaux, France, who came to America in 1680, and was the common ancestor of the Crapo family in America. From him and his wife Penelope White, the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Sarah Clark; their son Josiah and his wife, Jane

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Haskins; and their son Benjamin and his wife, Hannah Howland, who were the grandparents of Philip Madison Crapo. Josiah Crapo was a corporal in the patriot army during the war of the Revolution. Philip M. Crapo was educated in the common and high schools of New Bedford, Mass., and he studied law at home. His first employment was as an engineer on the construction of the Père Marquette railroad, at Detroit, Mich. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the Third Massachusetts Infantry, and served until the termination of hostilities with a creditable military record. Thereafter he was employed in the office of Gov. Crapo of the state of Michigan. In 1868 he became an agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Burlington, Ia., and in a short time was made general agent of Iowa and Nebraska. He was afterward appointed financial correspondent of the company and held the latter post until his death. During his period of service the company loaned $19,000,000 in his field, on farms and other property, and of this large amount, lost not a single dollar. At his death the company acknowledged the singular efficiency of his service in a testimonial to his family. Mr. Crapo was instrumental in securing the establishment of the Iowa Soldiers' Home, at Marshalltown, Ia., and the free public library at Burlington, contributing freely of his time and money to bring these institutions to completion. He aided in the establishment of a state library commission, and among his numerous other public-spirited activities was the founding of Burlington's city park, which was named Crapo Park in his honor. At one time Mr. Crapo was local editor of the "Burlington Hawkeye," and he was always a frequent contributor to that paper. He was also well-known as a public speaker, and was frequently called upon to make addresses before political conventions and other public bodies. He was conversant with all the political issues and events of his day, and was prominent in all civic movements. He was a member also of the Knights of Pythias and the G. A. R. When the national guard of Iowa held their encampment at Burlington, the camp was named Crapo in his honor. The Sons of Veterans adopted his name for their local organization, and a bronze relief of his head was placed on the Soldiers' monument at Des Moines, Ia. He was married, at Burlington, Ia., Sept. 6, 1870, to Ruth A., daughter of Harvey Ray, a manufacturer of Burlington, and had seven children: Edith Ray, who married Martin T. Baldwin, a lawyer; Philip Ashley, a lawyer (deceased); Chester Frederick (deceased); Clifford Maxwell; Ruth Kelsall, wife of Samuel Y. Johnson, a banker; Lucy Howland, wife of Ralph S. Loring, and William Mitchell Crapo. Philip Madison Crapo died at Burlington, Ia., Sept. 20, 1903. (Portrait opposite page 21.)

ALEXANDER, Hubbard Foster, shipowner, was born at Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 14, 1879, the son of Edwards Sime and Emma (Foster) Alexander. His first paternal American ancestor was his grandfather, William Alexander, who came from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1816, settled first at Halifax, Can., and shortly afterward came to New York city; he married Julia A. Lounsbury, and from them the line in America descends. Hubbard Foster Alexander was educated at Powelsen's Academy and High School, Tacoma, Wash. Financial misfortune which befell his father in the panic of 1893 caused Mr. Alexander to go to work at the age of fourteen as a longshoreman on the Tacoma docks. At the age of twenty he became general manager, and at the age of twenty-one president of the Commercial Dock Company. At the age of twenty-six he obtained control and was elected president of the Alaska Pacific Steamship Co. He built up a big transportation organization on the Pacific coast during a most discouraging period in American maritime history. The Alaska Pacific Steamship Co. was organized by Captain E. E. Caine at Seattle in 1906. A year later Mr. Alexander and several Tacoma associates who had been interested with Captain Caine in the formation of the company, obtained control, and Mr. Alexander was elected president. In 1908 Mr. Alexander also became president of the Alaska Coast Co., of Tacoma, when the line was obtained by the Alaska Pacific Steamship Co. interests. The two companies were consolidated in 1911 into the Pacific Alaska Navigation Co., of which Mr. Alexander became president. On Nov. 1, 1916, Mr. Alexander organized the Pacific Steamship Co., which is popularly called the Admiral Line, by consolidating the fleets of the Pacific Alaska Navigation Co. and the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., and thus brought under his control the largest fleet of American steamships on the Pacific. At first the Pacific Steamship Co. confined its operations to coastwise trade between Nome, Alaska, and San Diego, Cal. In September, 1917, the company extended its field to the Orient, where it has since become firmly established. Mr. Alexander has always been a leader on the Pacific coast in advocating the development of an American merchant marine that would be second to none. In 1916 he started a campaign in Washington and California with an appeal to public opinion which resulted in these states passing laws to create training schools for licensed merchant marine officers. The training schools subsequently established by the U. S. Shipping Board were an outgrowth of this movement. He is a director in the Dollar Steamship Line, of San Francisco, Cal., and in the First National Bank, Seattle, Wash. On Mar. 5, 1918, he was elected a member of the American Committee of Lloyds Register of shipping; on June 29, 1918, he was made a member of the American Bureau of Shipping; and on Sept. 4, 1918, he was made a member of the executive board of the American Steamship Association. He is a member of the Pacific Union Club, San Francisco; California Club, Los Angeles; Union Club, Tacoma; Rainier Club, Seattle; and the Racquet, New York Yacht, India House, and Rocky Mountain clubs, New York. His favorite recreations are tennis and horseback riding. He is a man of optimistic energy, and of pronounced organizing ability. He was married, Apr. 30, 1902, to Ruth Caldwell, daughter of R. P. Caldwell, of Portland, Ore. They have one child, Dorothy Alexander.

NOYES, George Henry, jurist, was born at McLean, Tompkins co., N. Y., Apr. 18, 1849, son of John and Mary Stanton (Millard) Noyes. His earliest known paternal American ancestor was Rev. James Noyes, who, coming from Holland in 1634, settled at Newbury, Mass. After a preliminary education at public schools and at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., he was graduated at the University of Wisconsin, receiving his A.B. in 1873 and his LL.B. in 1874, previous to which he was assistant state librarian. After a year's practice in Milwaukee, he went into partnership, in 1875, with Dixon, Hooker & Palmer, which firm went through the respective changes of Dixon, Hooker, Wegg & Noyes, Dixon & Noyes, and Dixon, Noyes & Dixon. Subsequently he formed

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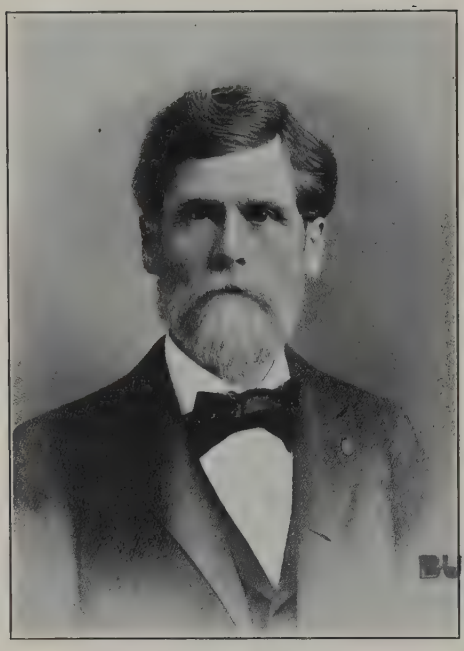
Marilla M. Richer



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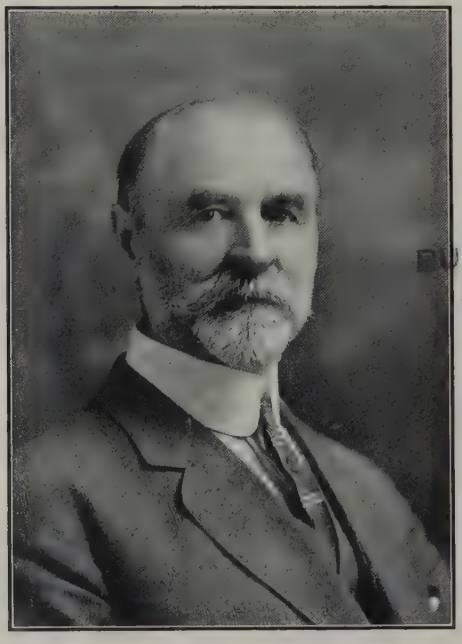
PHILIP M. CRAPO

HUBBARD F. ALEXANDER



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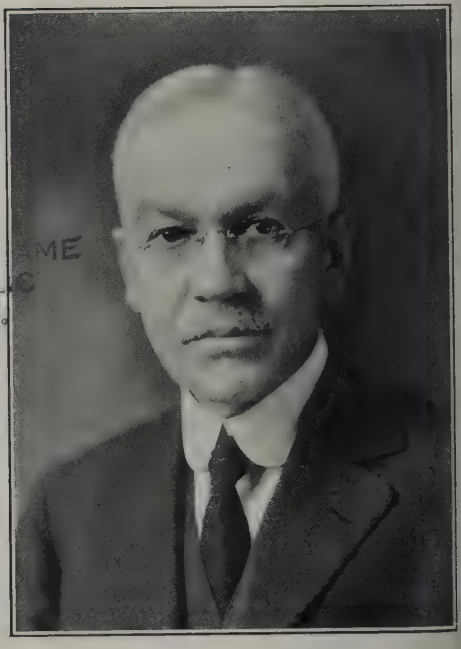
GEORGE H. NOYES



EARL W. SPENCER

a partnership with George Markham (q.v.) under the name of Markham and Noyes, which lasted until 1887, during which period he was general solicitor and secretary of the Milwaukee & Northern Railway Co. Elected judge of the superior court of Milwaukee co. in 1887, he resigned in 1890, becoming a member of the firm of Miller, Noyes & Miller, subsequently Miller, Noyes, Miller & Wahl. He withdrew in 1906 to become counsel for the Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., in which capacity he served until his death. Though a Republican, he was not a partisan. He was regent of the University of Wisconsin 1890-1902, vice-president of the board 1897-98, and president 1899-1901, receiving in 1904 the degree of LL.D. For many years he was a member of the committee of Forest Home Cemetery, the board of commissioners of the Wisconsin Historical Library, and a charter member of the Milwaukee Associated Charities; and for years a trustee of Emergency Hospital, Milwaukee. He was president (1904--05) of the Wisconsin Bar Association, and a member of the American Bar Association, Milwaukee County Bar Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Milwaukee, Milwaukee Country, City, and Town clubs, Old Settlers' and Bankers' clubs, and of Alpha Beta Kappa fraternity, and also president of the Wisconsin Society. He was a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married in Chicago, Ill., in November, 1876, to Agnes Allis Haskell, of Chicago. They had five children: Emily, Katherine, Haskell, Margaret, and Helen. He died at Clearwater, Fla., Jan. 9, 1916

SPENCER, Earl Winfield, stock and bond dealer, was born at Virgil, Cortland county, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1852, son of Nathan and Polly Ann (Price) Spencer. His earliest paternal American ancestor was probably Jarael Spencer, who came from England and settled at Hartford, Conn., in 1633; from him the line of descent is traced through his son or grandson Phineas; his son Ithamar, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and the latter's wife Rebecca ————————; their son Amos, an officer in the revolutionary war, and his wife Dorcas Woodcock; and their son Isaac and his wife Nancy Peabody, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father, Nathan Spencer, was in early life a farmer; later he was a prominent man in the town of Virgil, N. Y., holding the office of supervisor for several years, was also a stock dealer, and an active member in the Methodist Episcopal church. The son received his preliminary education in public schools, subsequently entering the New York State Normal School at Cortland. In 1876 he was engaged in cattle ranching in Indian Territory and Texas. He engaged in the live stock and ranching business in Indian Territory in 1879 as a member of the firm of Spencer & Drew, which firm was associated with Rufus Hatch, Lord Tweedmouth and the Earl of Aberdeen in the cattle business. This relation continued until 1884. During 1890-1900 he was a member of the firm of Spencer & MacDonald, stock and bond brokers, and its successor, Tracy MacDonald & Co. He has since been in business independently. In 1917, during the war between the United States and Germany he served as chairman of the patrol committee of Highland Park, a branch of the State Council of Defense. He was also enrolled in the American Protective League, being one of the earliest members of that organization. He is a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange and of the Chicago Club. Politically he is a Republican and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. His residence is at Highland Park, Lake co. He finds his chief recreation in miniature farming on his plot in Highland Park and when at his summer cottage at Ephraim, Wis., on Green Bay. Mr. Spencer has always been active in all kinds of athletic sports. In 1875 he played baseball on the Ithaca (N. Y.) baseball team, playing as left field and catcher. During his ranching days in the late seventies he indulged in big game hunting, buffalo, wolves, bear, deer and antelopes being among his trophies of the chase. He was married Dec. 10, 1887, to Agnes L. M., daughter of Frederick Hughes of the island of Jersey, England, and had six children: Earl Winfield, Jr. (Annapolis, 1910), a lieutenant-commander in the aviation branch of the U. S. N., entered aviation 1914, being No. 17 to enter U. S. N. Aviation Service, was in command of North Island aviation field, San Diego, Cal., during the war with Germany; Gladys Mary; Ethel Maud; Egbert Hughes, captain, infantry, A. E. F., with the army of occupation in Germany; Dumaresq, member La Fayette Flying Corps in the European war, killed while flying in France; and Frederick Lionel Spencer, an ambulance driver in the French service and for the American Red Cross in the European war.

THOMPSON, Gustave Whyte, chemist and inventor, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 27, 1865, son of John and Lucy (Whyte) Thompson. His father was a native of Sweden, and his mother was born in Ireland. The subject of this sketch was practically self-educated, his early education having been limited to the public schools. He began his professional career as assistant chemist in the service of Ledoux & Co. Since 1892 he has been affiliated with the National Lead Co. as chief chemist, and since 1916 has been a director of the company. Mr. Thompson has conducted very elaborate experiments with paints, and has contributed much to the development and greater perfection of the industry. Numerous papers by him have been read, on subjects relating to the paint industry and to problems connected with the lead industry. He has taken out no patents, all of his work being for the direct benefit of the National Lead Co. or the public. Strongly realizing the interrelation of the progress of manufacture and the development of chemical knowledge, he has done everything in his power to encourage manufacturers to co-operate with universities in the development of chemistry along practical science. Since 1916 he has been president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and as such was a member of the executive committee of the Third and Fourth National Expositions of Chemical Industry. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industries, the American Society for Testing Materials and the Société de Chimie Industrielle. He is a director of the Williams-Harvey Co., Ltd., of Liverpool, England, and of the Williams-Harvey Corporation, of New York. Mr. Thompson has found time in the midst of his strenuous scientific and commercial affairs to interest himself in public service, and in 1896-97 was deputy register of Kings county, New York. He is a Democrat in politics. He was married Apr. 21, 1897, to Alice C., daughter of Otis H. Wilmarth of Brooklyn, and has two children: Alice W. and John S. Thompson.

COKER, James Lide, merchant, was born near Society Hill, S. C., January 3, 1837, son of Caleb

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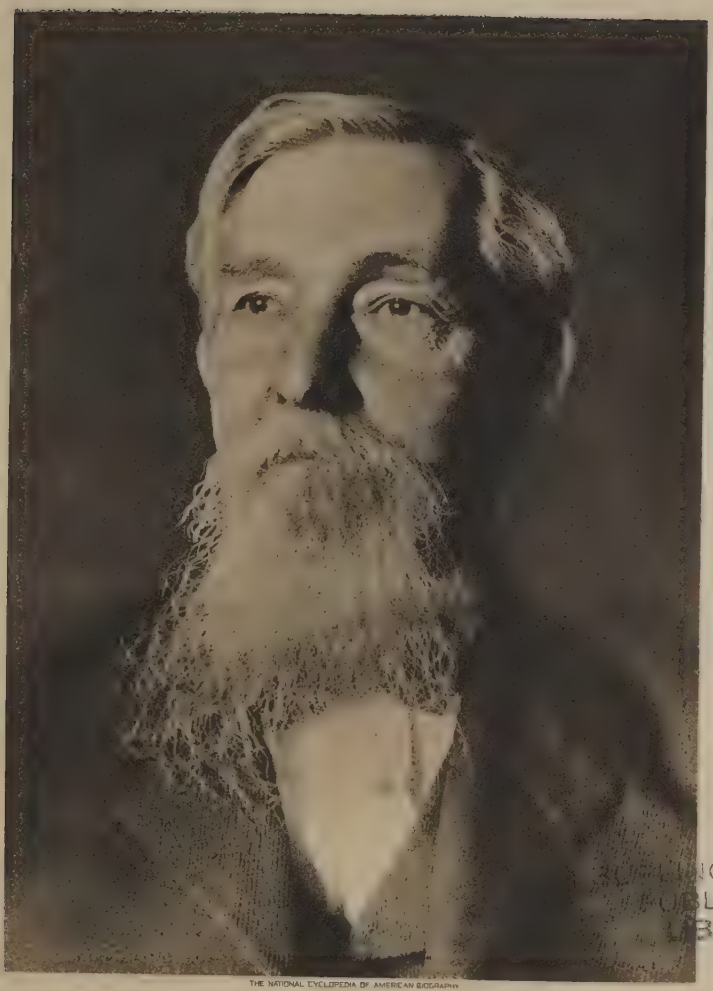
and Hannah (Lide) Coker. His father, a man of great personal and business integrity, was a successful merchant, planter and banker. The founder of the family in America was his great-grandfather, Thomas Coker, who came from England to Virginia and moved to Cashua Ferry on the Pee Dee River, S. C., about 1735; he was a soldier in the revolutionary war; from him and his wife Miss Prestwood the line descends through their son Caleb and his wife Nancy McLendon, who were the grandparents of James Lide Coker. He was educated at St. David's Academy, Citadel Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., and at Harvard University, where he took special courses under Gray and Agassiz. He began his business career in 1859 at Hartsville, S. C., in association with his father as a planter. In the autumn of 1860 he organized the Hartsville Light Infantry, becoming captain in the 8th and later in the 6th South Carolina volunteers, and was in command of his regiment at Fredericksburg, Blackwater and Suffolk. Later he was promoted major of the 6th South Carolina volunteers, was wounded at Lookout Valley and for eight months was a prisoner, and was especially mentioned by Gen. Jenkins for gallant conduct in these campaigns, particularly at the battle of Seven Pines. While he never sought for political office, he served as a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, in 1864-66 inclusive, during which time he introduced the first bill for universal public education in South Carolina. From 1866 until the close of his life he pursued a notable and successful business career as planter, merchant, banker and manufacturer at Hartsville, and was for a few years a member of the firm of Norwood & Coker, dealers in cotton and naval stores, with offices in Charleston. In 1881 he organized and was elected president of the Darlington (S. C.) National Bank, and in 1882 he organized and became the first president of the Darlington Manufacturing Co. As Hartsville was fifteen miles from a railroad, he built in 1889, and operated at a profit, a short line from Hartsville to Floyd, connecting with the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, eventually selling the road to the Atlantic Coast Line. In association with his son, James L. Coker, Jr., he established the Carolina Fiber Co., Hartsville, making pulp and paper from native woods, and was president of the company from 1890 to 1918. He was also president of the Southern Novelty Co., former president of the Bank of Hartsville, senior member of the firm J. L. Coker & Co., organizer and a director of the Hartsville Cotton Mill and president of the Hartsville Oil Mill. He was also a director of the Pedigreed Seed Co., the Birmingham (Ala.) Paper Co., and the Hartsville Fertilizer Factory. Major Coker started his mercantile business as a farm commissary and developed it into a merchandise and cotton business of large volume. He was a genuine lover of education. He organized the Welch Neck High School and contributed liberally to its support. He founded and developed Coker College for women, Hartsville, was president of its board of trustees, and gave more than $600,000 to that institution—the largest benefaction to the cause of education ever given by an individual in the state. He was chairman of the Hartsville board of health and through his interest in health matters and his fight against mosquitoes and flies Hartsville was one of the first towns in the United States to control typhoid and malaria. He was also president of the Pee Dee Historical Society, member of the Southern Historical Association, South Carolina Historical Society, American Historical Association, American Institute of Civics, and American Red Cross Society. Maj. Coker's career was one to command admiration and respect. Emerging from a Federal prison lamed for life and penniless, by dint of perseverance, wisdom and integrity he became a notable figure in the state. He was characterized by energy, promptness, dignity, reverence, tolerance and charity; discharging fully every obligation; adhering rigidly to principle, he was unmoved by personal danger. He spoke evil of no one; noted the best in everyone and of everyone expected the best; was self-sufficient and a tower of strength; yet was neither opinionated, self-assertive nor dictatorial. He was kind to animals, gentle to his servants, loved birds and flowers and was profoundly interested in many scientific subjects. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of South Carolina in 1910. He was married, March 28, 1860, to Susan Armstrong, daughter of Rev. Platt Stout of Carlowville, Ala.; Mrs. Coker died in 1904; the children of this marriage were: Margaret (deceased), wife of Joseph J. Lawton; James Lide, Jr., engineer and manufacturer; David Robert, planter, plant breeder and merchant; William Chambers, botanist and author; Jennie (deceased), wife of Duncan Gay; Charles Westfield, manufacturer, and Susan Armstrong Coker, wife of Richard Watson. James Lide Coker died at Hartsville, S. C., June 25, 1918.

SNEATH, Samuel Baugher, capitalist, was born at Tiffin, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1828, son of Richard and Catherine (Baugher) Sneath. His father, a native of Delaware county, Pa., moved to Maryland, where he married. Later in 1826, he became one of the pioneers of Northwest Ohio. His mother was a member of one of the old colonial families of Maryland. The first of the family in America was George Sneath, born in 1761, who came to this country from Scotland, prior to the revolutionary war and settled in Delaware county, Pa. He and his wife, Jane Osborne, were the grandparents of our subject. The Sneath family home was about three miles from Media, Delaware county, Pa., at a cross road village now called Brookhaven, but which for years was known as "Sneath's Corner." Samuel B. Sneath received his education in the public schools of his native town. When he was thirteen years old his father died. At the age of fifteen he was employed in the old fanning mill factory established by his father, and also clerked in a dry goods store about three years. In 1853 he formed a partnership with Jesse Shriver, in the dry goods and clothing business, under the name of Shriver & Sneath, and the firm enjoyed a prosperous existence for about eight years. Mr. Sneath was engaaged in the produce business for about thirty years, and developed a grain trade which is the present basis of an important grain firm in which his son is actively interested. During the last fifty years of his life Mr. Sneath became widely known as a banker, railroad owner and manufacturer. He was one of the incorporators of the National Exchange Bank of Tiffin in 1865, and in 1876 took an active part in organizing the Commercial Bank of Tiffin, serving for many years as its cashier and subsequently as its president; a few years prior to his death the last-named bank was reorganized as a national bank, and Mr. Sneath continued as one of its directors until the close of his life. Mr. Sneath believed in New Orleans and Louisiana, and he invested heavily in their banking, railroad and commercial ventures. A financier of great poise and sound judgment, his advice and capital were substantial factors in the growth of the Interstate Trust &



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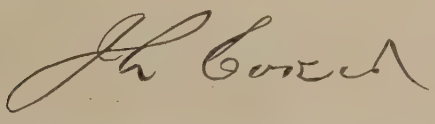

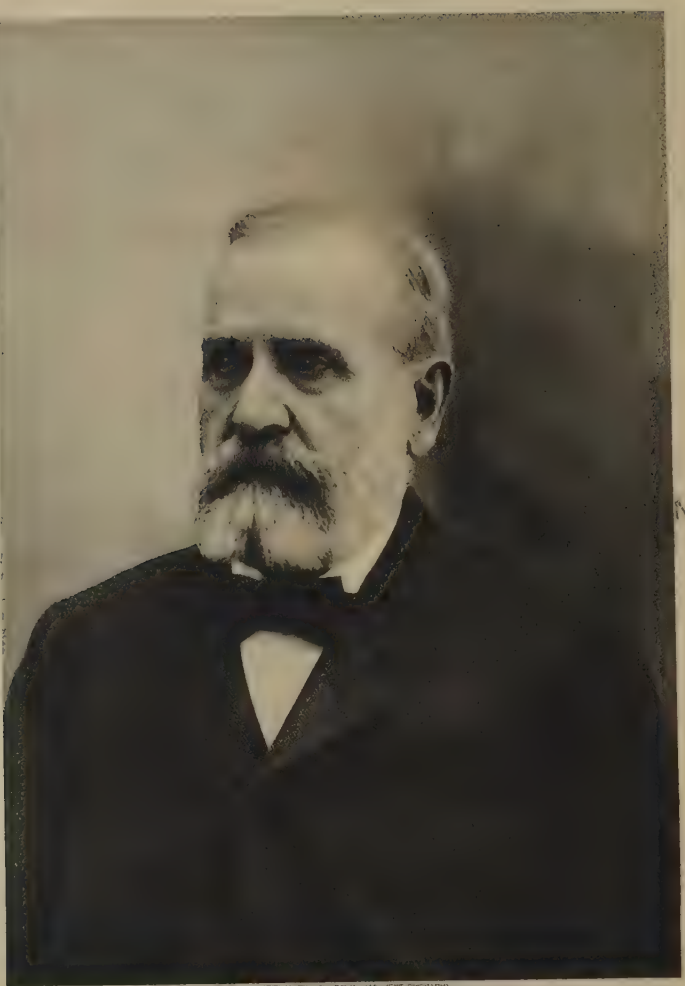

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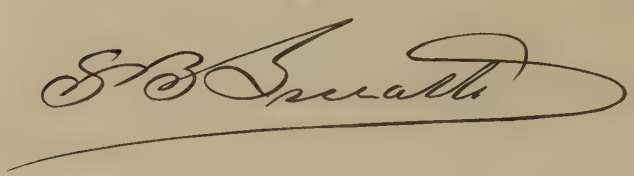

Banking Co., one of the most extensive institutions of its kind in the Southern States. He was was also connected with the Mortgage Securities Co. of New Orleans. He foresaw the expansion of New Orleans and profited by helping to prepare for larger trade demands. He was stockholder and director in a score of corporations and he won the confidence of his fellows as few men ever do. His power and influence as a business man were directed also to the improvement of his home town (Tiffin) as a commercial and industrial center, and his name was associated with most of its large enterprises. For several years he was connected with the great Western Pottery Co., with the National Machinery Co., and was one of the principal stockholders in the Sneath Glass Factory, continuing as such after its removal to Indiana. He was closely associated with the building of the Tiffin, Fostoria & Eastern Electric Railway, and a few years before his death acquired the Tiffin City Railway, spending a large amount of money in rehabilitating the system and improving its service. He was active also in the improvement of Riverview Park, a property he had acquired as part of the assets of the Tiffin Electric Railway & Power Co. It was the large financial contribution made by Mr. Sneath which assured to Tiffin the Webster Manufacturing plant, and he was instrumental in inducing the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Co. to construct their line through Tiffin. Mr. Sneath possessed a summer home at Port Colburn in Canada and nearly all the winter months he passed at New Orleans during the last twenty years of his life. In 1914 he secured a home at Pass Christian. Miss. Mr. Sneath was conservative, but never unprogressive. A practical philanthropist, he gave with liberality to homes and asylums of various kinds where he knew the money would do the most good. Sound judgment, long experience and mature wisdom, made him an ideal man for counsel as well as for action. He was twice married: (1) in 1861, to Mary L., daughter of Levi Davis of Tiffin, O.; there were two children of this marriage, Frances, wife of C. F. M. Niles, and Ralph D. Sneath; Mrs. Sneath died in 1868, and he was married (2) Nov. 5, 1879, to Laura A., daughter of William Stephenson of Findlay, O., one of the most notable and capable women of northwest Ohio; of this marriage there were two children: Marian Lee, who married Justice Wilson, attorney, of Toledo, O., and Richard W., who died in 1894. Samuel B. Sneath died at Pass Christian, Miss., Jan. 7, 1915.

BEEMER, Allen Dayton, banker, realty operator and public official, was born near Scranton, Pa., Dec. 19, 1843, son of Elias and Phœbe (Albright) Beemer, and of Holland-German descent. His father was a farmer. Allen D. Beemer received his education in the public schools of Lackawanna county, and remained on his father's farm until the outbreak of the civil war. He then enlisted in Co. K, 11th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, and in 1864 was promoted from corporal to sergeant. He participated in battles at Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Richmond and Blackwater, being wounded at the latter place, and he was present at Appomattox. Of the original 103 men who formed his company but a few returned alive to their Pennsylvania homes. After the war he engaged in the hotel business at Franklin, Pa., later entering the livery business at Scranton. He removed to Nebraska in 1868, settling eventually at West Point, where he again engaged as hotel proprietor, also dealing in live stock and grain. In 1885 he laid out, on land which he owned, the town of Rock Creek, afterwards named Beemer in his honor. There he began dealing in real estate, and he erected the chief buildings in the town. He became president of the Beemer State Bank, and was a dominant factor in many other financial as well as commercial and industrial undertakings. Active as a Republican, he was elected sheriff of Cuming county, in 1880, and he filled numerous other local offices. During 1893-95 he was warden of the Nebraska State Penitentiary, by appointment of Gov. Crouse, and at a great saving to the state he performed splendid work in improving conditions at that institution. Gov. Mickey again made him warden in 1903, and he was reappointed in 1905. He was a 32d degree Mason, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and commander of his post, Grand Army of the Republic. He found his chief recreation in traveling. He was one of the upbuilders of Nebraska, and from the day of his advent to the day of his death his love and loyalty for his prairie home admitted of no question. He was recognized as a man of exceptional ability. He had a wide knowledge of business conditions and his acumen enabled him to succeed in many undertakings where others failed. Personally, he was one of the most popular of men. The grind of a varied business life never blunted his kindly instinct or his finer sensibilities. He was full of the spirit of comradeship and his profession of friendship was always sincere. He was married at Scranton, Pa., Nov. 19, 1873, to Belle, daughter of Isaac T. Ackerly, a farmer, of Scranton, Pa.; she survived him, with one child: Luree Beemer, who married F. E. Beaumont of Lincoln, Neb. He died at Lincoln, Neb., Mar. 28, 1909.

OVERHOLSER, Henry, pioneer and capitalist, was born near Dayton, O., Apr. 14, 1846, son of John and Elizabeth Overholser. He was brought up on his father's farm, and at the age of sixteen was thrown upon his own resources. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. He went to Oklahoma City, Okla., on the opening day, Apr. 22, 1889, and until his death remained the chief city builder and one of the most faithful and enthusiastic advocates of the new metropolis of the Southwest. He took with him into the embryo city ten car loads of lumber and sufficient capital to establish himself firmly in the work of city building. Yet of small consequence was his modest fortune in shaping the destinies of Oklahoma City compared with the influence he wielded because of his constructive genius, his supreme courage and his sublime faith in the future of Oklahoma. When others were driving tent-stakes he was erecting substantial two-story houses. When others had reached the wooden stage he was at work on a three-story brick block. When the families of the pioneers came, and the town needed forms of amusement other than faro and roulette, he built an opera house which for years remained the most substantial in the new territory. Subsequently he built the Overholser Theatre, known to all the great artists who have played in America, the first hotel (Grand Avenue), and helped more than any one man in building the First Presbyterian Church. His faith was contagious, and instead of an aggregation of flimsy structures Oklahoma City at the end of its first summer was, contrary to the rules in town-building, substantially constructed. He became interested in other forms of commercial, industrial and financial endeavor, and had a comprehensive idea of what constituted his duties as a citizen. He organized the first water works system in the ter-

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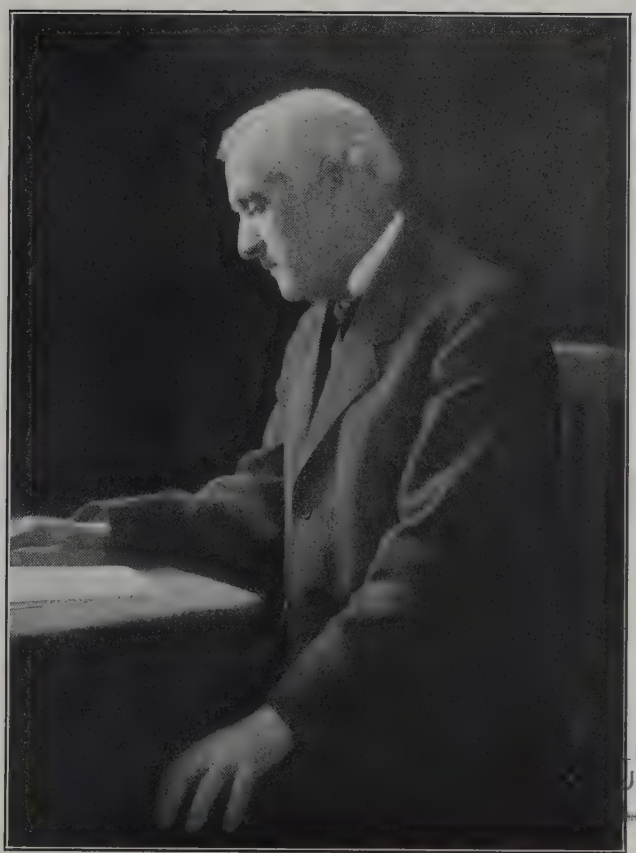
ritory; he headed the committee for procuring funds to secure the Choctaw Railroad—now a part of the Rock Island system, and he played a leading part in inducing the Frisco railroad system to build into Oklahoma City. He was a dominant factor in the fights to locate the seat of government permanently in his adopted city. One of his crowning achievements was reviving the Oklahoma state fair, and making of it a great business enterprise for the public benefit. At the time of the financial panic of 1893 he was bondsman for the territorial treasurer, and his personal efforts saved certain Oklahoma City banks from failure. In 1894, when he was elected county commissioner, county warrants were selling for sixty cents. Through his efforts a state refunding law was passed which enabled the counties to issue saleable bonds to take up outstanding warrants, and the threatened crisis was averted. He greatly improved the financial status of the county and cut its expenses in half. For six years he served as chairman of the board of county commissioners. Conditions had almost caused starvation in the community. He worked unceasingly to provide for the poor and helpless and to secure work for the able-bodied. He was the first president of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, and he held membership also in the Retailers Association, Traffic Association, and the Eighty-niners Association of Oklahoma City, in practically all of which he was charter member and held some office. He was a 32d degree Mason, and in politics he was a Republican. His influence in every walk of life in Oklahoma City was necessarily widely felt. He was a man of extraordinary acumen, of keen and quick perception, of indomitable will, of tireless energy, of exact method, and irreproachable honesty. He, like many of the true western pioneers, hated sham and pretense, hated vain show, scorned the pride of wealth. No one could meet him without having the highest appreciation for his sterling qualities of manhood or without being attracted by his genial nature which recognized most heartily the good in others. He was married Oct. 20, 1889, to Anne Ione, daughter of Samuel Murphy, a lawyer, of Oklahoma City; they had three children: Edward, mayor of Oklahoma City; Queen, wife of George Pirtle, of Eldorado, Kan., and Henry Ione Overholser. He died at Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 25, 1915.

PALMER, Leslie Richard, lawyer, was born at Thompson Ridge, Orange co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1877, son of Richard Harold and Anna C. (Dickinson) Palmer, and a descendant of Walter Palmer, a native of England, who settled at Stonington, Conn., in 1629. His father (1849–1913) was for many years auditor of the old Midland railroad, and at the time of his death was president of the Croton Docks Co. The son was graduated at Cornell University in 1887 with the degrees of Ph.B. and LL.B. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in the following year, making a specialty of corporation and real estate law. He is president and director of the First National Bank of Croton, N. Y., the Croton Realty Co., the Croton Securities Co., the Croton Docks Co., the Croton News Co., the West Side Mortgage Co. of New York, the Sevenue Avenue Securities Corporation, the Palmer Realty Co., the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Street Corporation, the Contract and Improvement Co., the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., the Tobacco Trade Journal Co., and the Securities Co. of Brooklyn; treasurer and director of the Commonwealth Securities Co.; secretary and director of the Brunswick Site Co., and a director of the Hamiltonian Corporation, the New York Architectural Terra Cotta Co., the Northeastern Securities Co. and the J. C. Engine Co. In 1914 Mr. Palmer was appointed a member of the Federal Reserve Board for the second district. He is a member of Astor Lodge, F. & A. M., the Army and Navy Club, the Economic Club, the Cornell University Club, the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, the Shattemuc Yacht Club, the Masonic Club, and the Phi Delta Phi Club. He was married Jan. 29, 1916, to Edith M., daughter of Isaac W. Suplee of Wilmington, Del.

OTTS, Cornelius, lawyer, was born in Union co., S. C., June 27, 1869, son of James Dabney and Ellen (Gault) Otts. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Phillip Otts, who came from Bohemia in 1720, and settled in Philadelphia. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Martin; his son Robert; his son Phillip and his wife Mary Guion; to their son Robert G. Otts and his wife Nancy Becknell, who were the grandparents of Cornelius Otts. Robert Otts (III) established the family in South Carolina. Robert G. Otts (V) was an educator and engineer. James Dabney Otts, father of our subject and an educator, left Davidson (N. C.) College to enter Lee's army for the war between the states. Cornelius Otts spent less than a year in the old field or common schools of South Carolina, gaining his subsequent education through his own efforts. He studied law at Union, S. C., under the preceptorship of William Munro and Col. I. G. McKissick; was admitted to the bar of South Carolina in 1897, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Union, forming a partnership with J. Clough Wallace, under the firm style of Wallace & Otts. He practiced at Gaffney, S. C., during 1909-10, and since the latter year has been in general practice at Spartanburg, S. C. He was a member of the South Carolina house of representatives during 1894-96; was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1895, and served in the state senate during 1906-09, leading the fight in that body to abolish the South Carolina dispensary. He served as solicitor of the 7th judicial circuit of South Carolina during 1909-13, handling several notable criminal cases while in that office. In 1889 he enlisted in Co. M, 1st regiment South Carolina national guard, was promoted captain of the company in 1893, and during 1904-06 was captain of Co. K, 3rd regiment, South Carolina national guard. He is a member of the American Bar Association, South Carolina State Bar Association, Spartanburg County Bar Association, Spartanburg Country Club, and is past chancellor commander of his lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church. He finds his chief recreation in tennis and automobiling, and takes much interest in the gym work in the local Y. M. C. A. and is a constant attendant at the Bible class. One of Mr. Otts' bitterest disappointments was the fact that his plan to go to college was overruled by family necessity. He has assisted relatives to attend college, and takes a great interest in education. For a number of years he was elected by the South Carolina Intercollegiate Association as one of the committee judges at their annual debates. He is a close student and a systematic reader. His private library, like his law library, is one of the best collections of books in South Carolina. Aside from his professional activities he has helped to organize banks, cotton mills, building and loan associations, etc. He is interested, too, in farming, but a desire to devote his energies entirely to the pursuit of his profes-



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Cornelius Otts

sion has led him recently to refuse candidacy for political office or to accept any outside business responsibilities. He was married at Union, S. C., Dec. 24, 1894, to Sibbie, daughter of William Spears, deceased, a farmer of Union county, S. C.

WOODIN, William Hartman, manufacturer, was born at Berwick, Pa., May 27, 1868, son of Clemuel Ricketts and Mary (Dickerman) Woodin, and grandson of William Hartman and Elizabeth (Foster) Woodin. His grandfather established a foundry at Foundryville, Pa., for the manufacture of pig iron, stoves and plows; he was associated with Mordecai W. Jackson, under the firm name of Jackson & Woodin, which became the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Co. in 1872, when the sons of the founders, Clarence G. Jackson and Clemuel R. Woodin, assumed control. William Hartman Woodin was educated at the New York Latin School and the Woodbridge School in New York city, and in the School of Mines of Columbia College. Returning to Berwick, he entered the plant of the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Co., with the practical operation of which he became thoroughly familiar. During 1892–95 he served as general superintendent of the company, was vice-president in 1895–99, and in the latter year was chosen president. When the American Car & Foundry Co. purchased the plant of the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Co. in 1899, Mr. Woodin became district manager in charge of the Berwick plant. He was successively elected vice-president; assistant to the president, and a director of the company until February, 1916, when he was elected president on the death of Frederick H. Eaton. The American Car & Foundry Co. was organized in 1899 by Charles L. Freer, William K. Bixby and Frederick H. Eaton, with William K. Bixby as the first president. It was originally made up of the following companies: Buffalo Car Manufacturing Co. of Buffalo, N. Y.; Ensign Manufacturing Co. of Huntington, W. Va.; Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Co. of Berwick, Pa.; Michigan-Peninsular Co. of Detroit, Mich.; Missouri Car & Foundry Co. of St. Louis, Mo.; Murray, Dougal & Co. of Milton, Pa.; Niagara Car Wheel Co. of Buffalo, N. Y.; Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Co. of Jeffersonville, Ind.; Pennock Bros. (dismantled) of Minerva, O.; St. Charles Car Co. of St. Charles, Mo.; Terre Haute Car & Manufacturing Co. of Terre Haute, Ind.; the Wells & French Co. of Chicago, Ill., and the Union Car Co. of Depew, N. Y. Since its incorporation in 1899 it has taken over the Bloomsburg Car Manufacturing Co. of Pennsylvania, the Common-Sense Bolster Co. of Chicago, the Indianapolis Car Co., the Jackson & Sharpe Co. of Wilmington, and the Southern Car & Foundry Co. of Memphis, and in 1913 it purchased property at Gary, Ind., on which to build another plant with a daily capacity of about 100 steel cars. Besides manufacturing all kinds of freight and passenger cars, it has factories for making car wheels and water and gas pipes, several rolling-mills and forges, a malleable iron foundry, a brass foundry, two sawmills and an architectural wood-working mill. Its combined factories and store yards cover over 530 acres, and when running to capacity it employs over 25,000 men, capable of producing annually 125,000 freight cars, 1,500 passenger cars, 350,000 tons of wheels, 300,000 tons of forgings, 150,000 tons of castings, 300,000 tons of bar iron, 30,000 tons of cast iron pipe, 75,000 tons of bolts and nuts, and 30,000,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Woodin is also vice-president and director of the Hoyt & Woodin Manufacturing Co., and a director of the Good Land Cypress Co., the Coal & Iron National Bank and the Seaboard National Bank. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Academy of Political Science, the Pennsylvania Society, Society of Colonial Wars, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Numismatic Society, Alliance Francaise, and Alpha Delta Phi College fraternity. He is also a trustee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York city; advisory member of the Industrial Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His clubs are: Railroad, Engineers, Metropolitan, Union League, Racquet and Tennis, Richmond County Country, and Oakland Golf. In addition to the numerous important interests which engage his attention, he not only has an international reputation as an authority on matters relating to numismatics, but is likewise the owner of the finest collection of pattern coins in the United States, if not in the world. He was married, Oct. 8, 1899, to Annie, daughter of Judge William H. Jessup, of Montrose, Pa., and their children are: Mary Louise, Anne Jessup, William Hartman, Jr., and Elizabeth Foster Woodin.

BELLOWS, Francis Leroy, insurance official, was born in Akron, O., Dec. 24, 1859, son of John Henry and Lydia (Myers) Bellows, grandson of Ithamar and Laura (Hayes) Bellows, and a descendant of John Bellows, who sailed from London, Eng., in April, 1635, and settled in Walpole, Vt., being the only one of this name to land in America. After completing a public school education in Akron, he entered the pioneer rubber firm of B. F. Goodrich & Co., in 1878, which has now become the largest of its kind in the world. In 1887, he left his native town and went to Syracuse, N. Y., where he formed a partnership with C. V. Kellogg, under the name of the Mackay Automatic Fire-Extinguisher Co. In 1890, while on business for this firm, Mr. Bellows accepted a position with the New England Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Co., as western representative, with headquarters in Chicago. He removed to that city and remained in this connection until 1902, when he became manager of the fire-extinguisher department of the Kellogg-Mackay Co. He was recognized as the most efficient man in the fire extinguisher and sprinkler business in the country. He invented a number of valves and fire-extinguishers which are now in use, being found eminently satisfactory. Personally, Mr. Bellows was genial and socially inclined. Unselfishness was the keynote of his character, and he was active in promotion of all movements for the public welfare. Brought up a Methodist, in his later years he was actively associated with the Episcopal church. He was a lover of horses, and kept a number of fine animals for his own use. He was a member of the American Geographical Society; the Builders', Illinois Athletic, and Manufacturers' clubs; and was one of the earliest members of the Chicago Athletic Club. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias, a Knight Templar, Shriner, and 32nd degree Mason. He was married, Jan. 13, 1886, to Hattie, daughter of Jacob Chisnell, of Akron, O., an early settler of that state. From this union were born two children: Francis Leroy, Jr., and Dorothy Marie Bellows. In September, 1912, Mr. Bellows was attacked by footpads while on his way home, and, from injuries received at that time, died, June 29, 1913.

ROSS, Walter Willard, lawyer, was born at Pulaski, Ill., Mar. 29, 1866, son of Edward T. and

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Mary Ellen (Wall) Ross, grandson of Thomas Leonard and Sallie (Tuthill) Ross, and a descendant of Thomas Ross, who settled at Sterling, Mass., about 1700. His father, a native of Vermont, was a lumber manufacturer. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1888, receiving the degree A.M. in 1891. He studied law at the Union Law School of Northwestern University and the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1890 and began the practice of his profession in Chicago. In 1893 he was appointed assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, and during 1894-99 was trial attorney for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. During 1899-1901 he was a member of the law firm of Wall & Ross, with his uncle, Judge George W. Wall, and during 1901-05 he was general attorney for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., with headquarters in New York city. Since then he has been engaged in general practice in Chicago. He is author of "Ideas for Boys" (1915). He is a member of the Bob-o-Link Golf Club, and member also of University Club, Chicago; Evanston Golf and Evanston Country clubs, Evanston, Ill.; the American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, and Chicago Bar Association. He finds his chief recreation in golf, and is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. During the Great War he delivered one hundred and seventy speeches for the government. He was married in Chicago, Ill., May 14, 1891, to Jane Rose, daughter of Miner T. Ames, a coal operator of Chicago, and has three children: Ames Wolcott, who served nearly two years in France with the 17th Regiment Engineers of Railways, W. Willard, and Robert Wall Ross.

LOOS, Charles Louis, educator, was born at Wellsburgh, Va., (now W. Va.), Aug. 5, 1849, son of Chas. Louis and Rosetta E. (Kerr) Loos. He received his preliminary education from private tutors, and was graduated at Bethany (W. Va.) College, receiving his A.B. in 1870 and his A.M. in 1872. After six months of teaching near Minerva, O., he was elected superintendent of schools at Millersburg, O., a post he held for four years. During 1874-87 he was principal of the 1st district school, Dayton, O., teaching Latin and English in Central High school until 1900, when he became principal of Steele High school. He retired from active service in 1914, but still remained on the faculty of this school. For three years he served on the Ohio state board of school examiners, and for four terms on the Dayton City board of school examiners. A cultivated Christian gentleman, he was a member of the official board and one of the most prominent laymen of Central Church of Christ, Dayton. He was broadminded and tolerant, a close student of the opportunities of his profession, and striving to raise the standard of schools, as public institutions, he grew steadily in popularity and in the confidence of school patrons, during his long period in Dayton. He was married at Millersburg, O., Dec. 24, 1874, to Mary L., daughter of Louis Mayers, a merchant of Millersburg; and had two children: Charles L., Jr., an auto salesman of Oklahoma City, Okla.; and Louise, wife of Harry Wood Kissinger, Grand Rapids, Mich. He died at Dayton, O., Oct. 8, 1917.

BRUNER, Roland Edward, mining operator, was born at Mountoursville, Pa., Aug. 12, 1860, son of John and Margaret A. (Bastian) Bruner. He received a public school education in Franklin county, Kan., and after herding cattle on the plains, he served five years as a clerk in a country store, afterward securing work with the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Co. Later he became a salesman for an eastern firm, subsequently serving as manager of Phillips Bros., wholesalers of Seattle, Wash., and later still as auctioneer of the Kansas City Fruit Auction & Cold Storage Co. For over a quarter of a century he has been active in the miner's life, from that of prospector to president. In the Kansas City-Nevada Consolidated Co. he has brought under a single management a notable group of mines. He is president of Anaconda-Arizona Mining Co., the R. E. Bruner Copper Co., the Missouri Lithograph Marble and Mining Co., and is secretary of the Big Niangua Development and Realty Co. He is widely known as a mining engineer, and in scientific circles, as a geologist. He finds his chief recreation in collecting fine specimens, and his collection of minerals, one of the finest in the country, includes turquoise, opals, garnets, rubies, pearls, amethysts, coral and diamond rock, pitch blend and quartz crystal. A man of immense energy, of unconquerable will and tireless industry, he is also optimistic and sympathetic. With patience and fortitude he has borne the burdens of others. He was married May 31, 1883, to Hannah M. McLain of Wellsville, Kan.; they have five children: Rea M.; Carey; Glen L.; Roland E., Jr.; and Hannah M.

AMOS, Isaiah H., merchant and prohibitionist, was born at Mt. Savage, Md., June 8, 1844, son of William and Rachel (Whitehouse) Amos, who were natives of Staffordshire, England. He was educated in the schools of Warren, O., and at an early age learned the nailer's trade in the rolling mills at Niles, O. While living in Cleveland, O., he entered the employ of the hardware house of Lockwood, Van Dorn & Taylor, of which firm he afterward became a member. In 1887, he accepted a position with a wholesale hardware firm in Portland, Ore. From 1893 until his death, he was the representative on the Pacific coast of some of the largest manufacturers in metal lines in the United States. Mr. Amos was a man of wide and varied interests. He was for many years superintendent of All Saints' Episcopal Sunday school in Cleveland, and later of Trinity Episcopal Sunday school in Portland, serving as vestryman in both of these churches. He was a prominent worker in the International Sunday school association; was for a number of years a member of the board of the Portland Y. M. C. A. and chairman of its finance committee. Up to the time of his death, he was an active member of the Oregon Civic League. One of his notable enterprises was the organizing of a World's Temperance Congress in connection with the Lewis and Clark Fair in 1905. Although sometimes regarded as an extremist in his Prohibition party views, he possessed the happy faculty of being able to bring about the cooperation of other organizations in non-partisan campaigns. His infectious optimism, his unfailing energy, his inspiring presence, and his constant reliance upon divine guidance combined to make him a recognized leader in the cause of temperance. He never lost the supreme vision of his life—the ultimate triumph of Prohibition. He joined the Prohibition party in the year of its organization, and for a period of forty-five years was unswervingly loyal to its principles and indefatigable in its service. He acted for years as secretary of the Cuyahoga county, Ohio, central committee. In 1896-1908, he was state chairman of his party in Oregon; from 1888 until his death,

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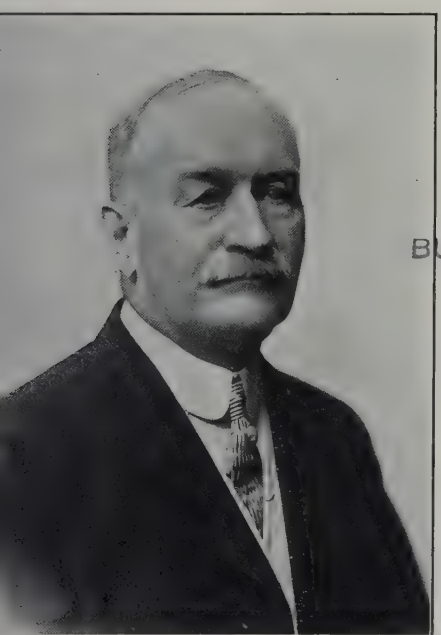
FRANCIS L. BELLOWS

WALTER W. ROSS



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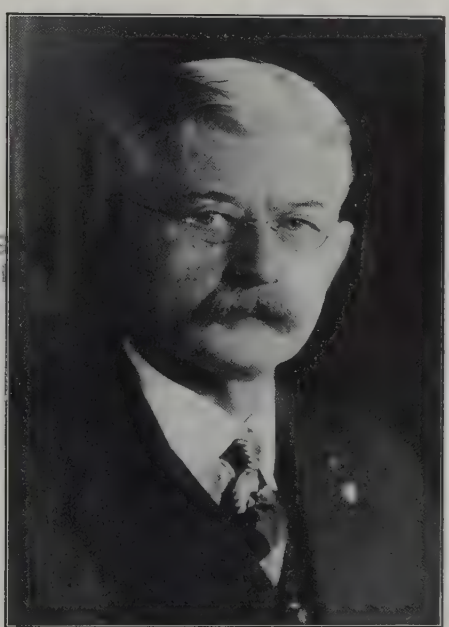
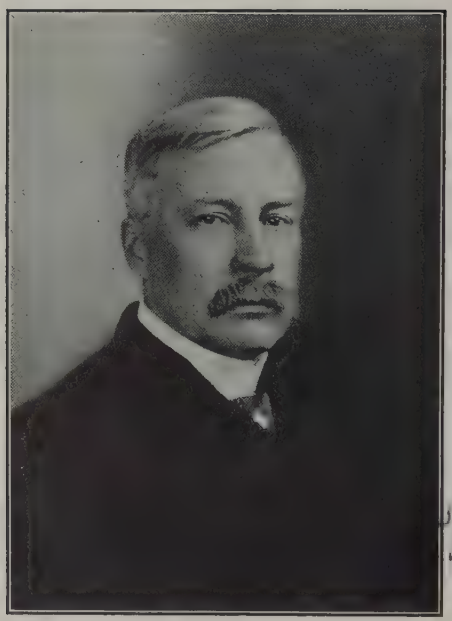
CHARLES L. LOOS



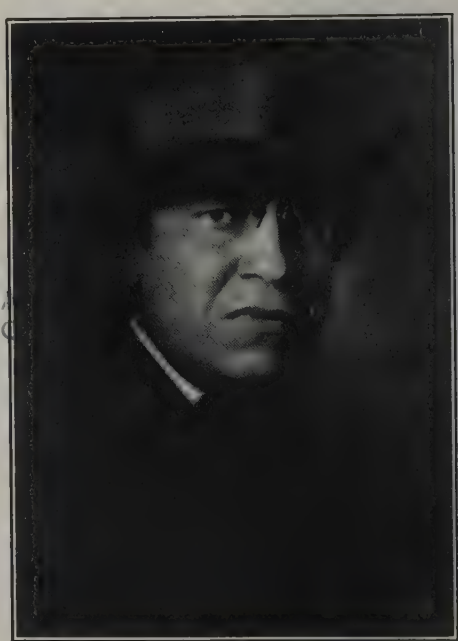
BOLAND E. BRUNER



ISAIAH H. AMOS

FRANCIS E. SCOTT

ALEXANDER TROUP



MAX KRAMM

he was a member of the Oregon state executive committee, and was for many years associated with the national committee. He was one of a group of four party Prohibitionists who launched the local option law which carried Oregon in 1904, and he was untiringly active in the campaign of 1914 for the first "dry" law. Mr. Amos was married April 15, 1868, to Lilian Jane, daughter of John Sadler, pioneer of Cleveland, and had three children: William Frederick, a physician; Lilian Edna, and Grace Mildred Amos. He died in Portland, Ore, Dec. 24, 1915.

SCOTT, Francis Eugene, lumberman, was born in Lincoln county, Me., Dec. 13, 1848, son of John C. and Mary (Stanwood) Scott, of New England colonial ancestry and of Scotch descent. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Maine and Minnesota. He gained his experience in lumbering operations under the direction of his father, who was a pioneer in the trade in the upper Mississippi valley. At the age of nineteen the son began independent logging and timber operations, with headquarters in Minneapolis, Minn., where he remained until 1889. He then removed to the Pacific northwest, locating at Seattle, Wash. The great demand for lumber after the city's destruction by fire, led him to embark in extensive cutting and milling operations on Lake Washington, with headquarters at Columbia City, and he became a dominant factor in the rebuilding of Seattle. He continued in the lumber business until his death and was rated as an authority on the timber resources of the country and the value of such properties in the Pacific northwest. He had holdings in several states and in British Columbia. In politics he was a Republican. Associated from his youth with the leading men in the lumber industry, his innate abilities made him a prominent figure in the trade in the northwestern country. He was married at Montecello, Minn., Oct. 18, 1870, to Clara, daughter of Philip Boyden, a lumberman, of Roddenstonn, Me., and left one child, Minnie, widow of Harry Jones, of Los Angeles, Cal. He died in Seattle, Wash., May 23, 1917.

TROUP, Alexander, journalist, was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Mar. 31, 1840, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Nevers) Troup. His family came from Aberdeen, Scotland, previous to the revolutionary war, and settled in the state of Maine, but removed to Halifax after the outbreak of the war. Mr. Troup's grandfather was a lieutenant in the army of the Duke of Wellington and was wounded at Waterloo. It was Mr. Troup's intention when a boy to enter the British navy, and his parents desired him to enter the army, but after completing his education in the schools of Halifax, and having been prepared to enter Dalhousie College, he entered the employ of the "Halifax Record." In 1856 he went to Boston where he worked for several years on various newspapers and came into close touch with William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, John Boyle O'Reilly, Charles Halpine, and other prominent men of that time, whose personalities exercised over him a cogent influence. In Boston he founded a paper called "The Voice," the first paper in that city to be devoted to the cause of labor. Later he went to New York, where he was associated with Horace Greeley on the New York "Tribune." In 1871 he settled at New Haven, Conn., and founded the "New Haven Union." At first the paper was issued weekly, but later it became a daily. As editor, manager and owner of the "New Haven Union" Alexander Troup was a potent influence in Democratic politics in New Haven and Connecticut, and filled many public offices with ability and success. He was tax commissioner of New Haven in 1880, a member of the state legislature during 1883-85, collector of internal revenue for Connecticut and Rhode Island during 1885-99, under Pres. Cleveland, and was chairman of the Democratic state committee during 1896-98 and Connecticut member of the national Democratic committee during 1896-1900. In 1899 he was appointed director of public works in New Haven, but resigned in the following year. He was a close political and personal friend of William Jennings Bryan, who held him in very high esteem. Mr. Troup was married June 12, 1874, to Augusta Lewis, a newspaper and magazine writer in New York, corresponding secretary of the International Typographical Union and the first woman member of the Typographical Union, No. 6 (Big Six), of New York, a suffragist, a friend of Miss Susan B. Anthony, and a contributor to her paper, "The Revolution." There are seven children: Alexander, Philip, Grace, Augusta, Jessie, Elizabeth, George and Elsie Troup. He died in New York city, Sept. 4, 1908.

KRAMM, Max, concert pianist and musical educator, was born at Soldin, near Weimar, Germany, Apr. 1, 1874, son of Carl and Louise (Schultz) Kramm. He graduated from the Andreas Real Gymnasium; studied piano with Kullak, and counterpoint and composition with Becker and Urban. His musical career began at a very early age, for as a child he lived in the same musical atmosphere and environment as Liszt, and his mother, a favorite of Liszt, gave her son the benefit of the master's principles and methods, she herself being a finished musician. Kullak, delighted, declared him the best of his pupils, and at fourteen he made a number of concert tours, playing in the larger musical centers of Europe with brilliant success. At this period the Frankfort "Zeitung" declared he "captivated his audiance alike by his extraordinary ability and by his great memory, which never failed him in the difficult and long selections he played, including Tausing's 'Invitation to the Dance'; Liszt's 'Don Juan Fantasie,' and Schumann's 'Etudes Symphoniques,' etc., with great intelligence, phrasing artistically, with wonderful technique," while the Berlin "Tageblatt" said his selections "were loudly applauded by the large critical audience present," when he played also the music of Chopin and Rubinstein. He came to America for a tour in 1894, and the following year became director of the piano department of the Chicago College of Music. During 1895-96 he traveled to the coast with Mme. Guthrie-Moyer, the opera singer. He has since devoted much of his time to teaching, and is regarded as one of the best teachers of piano in America. Since 1915 he has been vice-president and director of the piano department, Metropolitan Conservatory of Music, Chicago, and he is dean of the National Academy of Music, Chicago. He is a member of the Society of American Musicians, and of the Palette and Chisel, Chicago Athletic, Woodlawn Park, Olympia Fields Country, and Kenwood Lodge clubs. He finds his chief recreation in golf and billiards, and in collecting pictures. He has one of the best collections of paintings in "The Loop," and he personally has been painted and sculptured perhaps more often than any other man in Chicago, among others by Walter Dean Goldbeck and Mario Korbel. His pupils who have made public appearance, among them Jessie Comlossy, have been recipients of the most remarkable press notices.

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In November, 1919, he was engaged as one of the principals of the Chicago Musical College. His musical career has challenged the utmost respect and admiration of the musical fraternity, as well as an unusually large measure of public approbation. Gifted by nature with hands and fingers peculiarly adapted to Kullak's octave method, the master took an especial interest in making him efficient. His fine musical temperament, combined with an open, frank and generous personality, has won for him many friends, and his appearances upon the concert stage are regarded as musical occasions. He was married Dec. 25, 1918, to Ethie, daughter of Charles C. Lewis, of Monroe City, Mo.

HAVEMEYER, William Frederick, manufacturer and mayor of New York, was born in New York city, Feb. 12, 1804, eldest son of William and Susannah Havemeyer. His father, a native of Bückeburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, was left an orphan in childhood, and at the age of fifteen went to London, England, where he learned the trade of sugar refining, becoming in time superintendent of the refinery. He emigrated to the United States in 1799 under a contract with Edmund Seaman & Co. to take charge of their sugar house on Pine street, New York. After completing his contract in 1807, he established a business of his own, conducting one of the first sugar refineries in New York city, on Vandam street. In the same year he took out his naturalization papers. The son was graduated at Columbia College in 1823 with highest honors. His first experience was in his father's sugar refinery, where he obtained a thorough business training. In 1828 he formed a partnership with his cousin, Frederick Christian Havemeyer, under the firm name of W. F. & F. C. Havemeyer, but sold his interest to his brother, Albert, in 1842, and thenceforth devoted his energies to the political welfare of his native city. An enthusiastic supporter of Andrew Jackson, he was a delegate to the Democratic state convention in 1844, being chosen presidential elector. As a member of the general committee of Tammany Hall, he showed such marked business ability that he was appointed chairman of the finance committee, a position which won for him many friends in the Democratic party. He was elected mayor of New York in 1845. At that time the population was only about 400,000; the annual expenditure $4,000,000; the department of charities and correction was governed by a single officer, and policemen were appointed, controlled and dismissed by the mayor. Mayor Havemeyer took a special interest in the affairs of the police department, proposing to the common council an ordinance providing for a municipal police force, and personally presiding at the trials of policemen, himself conducting the examination according to the rules of a regular trial court. At that time there was no supervision of immigration and his first term marked the beginning of legislation in behalf of immigrants. On his advice the state legislature passed an act creating the Commissioners of Emigration, of which Mr. Havemeyer was the first president, and in association with David Colden, Julian C. Verplanck, Robert B. Minturn and John Dillon, he initiated the movement which resulted in the establishment of the institution for immigrants on Ward's Island, New York harbor. He was re-elected mayor in 1848, declined a third nomination in 1849, and again ran for the office in 1859, but was defeated by Fernando Wood. He was president of the Bank of North America during 1851-61, president of the New York Savings Bank from 1857 to 1861 taking the latter position when the institution was of great danger of suspension and leaving it after it was placed upon a secure foundation. For several years he was vice-president of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. and of the Long Island Railroad Co. During the civil war he energetically supported the Federal government. He was moved to re-enter New York politics by the plundering of the city's finances by William M. Tweed and his followers. The methods of the Tweed ring were so ingenious and the scheme so carefully masked that eminent financiers were deceived as to the real condition of affairs, but Mr. Havemeyer's keen powers of observation and his large experience in municipal administration led him to believe that wrongs were being perpetrated, and in the spring of 1870 he united with a number of patriotic citizens in organizing the New York City Council of Reform, of which he was the first president, and which soon afterwards created the famous committee of seventy. He was directly instrumental in getting access to the comptroller's books and the records of the Broadway Bank, which made possible the legal proof of the enormous thefts that were subsequently proved against Tweed. So great was his popularity that he was again nominated for mayor and elected in 1871, but died before the expiration of his term, being the first mayor of New York to die in office. Mr. Havemeyer was a man of great shrewdness, of resolute character and of unswerving honesty. He was married at Craigville, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1828, to Sarah Agnes, daughter of Hector Craig, a representative in congress from New York, and had ten children: William, who died in 1834; William A., who died in 1840; Sarah C., who married Hector Armstrong; Laura A., who married Isaac W. Maclay; John Craig, Henry, Hector Craig, James, Charles and William F. Havemeyer, Jr. He died in New York city, Nov. 30, 1874.

HAVEMEYER, John Craig, merchant and sugar refiner, was born in New York city, May 31, 1833, son of William Frederick and Sarah Agnes (Craig) Havemeyer, and grandson of William Havemeyer, who came from Bückeburg, Germany, and settled in New York in 1799. He was educated in private schools and was prepared for college at the Columbia college grammar-school. Owing to failing eyesight he was unable to complete the course at New York University, and, leaving college, he began his business career in a wholesale grocery store of his uncle. In 1854, after a year's travel in Europe, Syria and Egypt, he assumed the responsibility of the office work at the sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Moller. Two years later he left this firm to establish a sugar refinery in Brooklyn, E. D., and commence business for himself in partnership with Charles E. Bertrand, under the firm name of Havemeyer & Bertrand. This concern afterward developed into the great sugar refining firm of Havemeyer & Elder. The capital was furnished by his father; but chafing under the anxiety caused by the use of borrowed money in a business not wholly controlled by himself, he sold out his interest and returned to the employ of Havemeyer & Moller. This firm being dissolved within a year, Mr. Havemeyer refused the offer of partnership made by their successors on account of his resolution not to use borrowed capital, but remained in the business two years, receiving a share of the profits as compensation. In 1860 he organized a commission business, which he alone, or in company with his brothers, carried on successfully for some years, until compelled by failing health to retire. Their

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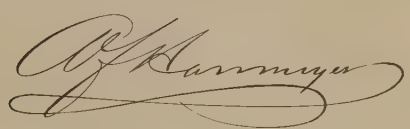

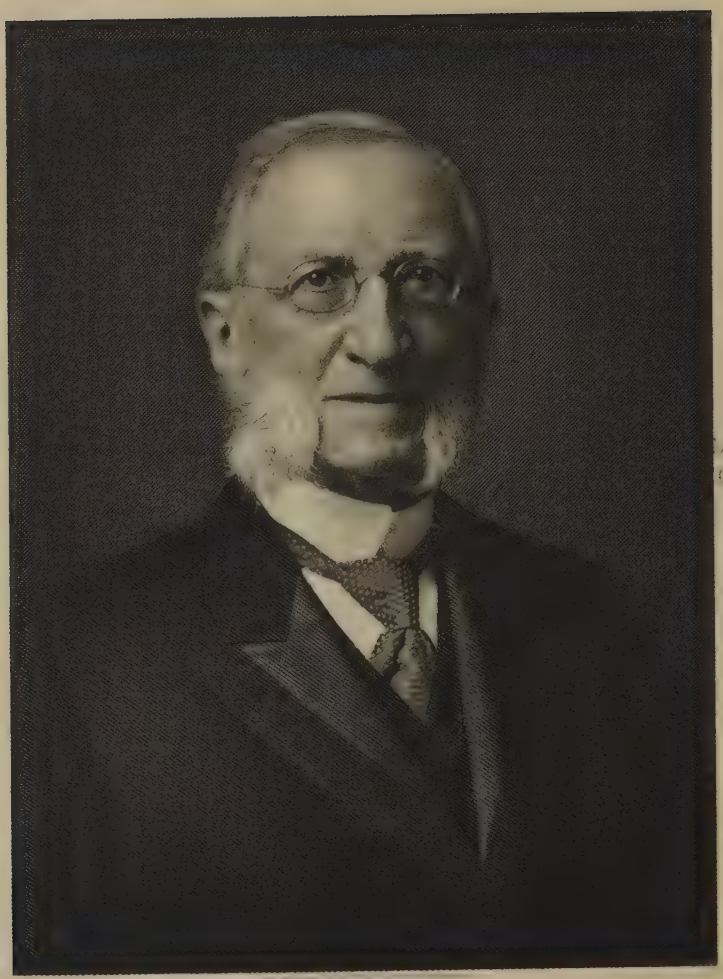

J. C. Hanemeyer

commission business was largely in rice; later many other articles were handled; and journeys East, West and South were necessary. In 1871 he again engaged in the sugar refining business at Greenpoint, L. I., with his brother and another partner, under the name of Havemeyer Bros. & Co., taking charge of the financial and commercial department, and continued until 1880, when impaired health again obliged him to retire, and from that time on he has had no connection with the sugar business. Thereafter Mr. Havemeyer confined himself to dealings in real estate in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Mississippi and New York. During the '70s he was president of the Central Railroad of Long Island; in 1893 he was associated as bondholder with the Darien Short Line Railroad; in 1900 he was identified with the reorganization of the Toledo, St. Louis, & Kansas City Railroad Co.; and he was also for some time a trustee of the Continental Trust Co. of New York. Throughout the greater part of his life he has been interested in various benevolent societies, including the New York port society, Missionary society of the M. E. church, American Bible society, New York Sabbath committee, Bible revision committee, and United States evangelical alliance. He has been active in Y. M. C. A. work, having organized and was first president of the association in Yonkers, N. Y. He has successfully managed several large estates of which he has been executor and trustee. An easy and fluent writer, he has frequently contributed to the press on political, religious and general subjects and is the author of the following monographs: "The Relation of the United States to Armenia"; "Why I Vote for Hancock"; "Study of Labor Unions"; "Patriotism"; "Shall We Prepare for War in Times of Peace?"; "The Needs of the Church from a Layman's Standpoint"; "What Is Love of Country?" "Great Armaments and Peace"; "Ministers and Laymen"; "Purpose and Proper Observance of the Lord's Supper"; "Study of the Apostle's Creed"; "Religious Truth Is Substance and Not Shadow"; "Letter to President Woodrow Wilson Concerning a Just Settlement of Questions Concerning Mexico and Other Countries"; "Obedience to God a Great Privilege and the Only Road to Success"; "Logic of Sabbath Observance"; Nature and Obligation of the Sabbath"; "New Testament Standard of Faith and Life"; "The Church of the Bible"; "The Light Blind Europe Needs"; "What Is Prosperity?" "Defying the Will of God"; "Search for Truth Among Eliot Ruins"; "American Socialism Weighed and Found Wanting"; "A Deplorable Sign of the Times"; "What Is the Matter with the World?" "The Kind of Government That Secures Prosperity"; "The Earth Is the Lord's". Among the principles Mr. Havemeyer adopted in early life were these: "To be and not seem to be; to do and not seem to do"; in other words, to be thorough and true; to maintain personal integrity at any cost; to fulfill each day's obligations of every kind; whether business, religious, social, philanthropic or political, and to be prompt and thorough in everything, seeking not present commendation, but living and acting so as to deserve final approval and success. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Havemeyer was married at Athens, Greece, Dec. 5, 1872, to Alice Alide, daughter of John M. Francis (q.v.), then U. S. minister to that country, and had three children: Harriet F., wife of Dr. Robert H. Craig of Montreal; John F., and Alice L., wife of Thomas L. Moore of Richmond, Va. He died in Yonkers, N. Y., June 8, 1922.

WETHERBEE, Henry, pioneer and lumberman, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 19, 1827, son of Jeremiah and Mary (Holden) Wetherbee. On the maternal side he is descended from Elder Brewster of the Mayflower, and Thomas Prince, governor of Plymouth colony. He was educated in the public schools of Cambridge, and later became associated in business with his father in Boston. In 1849, however, the gold fever proving irresistible, he removed to California and went at once to the mines on the northern Sacramento, but after one day returned to San Francisco. Just about this time a ship came into port loaded with a cargo of potatoes, which the captain wished to sell in bulk; these Mr. Wetherbee bought and later disposed of at a profit of $6,000. Still later, with thirty other men, he chartered a schooner and set out with a view to selecting a town site to rival San Francisco. Having been becalmed for two days, they met with a party of Indians who helped them to drag the boat along the beach to Humboldt Bay, where they selected a site and laid out the town of Eureka. Later they assisted in laying out the towns of Arcata and Trinidad. In 1852, in partnership with B. F. Pond, he leased a wharf in San Francisco, and together they did considerable shipping along the Pacific coast, bringing lumber from Oregon. In 1856 he secured a half interest in a lumber business of Alexander MacPherson, which partnership continued until the death of Mr. MacPherson. They acquired large tracts of timberland at various times, gaining possession of 28,000 acres of redwood about Albion river; 13,000 on the Noyo and 20,000 on the Eel rivers; 5,000 on Russian Gulch, besides additional tracts on Ten Mile river, the Elk and Donahue rivers, Pudding creek and elsewhere in Mendocino and Humboldt counties. A few months before his death he disposed of his interests, being then known as the "King of the Redwoods." During the early days of San Francisco, Mr. Wetherbee served as a member of the vigilance committee. In politics he was a staunch Republican. He was a member of the California Pioneers, the Olympic, Pacific Union and Bohemian clubs; supported liberally all charitable enterprises, as well as giving generously to individual needs; and was prominent in the Woman's Exchange, which he served as a member of the advisory committee. He was a man of sterling integrity, a loyal citizen and friend, earnest and direct in all his thoughts, effort and action. Of quick perception, he also had a fund of original wit and no man in San Francisco was more highly esteemed. He was married in New York city, in 1860, to Nellie, daughter of Daniel Merrell, of Canton, Conn., and died in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 29, 1892.

O'DONNELL, Bernard, musician, was born in New York city, Oct. 2, 1846, son of Edward and Susan (Galligan) O'Donnell, both natives of Ireland. His parents died while he was very young, and he was placed in the Boys' Catholic Orphan Asylum, where he received his education and early musical training. His first employment was with a fur and straw goods firm, upon the failure of which he spent a year or more at carpentry; but his natural bent was towards music, and during these years of his business life he was engaged as organist and choir director of old St. Lawrence's (now St. Ignatius') Catholic Church, New York city. Every minute he could spare from teaching and choir work he

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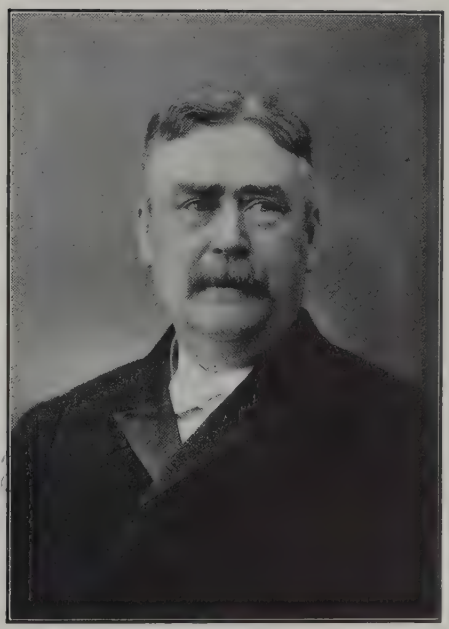
devoted to study and practice. He was the originator of the idea of attaching organ pedals to the piano, for organ pedal practice work, thus securing better results. As a teacher of music he soon gained a considerable reputation, while his choir work also won recognition. He was an original subscriber to the Boston Symphony, the Musical Art, Schola Sanctorum, and all concerts of like musical standing. He studied the organ with Samuel P. Warren (q.v.), organist for many years of Grance Church, New York. For sixteen years he was organist and choir director at St. Lawrence's Church, then occupied a similar position in a German Catholic Church, later became organist of St. Teresa's Catholic Chruch, New York, was selected to play the organ at the opening service of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and was organist and choir-director of St. Patrick's Church, Brooklyn, where he remained for twenty years. In 1883 he was appointed music teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn, and continued in this work until his retirement in September, 1910. When the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science, of which he was a member of the musical section committee, began to give concerts, showing the musical work of the public schools, Mr. O'Donnell and his pupils of Public School No. 5 were selected to give these concerts. He was one of the original members and for a number of years a director of the New York Oratorio Society. The last sixteen years of his musical public life were largely spent in union with the work of his wife, accompanying her in her lecture recitals on Irish music and folk lore. Mr. O'Donnell was a man of high ideals and of fine personal appearance. Perfectly honest himself, he never suspected meanness or unkind treatment in others, but was always happy to recognize merit wherever it appeared. He was married, Nov. 28, 1882, to Helen, daughter of Patrick Fitzpatrick of Brooklyn, N. Y. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1916.

PEASE, Leonora Elizabeth, author and educator, was born at Taylorville, Ill., daughter of George E. and Isabella L. (Bond) Pease. Her earliest paternal American ancestor was Robert Pease, who came from Great Baddow, Essex, England, in 1634, and settled in Boston. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John and his wife Mary Goodell, their son Robert and his wife Abigail Randall; their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Warner; their son Nathaniel and his wife Eunice Allen, to their son Augustus P. Pease and his wife Almira Holt, who were the grandparents of Leonora Pease. On the distaff side she is descended from Sir John Holt, lord chief justice of England, and on the maternal side she is a great-great-granddaughter of Ephraim Brevard, author of the Mecklenburg Declaration. George E. Pease, father of our subject, and a native of Norfolk, Conn., was graduated at Yale in 1856; studied law in Ohio; practiced his profession for ten years in Illinois; served in the civil war as captain of Co. M, 3d regiment Illinois volunteer cavalry; removed to Fairplay, Colo., in 1873; engaged in mining operations at Leadville; subsequently resumed his professional career in Park county; was member of the constitutional convention of Colorado, 1875; of the 6th general assembly of the state, and later was elected to the state senate from the 14th district. Leonora Pease attended the University of Denver, and in 1918 entered the University of Chicago for post-graduate work. She began teaching at Ogden, Utah and Butte, Mont., and for a score of years was teacher in the Chicago public schools. In 1916 she was one of the thirty-eight "honor roll" teachers of the Chicago Teachers' Federation released from duty for one year for standing for the rights of the organization. She was reinstated with full privileges in 1917 and the organization was preserved. She is strongly interested in democratic movements and social welfare, also literature and education. She is a member of the Political Equity League, Illinois State Teachers' Association, Chicago Teachers' Federation, Intercollegiate Socialist Society, Illinois Woman's Press Association, and the Woman's City Club, Chicago. She is author of "The Child You Used to Be" (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1909), and "Four and Twenty Dollies" (Hamming Pub. Co., Chicago, 1914). "The former," Edwin Markham says, "takes your hand confidentially and carries you back with a skip and a hop to far-away dreams and dramas of your childhood. It is a simple, cheery record of the memoirs of a happy child, reared in a plain but pleasant home; and while it is full of the touches of the human nature common to all little beings learning the meaning of life, it bears also the originality of a child that thinks for herself and foreshows a woman who will not be mummified in custom and conventionality." Her "Dollies" has been called "the most beautiful, original and merriest children's book of the year—an inspiration to author, artist and reader—a joy to tots and grown-ups of all ages." "All the winsome and rollicking dollies known to childhood are here represented by the 'four-and-twenty.'"

FREER, Eleanor Everest (Mrs. Archibald), composer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 14, 1864, daughter of Cornelius and Ellen Amelia (Clark) Everest. Cornelius Everest, her father, was professor of music in the Girls' Normal School, Philadelphia, and also taught vocal and theoretical music privately. As a girl, she attended private schools in Philadelphia, Pa., and for more than three years studied music in Paris under Mathilda Marchesi and Benjamin Godard, and later with Bernhard Ziehn in Chicago. For four years she served as vocal teacher, as Marchesi representative two seasons at the National Conservatory of Music in New York. Mrs. Freer began publishing her musical compositions in 1902, and is the author of more than 150 songs and part-songs, the music of which she has set to the best English and American lyrics; she has also composed instrumental pieces for the piano, etc. She is an advocate of vocal music in English, in English-speaking countries, as a necessary step towards progress of our national musical art. Concerning her work the "Chicago Inter-Ocean" says: "Our literature is rich in verse that invites lyric treatment, and a worthy, and from the artistic side, eminently successful effort in this direction has already been made by a Chicago composer who is rapidly gaining prominence. Extended comment has been made in these columns on the songs of Eleanor Everest Freer. The titles are: 'Faith,' 'The Dancers,' 'Galloping Song,' 'Song of the Roses,' 'August Night' and 'Summer Night,' and they are to be numbered among the best that this gifted woman has yet given to the public. All reveal the clever harmonic faculty which lends such interest to her work, and display a faculty and certainty in the subtle art of inventing characteristic figurations." "The Musical Leader" also says: "Mrs. Freer

HENRY WETHERBEE



BERNARD O'DONNELL

LEONORA E. PEASE

EDWARD C. WEBRE

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H. B. Mansfield

is no adherer to recognized forms, but her music loses nothing by this. On the contrary, it is so well suited to the words that the daring originality of rhythm and tonality is hardly noticed till we begin to search for the method by which such surprising efforts are accomplished.'' To quote again from the same journal: ''The next trio of songs by Eleanor Freer . . . each noteworthy, but especially the latter was big and heroic, tremendously effective, showing the wide range of the singer's voice and its dramatic power in the dynamic contrasts. 'The Daughter of Egypt' promises to be one of the great concert songs published.'' Mrs. Freer is not only a musician of ability, but a patriot as well. In October, 1917, she founded and was elected treasurer of ''The Lake Shore Drive Surgical Dressings Unit'' (later, The War Relief Club). She is also founder of the Paris-Chicago Hospital Foundation and at present one of its directors and an honorary member of the French Red Cross. In July, 1919, Mrs. Freer was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal (Medaille de Reconnaissance) by the French Red Cross for her services to France during the great war. She is a member of the Chicago Fortnightly, Friday, Melodists clubs and Musicians' club of Women, and honorary member of the National Federation of Music Clubs, and an active member of the Illinois Women's Press Association. In religion she is an Episcopalian. She was married in New York city, Apr. 25, 1891, to Archibald E. Freer, and has one child, a daughter, Eleanor Freer, wife of Russell Willson of Chicago. (Portrait opposite page 147.)

WEBRE, Edward Charles, sugar planter and broker, was born at Vacherie, La., Sept. 26, 1872, son of Joseph and Marie C. (Donaldson) Webre. His earliest paternal American ancestor was a Mr. Webre, who came from Holland in the 18th century and settled at Vacherie, St. James parish, La. His ancestors were noted planters of Vacherie. Joseph Webre, father of our subject, made many improvements in cane planting and was identified with every movement for the progress and upbuilding of St. James parish; during the war between the states he served as captain in the Confederate army, and was captured and imprisoned by the Federals. Edward C. Webre received his preliminary education in private schools. He was graduated at Jefferson College, Convent, La., with the degree B.S. in chemistry. He subsequently took a course at the Louisiana Experimental Station Sugar Chemistry School, and he was graduated at New Orleans College of Pharmacy with the degree Ph.D. When a young man he was engaged in the sugar business, and was widely known to his fellow planters in Louisiana. In 1892 he settled in New Orleans as a commission and sugar broker, meeting with unique success. He attained fame in the sugar industry in 1908 by discovering a molasses bleach that was in universal use until the outbreak of the European War, which made it impossible to obtain from Germany the necessary chemicals. He was a member of various carnival organizations, the New Orleans Sugar Exchange, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of the Maccabees, and the Chess, Checkers & Whist Club, New Orleans. He made a study of flowers, especially as to their color changes, and he also found much recreation in reading and music, playing the baritone and the flute. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he was a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Assisi. His record throughout his business life was unsullied. Charitable, of a modest and retiring disposition, fond of home life, he won the friendship and respect of all who knew him. He was married in New Orleans, La., June 29, 1898, to Mamie F., daughter of John Ellwood, a cotton broker, of New Orleans; she survives him. He died in New Orleans, La., July 13, 1917. (Portrait opposite page 30.)

MANSFIELD, Henry Buckingham, naval officer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 5, 1846, son of Capt. Charles and Eliza Maria (Buckingham) Mansfield. His father was commander and part owner of the bark ''Haxall'' which was lost at sea with all hands while returning from Rio de Janeiro, in 1849. The son was educated at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., and learned the principles of seamanship and navigation on a voyage around the world at the age of fifteen, with a friend of his father, and entered the Naval Academy, in February, 1863, and was graduated in 1867. While a midshipman he served on the ''Minnesota,'' ''Marion,'' ''Macedonian,'' and ''Winnepec''; was on special government service in 1867-68; was a member of the Eclipse expedition to Siberia in 1869 and was stationed on the ''Mohongo'' and ''Mohican'' in the Pacific fleet in 1869-70. He was in command of the second launch when five of the ''Mohican'' boats and about seventy men, commanded by Willard H. Bronson, cut out and burned the piratical steamer ''Forward'' in the Tecupan River, Mexico. An officer, Richard Wainright (q.v.) and a coxswain, O'Donnell, were killed and seven men wounded. He was at the torpedo station in Newport, R. I., during the winter of 1870-71; in the autumn of 1871 was an officer on the steamer ''Hassler,'' which carried Prof. Louis Agassiz and a scientific party of exploration around South America to San Francisco, Cal. He was engaged in the survey of the California coast until March, 1874, when he joined the ''Michigan'' on the Great Lakes and served until July, 1875. In the latter year he took a draft of men to the China station and served there three years on the ''Saco,'' Yantic,'' and ''Monocacy,'' returning to New York on the ''Tennessee'' in July, 1878. He sailed on the ''Constellation'' when she took supplies to famished Ireland in 1880, and commanded the coast survey steamers ''Endeavor,'' ''Gedney,'' and ''Bache'' until the fall of 1884. The following March he was navigating officer of the flag ship ''Pensacola'' on the European station. He again engaged in survey work on the California coast as commander of the ''Hassler'' during 1888-89 and commanded the ''Patterson'' on a survey of southeastern Alaskan waters, during 1889-92. For four years he was on duty at the New York navy yard and on the receiving ship ''Vermont,'' after which he was lighthouse inspector on the Mississippi, Illinois, and Missouri rivers. During the war with Spain, he commanded the supply ship ''Celtic,'' with the Atlantic Squadron. After commanding the training ship ''Lancaster'' for a year, he was in charge of the recruiting station in New York city, 1901-03, and member of the Naval examining and retiring boards, Washington (1903). He commanded the U. S. S. ''Iowa,'' when the American fleet visited Europe in 1904. He was later ordered as president of the court-martial board at the New York navy yard and retired at his own request after forty years of service, as rear-admiral, June 15, 1905. He was commissioned ensign in 1868, master in 1870, lieutenant in 1872, lieutenant commander in 1890, commander in 1897, captain in 1902, and received

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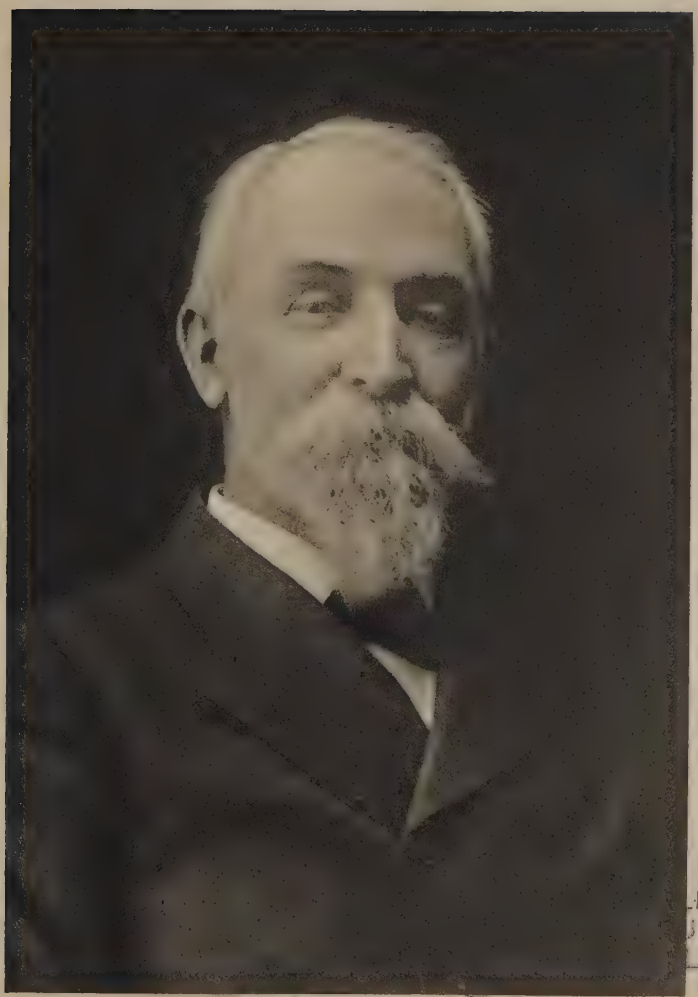
a commission as rear-admiral after his retirement. Adm. Mansfield was a tall, fine-looking man, with a military carriage. In disposition he was quiet and retiring, but his punctilious honor and strict justice in all his official dealings won him the respect and friendship of his shipmates. He was married, Oct. 23, 1872, to Harriet, daughter of William Sheldon of Le Roy, N. Y., and left two daughters: Louise Buckingham, artist, and Hilda Brownell Mansfield. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17, 1918.

HALLOWELL, Norwood Penrose, banker, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 13, 1839, son of Morris Longstreth and Hannah (Penrose) Hallowell. Norwood Penrose Hallowell received his preliminary education in the Friends' schools and was graduated at Harvard University in 1861, after the outbreak of the civil war, meanwhile having served three months in the 4th battalion, New England guards, stationed at Fort Independence, Boston. After graduation he became 1st lieutenant in the 20th Mass. Vol. Inf., which took part in the Federal disaster at Ball's Bluff, where it acquitted itself with superb spirit despite great losses. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam, as he had been at Glendale, and he had been serving under a captain's commission since November, 1861, participating also in battles and engagements at Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Savage's Station and Malvern Hill. He never fully recovered from wounds received at Antietam. Soon after the latter battle he resigned to accept a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the 54th Massachusetts, the first colored regiment raised in that state, and later became colonel of the 55th Massachusetts, also a colored regiment. Near the close of 1863 he was compelled to resign from the service because of disability caused by his wounds. Every officer who joined a black regiment took his life doubly in his hands, since the Confederates served notice that no quarter would be extended to the officers of the colored regiments. During 1864–69 he was engaged in the wool commission business in New York city, being most of the time associated with his brother, Richard P. Hallowell. In 1869 he transferred his business to Boston and his residence to West Medford, Mass. Banking interests attracted him, and in 1886 he became vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce of Boston, and in 1891 was chosen president of that institution, which office he held at the time of his death. He was also a trustee of the Medford Savings Bank; a director of the Guarantee Company of North America; trustee and president of the Perkins Institution for the Blind; treasurer of the Sarah Fuller Home for Deaf Children; president of the Middlesex School at Concord, Mass.; past president (1884) Massachusetts commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; trustee of the Military Historical Society; past president of the Union Club, and member of the Harvard Club, Boston. An excellent public speaker, his services as orator were greatly in demand. Col. Hallowell was a man of imposing appearance, and what his face and figure affirmed, his intellect reaffirmed. In his death there passed one of the last of the group of idealists of the abolition period. He believed in the rights of man, and his devotion to the ideals of freedom never lagged. He was married in New York city, Jan. 27, 1868, to Sarah Wharton, daughter of Robert Haydock, a merchant, of New York; she survives him, with six children: Robert H., Norwood Penrose, Jr., John W., Anna N., wife of Horace A. Davis; Esther F., wife of Arthur H. Morse, and Susan M., wife of Lawrence G. Brooks. He died at West Medford, Mass., Apr. 11, 1914.

EVERETT, Marvin Niles, was born at Maxon Hill, Saratoga county, N. Y., Mar. 24, 1828, son of John and Elizabeth (Walker) Everett, and grandson of John Everett, a native of England, who came to America during the Revolutionary war and settled in New York. Marvin N. Everett's first business experience was in association with his father, who was a manufacturer of measures of capacity for measuring grain, etc. At the age of twenty-two he left home to seek his fortune, and locating at Worksburg (now Falconer), Chautauqua county, N. Y., engaged with his brother, John Everett, in the building of flat boats, which they loaded with produce and sent down the Alleghany river to Pittsburgh, Pa. Selling out to his brother in 1854 he spent the following six years in California, being employed as a millwright in Sacramento prior to locating in Trinity county and becoming a successful gold miner. Returning to Chautauqua county in 1860, he bought a farm in Gerry, which he operated for five years. In 1866, on account of his wife's poor health, he located in Kansas, where he purchased considerable land and engaged in the brokerage business in Minneapolis, Kas. He returned to Gerry in 1868. He resided in Falconer from 1873 until 1895, when he removed to Jamestown, N. Y. Here he built the Hotel Everett, a substantial building of brick and stone, which he managed with marked success until 1892 and lived retired here until his death. Mr. Everett was a man of great energy and broad, diversified tastes, delighting in the use of tools and mechanical work, and at one time was deeply interested in bee culture, having one of the largest and best-producing bee farms in the country. In his personal life he was a kind, generous neighbor, a strong advocate of the cause of temperance, and a member of the Republican party. The construction of the First Methodist Church in Falconer was due to his interest and generosity. Mr. Everett was twice married; first, June 23, 1866, to Emily J., daughter of Ebenezer Perry, and, second, Mar. 3, 1875, to Viola D., daughter of Oscar Oburg. The latter is a woman of forceful character and business ability, who was always a real help to her husband in his business undertakings. Marvin N. Everett died in Jamestown, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1909.

OBURG, Oscar, was born near Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 25, 1833. He came to the United States with his father, Peter Oburg, coming via Buffalo, by stage to Dunkirk, thence to Jamestown, where he located. A lad of sixteen at that time, he found employment in the Shaw Hotel. In 1850 he removed to Ashville, Chautauqua co., N. Y., where he was engaged in business as a tailor. Later he became interested in the shoe business, continuing it until the Civil war, after which he engaged in farming near Ashville. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Oburg was married Feb. 27, 1852, to Bebe, daughter of Barnabas Wellman of Ashville, N. Y., and left six children: Elon M., of Busti, N. Y.; Viola D., who married Marvin N. Everett (above); Minnie N., Ashville, N. Y.; Leila C., who married Rollin M. Lee, of Ashville, N. Y.; Abbie D., who married Charles Wellman, of Jamestown, N. Y., and Victor F. Oburg, of Pittsburg, Pa. Oscar Oburg died in Ashville, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1919.

GARVAN, Patrick, contractor and manufac-



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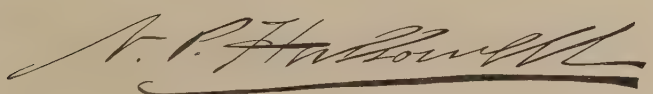

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Patrick Garrow

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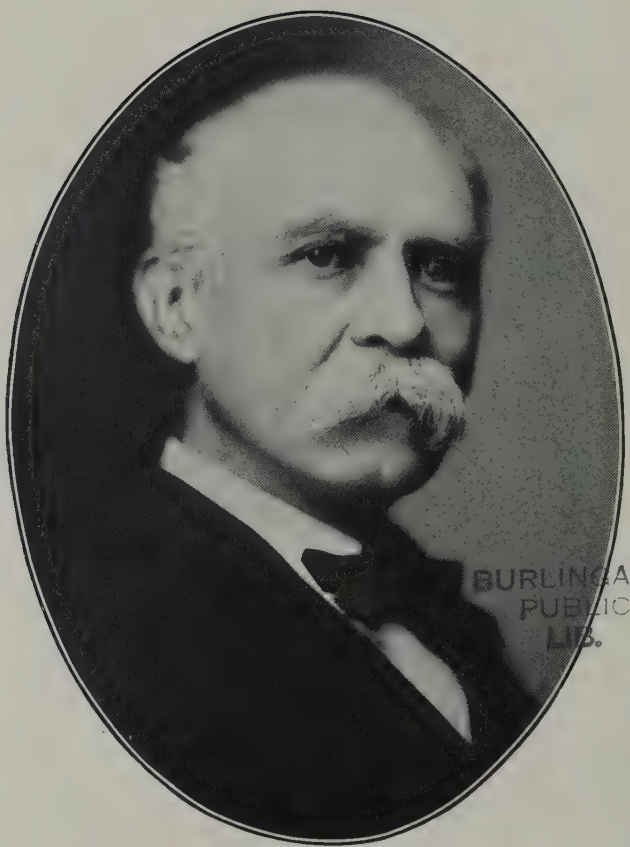
Gordon Lines



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JOHN M. GAUT

turer, was born in Dungarvan Island, Ireland, Mar. 8, 1836, son of Thomas and Ellen Garvan. He came to America at the age of twelve, and during the following winters attended school at East Windsor Hill, Conn. In 1852 he settled in East Hartford, Conn., where he remained until 1894. At the age of twenty-one he began his business career as a contractor and builder in Hartford, during which he erected many public buildings and churches east of the Connecticut river. In addition to his contracting and building business Mr. Garvan was a partner in the paper and paper stock business carried on in Hartford under the name of E. J. Carroll & Co. Having purchased the interest of Mr. Carroll in 1877, he conducted the business under his own name thereafter and developed the enterprise to surprising proportions. In 1905 it was incorporated as the P. Garvan Corporation, with Mr. Garvan as president. The interests of the corporation consist of mills at Versailles, Conn., and warehouses in Holyoke, Mass., New York city, and in Hartford. His company took charge of the Newington Paper Co., which had been established by the Hartford Board Co., at Dutch Point, from whom it had been previously purchased by Thomas F. Garvan. Mr. Garvan was president of these companies also. In politics Mr. Garvan was a staunch Republican. He held many positions of honor and trust in East Hartford, having been chairman of the school board for twelve years; president of the Village Improvement and Street Lighting associations; trustee and treasurer of the Raymond Library Co., and chairman of the Republican town committee. In 1884 he represented East Hartford in the state legislature, and was re-elected the town's first representative in 1885, serving as chairman of the school fund committee in that year, and member of the finance committee in 1884. In 1890 he was elected state senator by the largest Republican majority given any candidate in this district up to that time. During 1890-94 he was a member of the Republican state central committee. When the park department of Hartford was reorganized he was a member of the commission having charge of the work. He was one of the incorporators of the Riverside Trust Co., and chairman of its board of directors; president of the Eastern Strawboard Co., director of the State Bank, and the Connecticut Building & Loan Association; and a trustee of the Society for Savings. He took an active part in the organization of the Catholic Club, and was its first president. He was a trustee of St. Joseph's cathedral parish, was a generous contributor to the building fund of St. Agnes Home for Children, and of Mt. St. Joseph's Seminary, erected by the Sisters of Mercy, of which his daughter Ellen M. (Mother Angeline) is mother superior. The chapel in the seminary was erected by Sen. Garvan as a memorial to his wife. He was also a member of the Catholic Club of New York, and of the American-Irish Historical Society. Sen. Garvan was one of the best known figures in the business world of Hartford. He loved his adopted city, and was proud of its advancement. He was a self-made, practical business man, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of a wide circle in Connecticut, and wherever his important business interests extended. The numerous bequests to religious and charitable institutions named in his will, which disposed of an estate of about $1,000,000, revealed how many philanthropic enterprises he had at heart. He was married in January, 1861, to Mary Agnes, daughter of Joseph and Mary Carroll, of Hartford. They had four sons: Thomas F., Edward J., Francis P., and John S.; and four daughters: Ellen; Mary, who married Dr. John A. Jackson, of New York city; Agnes, who married John Cavanaugh of South Norwalk, Conn., and Genevieve, wife of Nicholas F. Brady of New York city. Sen. Garvan died in London, England, Sept. 22, 1912.

JONES, Gordon, banker, was born in Lexington, Ky., Dec. 20, 1862, son of A. B. and Catherine (Gordon) Jones. His father was a preacher in the Christian church. He attended William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., but left before graduating to enter the banking business. At his death he was president of the United States National Bank, Denver, and had various other financial, as well as commercial and industrial, connections. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party. For many years he had been a member and an officer in Central Presbyterian Church, Denver. His favorite recreation was golf. In all matters relative to the welfare of Denver he constantly manifested a deep and sincere interest, and wherever substantial aid would further public progress, it was freely given. No good work done in the name of charity or religion appealed to him in vain, and in his ministries of this character he brought to bear the same determination, discrimination and thoroughness that were manifest in his career as a banker. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinions and taking liberal views, his ideas carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. No one could meet him without having the highest appreciation for his sterling qualities of manhood, or without being attracted by his genial nature, which recognized most heartily the good in others. Self-reliant, buoyant in disposition, strictly upright in all his transactions, he compelled the unquestioning confidence of men of affairs, and won and held the devoted attachment of a large circle of friends. He was married Feb. 18, 1891, to Dora Lou, daughter of John C. Cobb, a banker, of Odessa, Mo.; they had three children: Roma Allene, who married Turner Jones, Denver, Col.; Gordon and Elbert W. Gordon Jones. He died in Denver, Col., Apr. 14, 1917.

GAUT, John McReynolds, jurist and churchman, was born at Cleveland, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1841, son of John Conaway and Sarah Ann (McReynolds) Gaut, and of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, a native of Tennessee, was a lawyer and jurist. John McReynolds Gaut received his preliminary education at Cleveland, Tenn., and was graduated at Rutgers College in 1866 with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1869. Missouri Valley College gave him the degree LL.D. in 1906 and Rutgers a similar degree in 1908. He studied law at Nashville, Tenn., and was admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1867, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Nashville, soon becoming one of the best known and most successful practitioners in the state. During 1873-74 he was a member of the Nashville city council. In 1881 he was appointed special judge of the Tennessee supreme court. From 1870 to 1901 he was a member, president and general manager of the board of publication of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and in 1906 he became general counsel for the Presbyterian church, U. S. A., in litigation for church property growing out of the union of a portion of the Cumberland church with the Presbyterian church, U. S. A. During 1908-11 was a member of the judiciary commission of the

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Presbyterian church, U. S. A. He was a trustee of the University of Nashville. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Tennessee State Bar Association, Nashville Bar Association, and other organizations. Judge Gaut was deeply religious and in early manhood had contemplated entering the ministry. From 1867 he was a communicant of the First Cumberland Church, Nashville, and was soon made elder and member of the building committee which erected a sumptuous new edifice. Subsequently he became ruling elder in Grace Church, South Nashville. From 1870 he was a representative layman in all the courts of the church, and gave a lifetime of service in a number of administrative responsibilities. As a member of the board of publication he was the dominant factor in opening a manufacturing print-plant and a retail book store. He became corresponding secretary of the board, and in addition to his large law practice gave one-fourth time to the management of the manufacturing plant and book store. During his presidency of the board much property came to it in the way of growth of influence in the church, and its business assets. Under his direction was issued the history of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, the important chapter in it on the history of the board of publication, the newspapers and periodicals, being written by himself. Later his fund of information in regard to ecclesiastical law and practice was largely drawn upon in the publication of the digest of the church. He was largely influential in bringing into realization the plan of the church for a larger publishing plant, and under his direction the Presbyterian building, Nashville, was completed in 1891. Such was the financial skill with which the enterprise was managed that eight years later its assets were approximately a quarter of a million dollars. He gave himself heartily to the large matter of union and reunion of the Cumberland Presbyterian and Presbyterian church, U. S. A., finally consummated in 1906. Out of this union a number of cases of litigation issued, final adjudication of which was passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. He personally represented the Nashville presbytery in the highest courts of the church, the general assembly, etc., and in 1917 sat as commissioner, and was chairman of one of the most important bodies of the general assembly for which he had also served a term as member of its permanent judiciary committee. Worthy literary articles from his pen are found in all the church periodicals, and he was author of "Cumberland, Or the Story of a Name." He was always ready to put aside secular interests in order to serve the church. When the union of the churches was attacked in the courts by a sectarian faction, he accepted the challenge as his paramount life mission. To him the issue was far more than a case to be won by legal shrewdness; he saw in the questions at stake a conflict essentially involving the liberty of religion. Roused to battle, with illimitable patience he mastered the authorities which supported the legal right of church organizations to order their own life as they deemed their duty to require. When the highest court eventually sustained the contentions of the unionists to the last comma and period, the victory belonged to him more than to any other man. Few laymen had given to any church such long-continued, abundant, expert and almost unrenumerated service as was given to Presbyterianism by Judge Gaut. The Nashville Publishing House stands as a monument to his diligence, fidelity and faith. Long prior to the litigation over unionism his idea of best service to his church was as an interpreter of church law and polity, and when that litigation came he was acclaimed as the great ecclesiastical lawyer of the church. In addition to his church and professional duties he took an active interest in public welfare. He made free roads in Tennessee possible, and aided other public enterprises. He found his chief recreation in reading and the enjoyment of nature. He was married at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1876, to Sallie, daughter of Thomas Crutchfield, a banker and farmer, of Chattanooga; she survives him, with three children: Sarah McReynolds, Amanda, who married Kendrick Hardcastle, and Mary A. Gaut, all of Nashville. He died at Nashville, Dec. 19, 1918.

STRONG, Harriet Williams Russell, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., fourth daughter of Henry Pierrepont and Mary Guest (Musier) Russell, and a descendant of William Russell, a native of England, who came over in the early part of the seventeenth century with his brother-in-law and sister, Lord and Lady Brooke, and Lord Say and Seal, and settled in Windsor, Conn. Her grandfather, Judge Samuel Russell, of New York city, was commissary-general in the war of 1812, and her father was postmaster of Buffalo and later adjutant-general of Nevada. Mrs. Strong was educated by private teachers and at Miss Mary Atkins Young Ladies Seminary at Benicia, Cal., the family having gone west soon after her birth, on account of her mother's ill health. She was married at an early age, and was left a widow in 1883 with four daughters. Her husband's property, consisting of mines and other lands in southern California, was involved in litigation lasting eight years. She has since devoted her attention to the management and development of this estate, which is known as Ranchito del Fuerte in San Gabriel Valley, California. It has largely been planted with walnut and orange trees, and is yielding profitable returns. In 1897 she drilled a number of artesian wells, and to utilize the water thus obtained purchased 1,000 acres of land five miles away, installed a pumping plant, and incorporated the property under the name of the Paso de Bartolo Water Co., of which she was president, and her two daughters, respectively, treasurer and secretary, and issued bonds amounting to $110,000 to carry on the enterprise, selling the property four years later at a handsome profit. Mrs. Strong has made a study of water problems, including the control of flood waters and water storage. She was the first person to advocate source conservation as a flood remedy, proposing a succession of dams in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river to conserve the water for irrigation purposes and the generation of electricity. On Dec. 6, 1887, she was granted a patent for a dam and reservoir construction. Her invention consists of a series of dams, one behind the other, to be constructed in a valley, canyon or water-course in such a way that when the water has filled the lower dam it will extend up to a certain height upon the lower face of the second dam, and thus act as a brace and support for the dam above it. She obtained another patent, Nov. 6, 1894, on a new method for impounding debris and storing water. She was awarded two medals for these inventions by the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago, Ill., in 1893. In 1918 she appeared before the congressional committee on water power and urged the government to store the flood waters of the Colorado river by constructing a series of dams by her method in the Grand Canyon, (which in its

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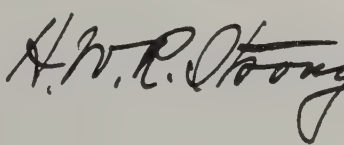

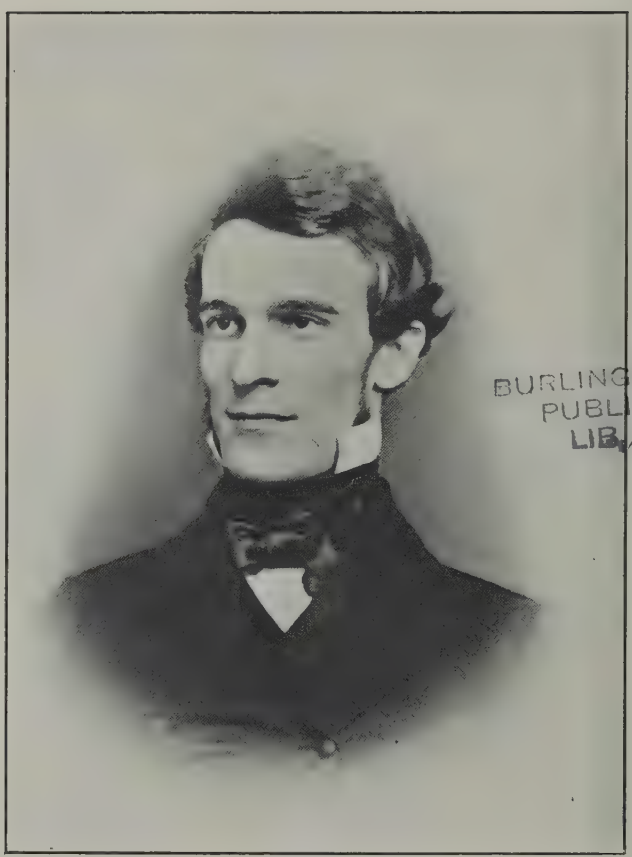

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Chas. L Strong

full capacity is 150 miles long), and thus control floods and increase irrigation water, making available thousands of acres of land and unlimited power for generating electricity. Mrs. Strong has considerable talent as a musical composer; she has published a number of songs and a book of musical sketches, and has for many years been vice-president of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra Association. She was the founder of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles, serving as its president for three consecutive terms. She is also a member of the Friday Morning and Ruskin Art clubs of Los Angeles, and a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and of the executive board of the Inland Waterways Association of San Francisco. She was a delegate to the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in Chicago, in 1918, representing both the Whittier and Los Angeles chambers of commerce, being the first woman delegate to attend those conventions. She is a member of the board of directors of the Whittier Chamber of Commerce, and chairman of its flood control committee, and member of its Law and Legislative committee, also a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Legislative committee. She was married in Virginia City, Nev., to Charles Lyman Strong, and has three daughters: Mary Lyman, wife of Dean Mason, of Los Angeles; Harriet Russell and Nelle de Luce Strong. Her third daughter, Georgina Pierrepont, wife of Hon. Frederick C. Hicks, of New York, died in Washington, Jan. 1, 1918.

STRONG, Charles Lyman, mining engineer, was born at Stockbridge, Vt., Aug. 15, 1826, son of David Ellsworth and Harriet (Fay) Strong, and brother of Maj.-Gen. Strong (q.v.), U. S. A. His first American ancestor was Elder John Strong, who came from England in 1630, and settled first at Windsor, Conn., removing in 1659 to Northampton. From him the line descends through his son John and the latter's second wife, Elizabeth Warriner; their son John and his wife, Hannah Trumbull; their son Jonathan, his son, Job, and his son Job and his wife, Damaris, who were the grandparents of Charles L. Strong. He was educated in the public schools of Stockbridge, at Williston Seminary and Amherst College. After spending eight years in a mercantile house in New York, in 1850 he went to San Francisco, Calif., and established a bank. The bank building was destroyed in the fire of 1851, and Mr. Strong was severely burned in endeavoring to save the property. After six weeks' confinement from the effects of his injuries he was able to settle every account of the institution from memory. In 1855 he became a partner in the publishing firm of Lecount and Strong. This firm also published "The Pioneer," of which he was the California manager. He erected for this business the first four-story building on the Pacific coast, and also manufactured on the premises, for its use, the first gas. His next pioneering was among the salmon fisheries at Puget Sound, spending considerable means in hunting for codfish, erecting stone warehouses, and placing on a sure footing a business which is one of the great industries of the coast. In 1860 he was superintendent of the Gould & Curry Mining Co. at Virginia City, which reached a foremost place among the silver mines of the world. The first great bonanza on the Comstock lode was the Gould-Curry, which yielded upward of $11,000,000 in one year. The reduction works were completed early in 1863 and enlarged the same year. The company claimed all the ledge embraced within their end-lines, and upheld their right to everything under their outcrop. Mr. Strong's sagacity was shown in advising the company not to enter into lawsuits with testers working on the spurs of their lode, but rather to secure the property by pushing mining work very actively from the main ore-body and by following this mineral deposit to reach his opponent's ground. During the last nine years of his life he developed several mines and erected several mills—two in California, one in Arizona, and two in Nevada. Mr. Strong's greatest achievement in mining was the invention of the cyanide process of extracting the precious metal from low-grade ores in large quantities. Early in 1864, because of impaired health due to overwork, he was obliged to retire. He spent a few years in travel, after which he devoted several years to farming and orange planting, in Los Angeles county, Calif. Greatly improved in health, the quiet life became irksome, and he again turned his attention to mining operations. From Galena, Nev., he went to Eureka, Calif., to superintend the Gedder & Bertrand mines and the erection of the new lixiviation mill. After completing the work, having again overtaxed himself, he was forced to resign his position, and return to his home in Oakland, Calif. In 1862 he built St. Paul's Church, Virginia City, the first Episcopal church in Nevada, advancing the money and personally superintending its construction. He was recognized as a power in the community, and when Nevada was made a state he was offered the nomination for first governor, but declined. Later his friends tried to make him United States senator, but this also he declined. While his ability secured him a leading position in business circles, no less were his eminent social qualities recognized. He was married Feb. 26, 1863, to Harriet Williams, daughter of Gen. Henry Pierrepont Russell, and their children are: Harriet Russell; Mary Lyman, wife of Dean Mason, of Los Angeles; Georgina Pierrepont, wife of Congressman Frederick C. Hicks, of New York; and Nelle de Luce Strong. Mr. Strong died at Auburn, Cal., Feb. 9, 1883.

SMITH, Howard Remus, live stock authority, was born at Addison, Mich., Apr. 16, 1872, son of Frederick Hart and Mary Selina (Burr) Smith. His first American ancestor was John Smith, who came presumably from Haddon Hall, England, in 1640, and settled at Milford, Conn. His wife was Grace Hawley, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Phebe Camfield; their son Joseph and his wife Mary Clark; their son Joseph and his wife Jemima Bostwick; their son Joseph and his wife Martha Wilmot, and their son Azariel Smith and his wife Mary Andrews, who were the grandparents of Howard R. Smith. Capt. Joseph Smith, his great-grandfather, commanded a Newtown (Conn.) company in the revolutionary war. Mr. Smith's early training in live stock operations was acquired on the home farm. He was graduated at Michigan Agricultural College in 1895 with the degree B.S., and took post-graduate work at the University of Wisconsin. During 1895-97 he was science instructor at Tilford Collegiate Academy, Vinton, Ia., and for the ensuing two years was instructor in chemistry and physics at Rock Island (Ill.) high school. He was a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, during 1899-1900, and was then for a year acting professor of agriculture, University of Missouri. In 1901 he joined the faculty of the University of Nebraska as assistant professor of animal husbandry, becoming associate professor within the year and professor in

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1902, remaining in that position twelve years. He held the same chair at the University of Minnesota during 1912-15. He was then for two years live stock specialist for the First National Bank of St. Paul and the Great Northern railroad. Since 1917 he has been live stock commissioner for the Chicago Stock Exchange. He is a member of the National Agricultural Society (president 1918-20), the American Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, American Society of Animal Production, and the Saddle and Sirloin, and Ridge Country clubs, of Chicago. He is author of "Profitable Stock Feeding" (1905), giving the results of his investigations in cattle feeding to determine the value of foods in beef production; "Cattle for the Northwest" (1917). He finds his chief recreation in golf, tennis and riding. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married Apr. 3, 1912, to Hazel Ruth, daughter of Fred L. Nell, a farmer of Arnold, Neb., and has two children: Genevieve Louie, and Frederick Hart Smith.

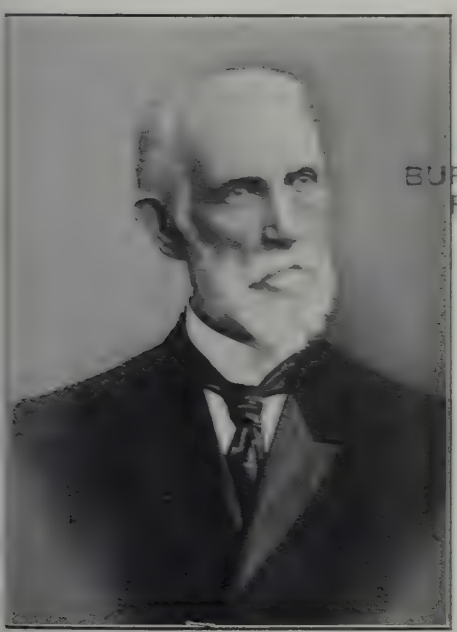
WALKER, Edward Franklin, clergyman, was born at Steubenville, O., Jan. 20, 1852, son of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth (Tredway) Walker. When eleven years of age, he moved with his parents to California. About 1872 he entered the University of the Pacific, at Santa Clara, to prepare for the ministry, afterward going to Santa Cruz as a supply minister. From there he went to San Francisco, where he was united with the Presbyterian church. He was then called to the pastorate of the Third Congregational Church, going thence to Virginia City, Nev. Feeling the need of further preparation for his life work, he moved to Pittsburg, Pa., where he entered the Western Theological Seminary, at the same time serving as pastor of the Glenfield Presbyterian church. After remaining at the seminary for two years, he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Martin's Ferry, O., and continued there for four years. Following several pastorates, he entered the field as a holiness evangelist, being one of the leaders of the modern holiness movement. After making his home for a time at Greencastle, Ind., and at San Dimas, Calif., in 1912 he removed to his new home, Shelternook, near Glendora, Calif., and 1908 he became a member of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene and editor of the "Pentecostal Bible Teacher," for which periodical he furnished the commentary. He served as pastor of First Church, Pasadena, Calif., and of First Church, Los Angeles, Calif. At the general assembly of 1911, held in Nashville, Tenn., he was elected general superintendent and held that office until his death, being re-elected at the general assembly held in Kansas City, Mo., in 1915, and in 1914, by designation of the general assembly, he made a fraternal visit to the Pentecostal Church of Scotland. Thereafter he served for a time as president of Olivet University, then returned to his home in California and busied himself with his duties as general superintendent and editor of the "Pentecostal Bible Teacher." At a time of special trial and need he became president of Nazarene University and so continued until the close of his life. Dr. Walker was scholarly, refined and zealous; was simple in his tastes and affections, artless and candid, and characterized by great humility and unrelaxing fidelity to Christ. He was wholly free from worldliness; was a loyal friend and a true Christian. He was married, April 6, 1875, to Eliza A., daughter of Thomas Bennett; the children of this union are: Edith, wife of Curtis J. Frank, of Ontario, Calif.; Edward Bennett, of Covina, Calif.; Mabel, wife of Arthur Lee Ward; Bertha Bennett, wife of James M. Ezell, of Klamath Falls, O.; John Paul, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Stanley Boyd, of Coalinga, Calif., and Philip Walker, of Glendora. Dr. Walker died at Shelternook, Glendora, Calif., May 6, 1918.

TOMLINSON, Thomas Henry, physician and surgeon, was born at Roadstown, N. J., Sept. 26, 1836, son of George and Phebe (Mulford) Tomlinson. His father, sister and brother were physicians. He received his preliminary education at Union Academy, was graduated at Bucknell College, Lewisburg, Pa., and was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania Medical College in 1859. In the latter year he began the practice of his profession at Shiloh, N. J., removing to Plainfield, N. J., in 1870, and at his death was dean of Plainfield physicians. He was a member of the original staff of Muehlenberg Hospital, Plainfield. He held membership in the American Medical Association, New Jersey State Medical Society, Union County Medical Society, Plainfield Medical Society, and Plainfield Clinical Society, and attended the Seventh Day Baptist Church. He was twice married (I) in 1859, to Cornelia M., daughter of Walter B. Gillette, a clergyman of Stuloh, N. J. She died in 1864, and he was married (II) at New Market, N. J., Dec. 29, 1868, to Mary E., daughter of David Bond Davis, a merchant, of Plainfield, N. J. He left one child by the first union, May G., and by the second: Mineola, Edward, Mulford, a merchant of Plainfield, and Dr. Rolland Davis Tomlinson, the last an ear, nose and throat specialist of New York city. Dr. Tomlinson died at Plainfield, June 22, 1919.

d'AUTREMONT, Charles, Jr., lawyer and mining operator, was born at Angelica, N. Y., June 2, 1851, son of Charles and Sarah (Collins) d'Autremont. The d'Autremont family was of Lorraine and its arms are quartered with the arms of the house of that name. Before the French revolution that branch from which Charles d'Autremont was descended lived in Paris, and there Hubert d'Autremont, great-grandfather of our subject, perished in the French Revolution. His widow, taking her three sons, Louis Paul, Alexander and Augustus, fled to America and settled in the Susquehanna valley, Pa., where, with other French refugees they founded the town Asylum. Early in the eighteenth century Alexander d'Autremont, grandfather of our subject, moved from Pennsylvania to Angelica, N. Y. Charles d'Autremont was educated at Angelica Academy, Cornell University and the Lausanne University, Lausanne, Switzerland, and was graduated LL.B. at Columbia Law School in 1875. He moved to Elmira, N. Y., and entered the law office of Hart & McGuire. In 1882 he moved to Duluth, Minn., where he attained such prominence at the bar that two years after his arrival he was elected county attorney, having the distinction of being the only Democrat elected to that office in St. Louis county. Mr. d'Autremont's early legal practice included important land office cases; the more notable cases were carried to the U. S. supreme court. In 1888 he was the candidate of his party for attorney-general of Minnesota; four years later he was elected mayor of Duluth and in his administration of the city affairs stopped the gambling and closed the saloons on Sunday. In 1896 he was on the Democratic electoral ticket, and in 1902 was a delegate from Minnesota to the Democratic national convention. Thereafter he was a member

HOWARD B. SMITH

EDWARD F. WALKER



THOMAS H. TOMLINSON

CHARLES D'AUTREMONT, JR.

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Franklyn Jackson

of the state central committee and later of the state executive committee. In 1892 he turned his attention to the iron development in the early days of the Mesaba range, and in partnership with James Sheridan located and explored the Sheridan mine. Subsequently they located and explored the d'Autremont mine, and still later the Foster mine. In 1900 Mr. d'Autremont turned his attention from iron to copper, and with others organized the Lake Superior & Western Development Co., which subsequently was bought out by the Calumet & Arizona Mining Co. As one of the organizers of the Lake Superior & Western Development Co., Mr. d'Autremont became a conspicuous figure in mining industries. He was interested in mining enterprises in various parts of the United States, Mexico and British Columbia. At the time of his death he was president of the Angelica Mining Development Co. of Wicks, Mont., and a director in the Calumet & Arizona Mining Co. He was a member of the Commercial, Kitchi Gammi, Duluth Boat, Duluth Yacht, Duluth Curling and the Northland Country clubs, Duluth. An enthusiastic sportsman, he was devoted to rod and gun, and was also fond of travel. Mr. d'Autremont was a man of strong personality. Sympathetic, extremely generous, patriotic and democratic, he loved his home and family life, was staunch and loyal in his friendships, and his genial nature endeared him to all who came within the radius of his influence. He was married, Apr. 22, 1880, to Hattie, daughter of Erastus Parmalee Hart of Elmira, N. Y., and had five children: Louis Paul; Antoinette, wife of Oliver S. Andresen of Duluth; Marie Genevieve, wife of Alex Le Roy Gerry of Hibbing, Minn.; Charles Maurice of Wicks, Mont., and Hubert H. d'Autremont of Duluth. He died in Angelica, N. Y., June 25, 1919.

DODD, Walter James, Roentgenologist, was born in London, England, in 1869. He emigrated to the United States at the age of fifteen and soon found a place as assistant in the chemical laboratory of Harvard College where he acquired a thorough knowledge of chemistry, curbing a tendency to follow the sea, being aided by the college authorities who saw in him a young man of much promise. In 1892 he became assistant apothecary at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston and four years later apothecary. In this capacity he undertook experimentation with X-rays. He suffered severe dermatitis as early as 1896, from exposure to the rays; two years later he underwent his first operation for the correction of the results of the skin inflammation and before he died had been under operation as many as fifty times for glands infected by the malignant disease which follows repeated exposure to the Roentgen rays. During the years 1900 and 1901 Dodd studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School. He received the degree of M.D. at the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1908 and in that year became Roentgenologist to the Massachusetts General Hospital, an official recognition of what had been his position for many years. With the organization of the department of Roentgenology in Harvard University he was made an instructor, an office he filled until his death. At the hospital he did even better work in the increasing field filled by X-ray exposures both in diagnosis and in treatment. He kept his department abreast of the times and was depended on more and more by the visiting staff. Always cheerful, optimistic and progressive even though conscious of a slowly approaching and inevitably fatal malady, he carried on to the end, which came after one of the many operations for infected lymphatic glands. Dr. Dodd had a lovable nature and made hosts of friends among those with whom he came in contact,—doctors, students, nurses, attendants and patients. He was married to Margaret Lea of Moncton, N. B., and died Dec. 18, 1916.

DUNN, Jacob Piatt, historian, was born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., Apr. 12, 1855, son of Jacob Piatt and Harriet Louise (Tate) Dunn, grandson of Judge Isaac and Frances (Piatt) Dunn and great-grandson of Hugh Dunn, who came from Ireland before the revolutionary war and settled in Middlesex county, N. J. He was graduated at Earlham College in 1874 and at the University of Michigan law school in 1876. He practiced law in Indianapolis, Ind., until 1888, except three years, 1879–84, spent in newspaper work in Colorado. He was state librarian during 1890–93 and for the following fifteen years was engaged in journalism—on the editorial staffs of the Indianapolis "Sentinel" (1893–1904) and the Indianapolis "Star" (1906–07). He was city controller of Indianapolis in 1903–05 and again, 1914–16, and he was chief deputy to the county treasurer, 1910–12. During these years Mr. Dunn was making a careful study of the history of Indiana and of the Indian tribes, their languages, traditions and customs and the books he wrote on these subjects are valued highly for their wealth of material and accuracy of statements. He was secretary of the Indiana Historical Society from 1886 until his death and president of the Indiana Public Library Commission from its organization in 1899 until 1919. He was the author of "Massacres of the Mountains" (1886); "Indiana, A Redemption from Slavery" (1888); "True Indian Stories" (1908); "Greater Indianapolis" (1910); "Indiana and Indianians" (five volumes, 1919); and several pamphlets and magazines on historical and economic topics, including "Manual of the Election Law of Indiana" (1888); "The Mortgage Evil" (1888); "The Tax Law of Indiana" (1891); "The Libraries of Indiana" (1892); "The World's Silver Question" (1894) and "The Negro Question" (1904). For years he contributed to "The National Cyclopedia of American Biography." He was a member of the Society of Indiana Pioneers, the Indianapolis Literary Club, Indiana Democratic Club and the Indiana Historical Society. He was a man of strong will, versatile, wrote interestingly and learnedly upon many topics, and gave his best service to whatever task he was called upon to perform. He was married Nov. 23, 1892, to Charlotte Elliott, daughter of Aquilla Jones, an Indianapolis merchant, and they had three children: Laurence Piatt, who died young, and two daughters, Caroline and Eleanor Dunn. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., June 6, 1924.

JACKSON, Franklyn John, soldier, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 14, 1895, son of John Henry and Elizabeth (Schlusser) Jackson. After a public school education he completed an engineering course at New York University in 1916. He began business life in the Brooklyn office of the Royal Insurance Co., and shortly afterward became connected with the G. H. Jackson Co., insurance brokers, as manager of a department and

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engineer. In April, 1916, he enlisted in the 1st cavalry, N. Y. N. G., served on the Mexican border after being mustered out upon the return of his regiment, enlisted in the 14th N. Y. N. G., just prior to the declaration of war with Germany. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant of the 14th (later merged into the 106th infantry regiment at Spartanburg), was promoted 1st lieutenant, and left with his regiment for France in May, 1918. As commander of the Stokes trench mortar platoon he was on the firing line in the Dickiebusch sector of the Ypres salient on the Hindenburg line. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary heroism in action." Twice he volunteered to go forward under heavy shell and machine gun fire on a personal reconnaissance. While gallantly and courageously engaged in the second reconnaissance he exposed himself to the Germans so that two companions might return to their company, and was killed. Lieut. Jackson was an athlete of exceptional excellence, particularly as a football player, and was reputed to have been the best player at the position of centre for two successive years. He was of a determined nature, with a strong regard for the right, yet extremely modest. He was unmarried and died at Roussoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

CAPSTICK, John Henry, congressman, was born in Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 2, 1856, son of John and Mary Ann (Holmes) Capstick. John H. Capstick attended the public schools of Lawrence until he was twelve years of age; then became a resident of Providence, R. I., and attended the Morey & Goff Business College, subsequently entering the dyeing and printing business in Boston, Mass. In 1883 he established himself in business in Montville, N. J., under the firm name of John Capstick & Sons, but retired from active business in 1908. For more than twenty years Mr. Capstick was prominently identified with public life in Morris county, and took also an active interest in local affairs in the town of Montville from the time that he first settled in that place. From 1906 to 1908 he served on the New Jersey State Sewage Board. In 1908 he was appointed president of the New Jersey Health Board and served until 1914. He was elected to congress on the Republican ticket in 1914, receiving 16,951 votes, to 15,718 for William Tuttle, Jr., Democrat; 2,218 for George W. V. Moy, Progressive Republican; 1,854 for John A. Seeholzer, Socialist; and 368 for Eugene A. Smith, National Prohibitionist. He was re-elected in 1916 and served until the autumn of 1917, when his health declined. He was a member of the banking and currency committee, and the claims committee. From 1911 to the time of his death he was vice-president of the Morristown Trust Co., and a director of other corporations; president of John Capstick & Son, the Montville, Conn., Consolidated Realty Co.; president Columbia Print Works and Globe Print Works; one of the founders and for thirteen years president of the Boonton National Bank. Mr. Capstick was strong and intensely energetic in character. His charities were numerous. No one less fortunate than himself was ever turned away from him without help. He was a Mason and a member of the Elks, member also of the Morristown Golf, Mountain Lake, Rockaway River, Morristown Washington Association Clubs, and Joseph Webb Lodge of Boston. He was broken-hearted when his only daughter died in 1900 at the age of seventeen, and devoted the rest of his life to the comforts of his wife. Mr. Capstick was married May 1, 1880, to Ella F., daughter of William W. Blake, of Boston, Mass., and died in Montville, N. J., Mar. 17, 1918.

KENDALL, Joseph Sutton, real estate and investment banker and insurance executive, was born at Honey Grove, Texas, May 19, 1884, son of Joel Sutton and Lorena (Woodson) Kendall. His father, a native of Georgia, was, for a number of years, superintendent of public instruction in Texas, and a leader in educational affairs in that state. The son received his education in Texas, and entered the real estate and investment banking business in Dallas, Tex., continuing that relation until October, 1918, when he was elected president of the Missouri State Life Insurance Co., of St. Louis; thereafter he made his residence in St. Louis. This post he retained until his death. During his brief period as chief executive of this company he made and planned for it many improvements. The confidence and enthusiastic friendship of all who knew him paid tribute to the courage, the optimism and the generous and bouyant activity that made up his vivid personality and his inspiring example. As a very young boy he began various small business enterprises; these were always successful. Whenever outside capital was needed, he easily secured it on his reputation for industry and accomplishment. He never found pleasure in the mere possession of money. He worked for the exhilaration of achievement, and the money he made was always shared with others to the extreme limit of liberality. Every enterprise that meant growth for his town and state received his active support and financial backing. In the securing of great buildings or helpful business expansion for Dallas, he was always a prominent factor. His greatest achievement in organization was as chairman for Dallas county of the 4th Liberty Loan. The plan he conceived was so effective in every detail that his district over-subscribed its quota in amount and time, unequalled in any other part of the country. Eighty per cent of the fund was raised within two hours after the campaign was begun, and the remainder was completed within three days. Mr. Kendall gave himself and his genius to his country with such generous enthusiasm that he had a physical breakdown, from which he never recovered. His early death was a loss to his country and his generation. The summing up of his genius can be given in the words "constructive energy." Wherever he lived the results of his work were immediately evident in the business of his community. Civic growth and improvement gave tangible testimony of his efforts. He was a member of Trinity Rod and Gun, Dallas Golf and Country, Dallas and City clubs of Dallas; Houston and Houston Country clubs, of Houston, Tex.; and St. Louis, Racquet, Noonday and Sunset Hill Country clubs, of St. Louis. His favorite diversions were golf and hunting. He was married at Honey Grove, Tex., Oct. 18, 1904, to Bess, daughter of Benjamin O. Walcott, a banker, of Honey Grove; there were three children of this marriage: Joseph Sutton, Jr., William Walcott, and Janet Kendall. He died, in New York city, Feb. 13, 1919.

SCULLY, James Wall, soldier, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, Feb. 19, 1838, son of Thomas Sadlier and Eleanor Cairns (Wall) Scully, and came with them to America in 1840, locating first in Ulster county, N. Y., and subsequently settling at Galatin, Tenn. His father was a surveyor and civil engineer. The son returned to Ireland to receive his preliminary education at St. Kiernan's

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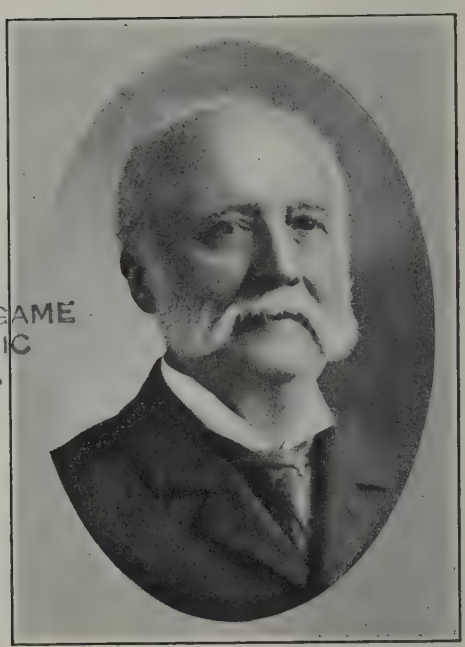
JOSEPH S. KENDALL

JAMES W. SCULLY

JOHN L. HIVELY



ANDREW SPROULE

College, Kilkenny, where he was a student during 1848-51. Later he studied surveying under the preceptorship of his father. He entered the U. S. army in 1856, serving for five years as private, corporal and sergeant in Co. K, 1st artillery, fighting various battles with the Indians on the plains. He was aide to Andrew Johnson when the latter was governor of Tennessee, and also when he became president of the United States. At the outbreak of the civil war he became 1st lieutenant and regimental quartermaster in the 10th regiment, Tennessee volunteer infantry, a regiment of East Tennesseans with Federal sympathies. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1863, colonel in 1864, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service in 1865. He was brevetted major for gallantry in action at Mill Spring, Ky.; lieutenant-colonel for Shiloh, and colonel for Nashville, and he had served as aide on the staff of Gen. Thomas. He retired to the regular army in September, 1865, as captain and acting quartermaster; was promoted major and quartermaster in 1883; lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general in 1894; colonel and acting quartermaster-general in 1898; retired at his own request in 1900, and advanced to the rank of brigadier-general retired by the act of 1904. Much of his later service was against the Indians in the northwest, and as quartermaster at the time of the Custer massacre in 1876 he fitted out the members of that valiant band. In 1882 he served in the campaign against Geronimo. At one time he was trapped in an Arizona village; he called out the civilian population, armed the men, and held off the Indians until the arrival of reënforcements. During the Spanish-American war he was in command of the transport service to Cuba. He had been stationed at Atlanta as quartermaster during 1889-93, and upon his retirement he took up his residence in that city. The United States senate passed unanimously an act advancing him to the rank of major-general, retired, but this was not conferred on him, because of his sudden death. He was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; a past department commander in the Grand Army of the Republic, and member also Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Capitol City Club, Atlanta, and Pickwick Club, New Orleans. He found his chief recreation in astronomy and in writing articles for papers and journals and collecting historical data. He was a communicant of the Catholic church, and his political affiliation was with the Democratic party. The personality of Gen. Scully was most unique and lovable. He was married in Baltimore, Md., July 12, 1862, to Mary Adelaide, daughter of Michael Cuddy, a contractor, of Baltimore; she survives him, with three children: Margherita Vincent Arline, Isabella, and James W. Scully, Jr., the latter with the A. E. F. in France during the European war. He died in Atlanta, Ga., June 1, 1918.

HIVELY, John Lewis, osteopath and chiropractor, was born on a farm in Elkhart county, Ind., Feb. 4, 1866, son of Peter Schriner and Elizabeth Hubbman (Cowan) Hively, of German and Scotch origin. He received his general education at the public schools and afterward took a course in a business college at Elkhart. Subsequently he spent a number of years in the railroad business for which he had contracted an early liking, and in 1901 he was graduated at the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., with the degree of D.O. Later he took up the science of chiropractic at Davenport, Ia., studying under the founder, D. D. Palmer. He also completed the Palmer-Gregory course, taking the work of Dr. Alma A. Gregory of Oklahoma City. In the meantime he took a course of dissection under Harris E. Sartee, professor of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department, University of Illinois, and professor of anatomy in Jenner Medical College, Chicago. Osteopathy and chiropractic consist in the adjustment of all subluxations of the articular joints in the human framework, especially the vertebrae. The adjustment frees the impinged nerves leading from the intervertebral foramina. The pressure on these nerves when not relieved causes disease and loss of function of the parts applied by these weakened nerves. Dr. Hively himself has contributed very much to the advancement of drugless healing by methods he has worked out, especially in cases of asthma, Bright's disease and goitre. He began the practice of his profession at Idaho Springs, Colo., where he was medical examiner of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. After practicing for a year at Idaho Springs he located at Denver. Strength of mind and body, power of concentration and general ability have been distinguishing factors in his success. Since 1907 he has practised in Chicago where the sphere of his work and influence have continuously widened. Personally, Dr. Hively is characterized by a frankness and sympathy which draw close to him all those who come into contact with him. He has a peculiar power of bringing out the best in others and to those whom the charm of his personality draws into bonds of friendship with him, he is greatly helpful and undeviatingly loyal. Dr. Hively is a Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Chicago Association of Commerce. He was married in 1892, to Ruth, daughter of Elmer S. Hart of Elkhart, Ind.

SPROULE, Andrew, merchant and financier, was born at Broomfield, Province of Ulster, Ireland, May 21, 1831, son of Andrew and Jane Sproule. He was educated at Rev. Charles Allen's school in Strabane. At the age of twenty he came to America and settled at Danville, Pa., where he entered the dry goods business. In 1855 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and became a bookkeeper in the wholesale dry goods house of Samuel C. Davis & Co. His remarkable capacity for affairs early won its reward and within a very few years he became a partner. Possessing unusual foresight, in connection with his acknowledged ability, he made the most of his opportunities and became associated with numerous profitable industrial and financial ventures which enabled him to retire from active business cares in 1896. He was vice-president of the Evans & Howard Fire Brick Co., and a director of the Title Guarantee Trust Co. and of the Taney Co., a lumber and mining concern. He was a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, and a member of the St. Louis Country Club. A man widely known and revered for the breadth of his knowledge, the nobility of his nature, and the distinguished service he had rendered the city of St. Louis in its fight for commercial supremacy, his practical sagacity and resolute will made him a signal force in the community. His fine personal traits were emphasized by his fidelity to all trusts, his high sense of honor, his friendliness toward his fellow-men, and his quiet perseverance. By one who knew him well it was said that "as an official, he was always wise, firmly principled, gently assertive, never compromising, and highly honored by all of his associates." No man ever evinced a more thorough

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understanding of the duties of citizenship or followed more closely the teachings of the golden rule. St. Louis owes much to his public spiritedness, while his intimate friends count themselves fortunate to have known a man such as he, whose career may be regarded with pardonable pride. Always interested in public affairs, he never sought political preferment, but his lofty standard of business honor and integrity, his sound judgment and unfailing common sense were so recognized that he was called upon to fill various positions of much responsibility. His clear mind was never blinded by prejudice or untoward prepossessions, but after patient study he was prepared to act energetically and to inspire others with his own confidence. He was married first at Philadelphia, Pa., to Florinda J., daughter of Matthew Moody; second, in St. Louis, Mo., to Martha E., daughter of R. J. Howard, who survived him. His children were: Annie J., wife of S. C. Ross; Eliza S., Emily M., Laura, wife of E. K. Love, and Martha, wife of Daniel H. Clark. Mr. Sproule died at Rehoboth Beach, Del., July 12, 1912.

GREENEBAUM, Elias, banker, was born in Eppelsheim, Germany, June 24, 1822, son of Jacob and Sarah (Herz) Greenebaum. He was educated at Alzei, Germany, and began his business career at Edesheim, Germany. In 1847 he came to America, landing at New York city, but did not stay there long. When he left Germany, Mr. Greenebaum knew French but no English; on the boat coming over he met a man who spoke English and French, and he undertook to teach the man German in return for English. When their ship, which took thirty-five days to make the trip over the Atlantic, arrived in New York, Mr. Greenebaum knew English, and his teacher knew German. After a short stay in New York Mr. Grenebaum went to Ohio where he got a position selling dry goods at six dollars a month. At the end of four months his employer owed him twenty-four dollars, but had no money with which to pay. Greenebaum took his pay in stock from the store, and started west, selling his goods on the way in the state of Ohio. In 1848 he located at the then promising little city of Chicago, having been compelled to remain in Ohio until the opening of navigation in the spring of 1848, there being no railroad running to Chicago from Ohio at that time. There he obtained employment in the dry goods store of Francis Clark and continued in that line until 1851, making hosts of friends. From 1851 to 1855 he was employed in Swift's bank in Chicago. In 1855 he decided to go in the banking business and with his brother, Henry, started in a small way the bank which is today known as Greenebaum Son Bank & Trust Company. The bank was built up by Elias Greenebaum and his sons until today it is one of the leading banking institutions of Chicago. Its success was founded on its helpfulness to the community. From the start it was run on a give and take system—the bankers helped their customers, and the customers helped them. Elias Greenebaum had won a large circle of friends, while engaged in the dry goods business, and these now came to him for counsel in their financial affairs. He gave it freely and showed his customers how to save. He aided many business men on the point of bankruptcy, in the belief that every man whom he kept from failure or foreclosure was so much added to the happiness and security of the community. The success of his bank proved that banking done on that basis has a firm foundation. The Greenebaum bank has been conducted by three generations of the family. It has been in operation for sixty-four years, and many of Chicago's most important bond issues have been floated through it. It was conducted as a private bank until 1911 when it was incorporated as a state bank under the title which it now bears, Grenebaum Sons Bank & Trust Company. During his active years Mr. Greenebaum was identified with many civic and charitable organizations. He was one of the pioneer business men of Chicago, and by his successful, upright and helpful life helped to lay the foundations of his city's greatness. A keen and forseeing banker, he never took advantage of others, but extended a helping hand to his weaker neighbors. His was a unique, engaging and benevolent personality, and his friends were numbered by the thousand. He was married Mar. 3, 1852, to Rosine Straus, daughter of Caroline Straus, of Chicago. Their childrn are: Henry Everett Greenebaum, Moses Ernest Greenebaum, James Eugene Greenebaum, and Mrs. Emma E. Goodman, who married Nathan S. Goodman. Elias Greenebaum died at Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1919.

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar, inventor, operatic impresario, and theatrical manager, was born in Stettin, Prussia, May 8, 1848. His father, Abraham Hammerstein, a wealthy merchant, gave his son a good education under private masters, but he had a stern, old-world idea of discipline, and Oscar, at sixteen, after a severe and unmerited punishment, ran away to England, and in 1836, having pawned his beloved violin to help to pay for his passage, took ship for America. Arriving in New York he accepted the first employment that offered, which happened to be cigar-making. His receptive and versatile mind mastered the details with ease, and within two years he had invented a machine which adapted the air-suction principle to cigar manufacture. This device, patented in July, 1865 was the first recorded application of the air-suction principle to modern machinery and it revolutionized the method of cigar making. While it netted its exploiters millions of dollars the invention brought young Hammerstein only the modest sum of $6,000. Other labor saving inventions on the same line followed. About this time Mr. Hammerstein launched a trade paper, "The United States Tobacco Journal," which he conducted very successfully, and sold in 1885. Early in his career he began to invest his earnings in real estate, principally in Harlem, but his one great passion was the development of music, the operatic stage, and the theatre. In his spare time he wrote three one-act comedies in German. These were produced at the German theatre in New York in 1868, but met with only a lukewarm reception. In 1870 he became manager of the Stadt Theatre and subsequently resolved to go into theatre building as a speculation believing it to be a commendable thing to supply the public with wholesome entertainment. In 1880, ten years after he took the management of the Stadt Theatre, he built the Harlem Opera House, but it was too ambitious and public spirited an enterprise for the times, and entailed him financial loss from the beginning. Nothing daunted, Mr. Hammerstein built the Columbia Theatre, which was more successful, and the Manhattan Theatre which he leased to Koster & Bial. In 1897 he erected the Olympia, at a cost of $2,500,000, followed by the H. B. Harris Theatre, the Victoria and the Belasco. He usually supervised every part of the construction of his playhouses, and the architects and decorators followed his instructions in matters of novel and improved convenience or decoration. But his most notable

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Elias Greenbaum

achievement—his great and spirited adventure—that will live in the memory of music lovers, was his challenge in West 34th Street to the Metropolitan Opera House for the presentation and encouragement of the work of the more modern composers. Sceptics decried the enterprise, detractors were many, but the event justified Mr. Hammerstein's vision, for the opening of the Manhattan marked an epoch in the history of the American music, as well as being the most decided triumph in the career of its builder. The Manhattan was opened on the night of Dec. 3, 1906, and for four seasons Mr. Hammerstein gave there grand opera of the highest order. He showed admirable qualifications as an impresario, and attained an enviable success, introducing new works of French and Italian composers, including Massenet's "Thais," with Mary Garden in the title rôle; the same composer's "La Navarraise," with Mme. Gerville-Reache, and "La Longeur de Notre Dame"; Charpentier's "Louise"; Debussy's "Pelleas at Melisande"; Strauss's "Elektra," and others. He secured artists equalling in every way the stars of the Metropolitan such as Mary Garden, Tetrazzini, Dalmores and Zenatello. The result of the enthusiasm and interest aroused by Mr. Hammerstein's artistic success with grand opera was not only a more modern and varied repertoire at the Metropolitan as well as at the Manhattan, but a greater desire for and appreciation of grand opera in other cities. In the fall of 1908 he opened the Philadelphia Opera House, which he built at a cost of $1,200,000 and he also made plans to introduce opera in other cities. In the fall of 1909 Mr. Hammerstein made an important experiment in what he called an educational grand opera at prices suited to those who could not afford to attend the more expensive performances. Although not a financial success, it unquestionably attained the object desired, and his readiness to risk loss and failure in attempting so worthy an object was appreciated by the musical public. In 1910, he sold out his interest to the Metropolitan Opera Co., and the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera companies, for $1,200,000 and built an opera house in London, England, but circumstances beyond his control nullified his efforts in this, the most venturesome of his enterprises, and after substituting a musical comedy in place of grand opera for one season, he sold the property in 1913. The venture was a success artistically, but the current of popular feeling for Covent Garden made it a loss financially. During the latter years of his life he was interested in the motion picture business. The outbreak of the great war interrupted and brought to naught his almost completed plans for a National Grand Opera Circuit which contemplated giving grand opera in all important cities through a long season—a plan upon which he had worked since 1912. Mr. Hammerstein was a unique figure in operatic and theatrical circles and one of the foremost figures of the American stage for a third of a century. He was a musical genius and his dominating personal traits were self-reliance and cheerfulness in adverse circumstances. He had an original and humorous way of stating his opinions and his published interviews on musical and theatrical matters aroused much interest and comment. He had a very extensive acquaintance in America and in Europe and his friends and admirers were legion. He made and lost a number of fortunes, but to him money meant nothing but an opportunity to develop musical taste or exploit a rare voice. For his efforts in presenting French opera he was made a member of the Legion of Honor. He was thrice married, his wife at the time of his death being Mrs. Mary E. Swift, to whom he was married Dec. 31, 1914, and who was sole legatee and executrix of his estate. Mr. Hammerstein died in New York, Aug. 1, 1919.

PHISTERER, Frederick, soldier, was born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Germany, Oct. 11, 1836, son of Johann Friederich Phisterer and of Christiana Fredericka (Hahn) Phisterer, and came to the United States in 1855, after having resigned his citizenship. Frederick Phisterer received his education in schools of Stuttgart and prepared for state service at the university. In 1855 he enlisted as private in the 3d battery U. S. artillery, serving until the close of 1860, and participating in a number of Indian battles. Shortly after the outbreak of the civil war, following the first battle of Bull Run, he reëntered the regular army, enlisting in the 18th U. S. infantry, and was appointed sergeant-major. In October, 1861, he was promoted 2d lieutenant; was assigned as adjutant of the 2d battalion the following month; became 1st lieutenant in February, 1862, and for more than a year served as adjutant with the field staff. For a period he was detailed to recruiting service in Ohio. He participated in the campaign of Gen. Thomas against Zollikoffer in eastern Kentucky; in the forced march to Pittsburg Landing; the Pea Ridge skirmish; siege of Corinth; battles of Perryville, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Resaca, and the entire Altanta campaign and siege. For special voluntary service at Stone Ridge he received the congressional medal of honor, he having on this field (Murfreesboro) saved a battalion from annihilation by a daring ride in the face of sharp musketry fire. For distinguished gallantry at Mission Ridge and Resaca he was breveted captain. At the close of hostilities he continued in the army until 1870, when he was discharged at his own request, holding rank as captain. He then engaged in business in New York, New Jersey and Ohio, being commissioned in the latter state captain of the governor's guard, which office he resigned in 1879. In 1880 he entered the military service of the state of New York as acting assistant adjutant-general of the State with rank of colonel, and in 1892 was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Roe, ranking as lieutenant-colonel. This appointment he received from Gov. Flower, and he was continued in office under Govs. Morton, Black, Roosevelt, Odell, Higgins, and Hughes, thus confirming the wisdom of the Democratic executive's appointment. He continued in the office until his death, and was also chief of the bureau of records of the civil war. He became widely known as the "Father of the national guard of New York," and was as useful to the organization as was Gen. Roe himself. He commanded the 10th battalion during 1881–83; was assistant adjutant-general of the 3rd brigade during 1883–86 and during 1880–93 was military instructor at the Albany Academy. He was made brigadier-general by brevet for meritorious services in the Spanish-American war, and major-general by brevet from 1905. He had served on many commissions to revise the military code and was regarded as one of the best informed guardsmen in the country. He was so familiar with the details of his office that he could turn to the record of almost every one of the quarter million of men who enlisted in New York during the civil war, and with unerring accuracy present their military biography. He was one of the few faithful and competent military officers in the history of the state who were retained in office regardless

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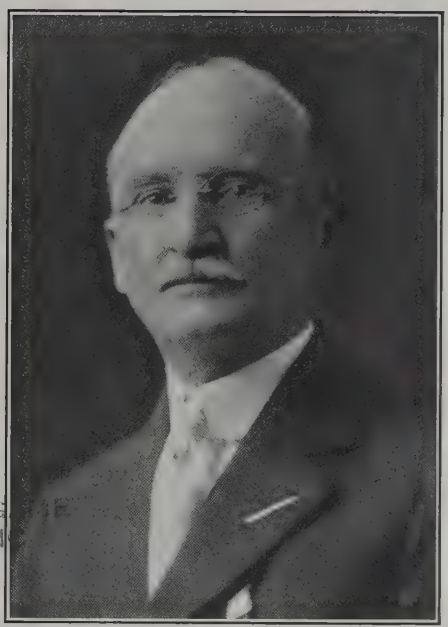
of political affiliations. He was author of numerous works pertaining to military affairs, among them "The National Guardsman on Guard and Kindred Duties," "The National Guardsman at Ceremonies," "The National Guardsman as a Non-Commissioned Officer," "Statistical Record of the Civil War," and "New York in the War of the Rebellion." He was past commander of his post and past adjutant general of the state organization, Grand Army of the Republic; a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and member also Legion of Honor of the United States, Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Order of the Indian Wars, and Masonic fraternity, in which he held the 32d degree. He found his chief recreation in reading and studying. He was a communicant of St. Peter's Church, Albany. At his death Gov. Hughes said of him: "Few officers have done so much to promote the efficiency of the state military forces, and he is entitled to be called the father of the national guard of the state." His life was almost wholly devoted to the unselfish work for the nation of his adoption and its leading state. No native born citizen could have been more loyal, more patriotic and certainly none ever showed greater bravery. At his death and until after his funeral the national flag was displayed at half-mast at all state headquarters, arsenals and armories. He was married at Columbus, O., Nov. 14, 1865, to Isabel Riley, daughter of Joseph H. Riley, of Columbus, O.; she survives him, with two children: Karl Joseph and Col. Frederick Wm. Phisterer, C. A. C., U.S.A. Frederick Phisterer died at Albany, July 13, 1909.

ROOT, Frank Kimball, music publisher, was born at Jersey City, N. J., June 23, 1856, son of Ebenezer Towner and Almira (Kimball) Root. His first American ancestor was John Roote, who came from Badby, Northamptonshire, England, in 1637, and was one of the first settlers of Farmington, Conn. His wife was Mary Kilbourne, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Mary Spencer; their son Joseph and his wife Sarah; their son Azariah and his wife Elizabeth Shepard; their son Azariah and his wife Catherine Merrill, and their son Frederick Ferdinand and his wife Sarah Flint, who were the grandparents of Frank Kimball Root. E. Towner Root, father of the subject of this sketch, was a music publisher of Chicago, associated with his brother, Dr. George F. Root, famous as a composer of civil war songs. Frank K. Root went with the family to Chicago in his childhood, and was educated in the Hyde Park grammar and high schools. In 1883 he entered the business founded by his father, E. T. Root & Sons, music publishers, and eventually became the head of the firm. Since 1897 he has been secretary and treasurer of the McKinley Music Co., Chicago. He was for five years secretary of the Illinois society, Sons of the Revolution, and is a member also of the Union League Club, Chicago. Politically he is a Republican and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He finds his chief recreation in golf and trout-fishing. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 30, 1890, to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of David W. Irwin, of the Chicago Board of Trade, and has three children: Harriet Irwin, Constance, and Josephine Root.

CAIRNS, Leonard Stanley, railway officer, was born at Janesville, Wis., Sept 3, 1882, son of Thomas J. and Ella Heild Cairns. His father was a native of Scotland. His mother was the daughter of George Heild, who came from England and settled in Wisconsin in the early days of that state. Leonard Stanley Cairns received his education in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minn. During vacations, at the age of fifteen, he entered the employ of the Twin City Rapid Transit Street Railway Co., Minneapolis, and by a series of rapid and successful promotions, due to thorough application and study, attained the post of general superintendent. In 1912 capitalists interested in street railway and lighting projects sent him to Manila, P. I., as assistant general manager of the Manila Street Railway & Lighting Co., in which capacity he continued to attract favorable notice by his remarkable energy and almost ceaseless activity, which brought success to every enterprise he touched. At the end of five years, and just prior to his return to the United States, his successful administrations of the affairs of the Manila Street Railway & Lighting Co. was celebrated by one of the largest parades in the history of the Islands. During their stay in Manila, Mr. Cairns and his family made numerous trips to other countries, including four to China and Japan, going into the interior of China and also of Korea. In 1917 he was appointed general manager of the Eastern Pennsylvania Railways Co. and its subsidiaries, with headquarters at Pottsville, Pa., and he continued in that relation until his death, applying himself to his duties with much zeal, and proving that he was well-equipped to manage successfully so large an enterprise. He was a member of the Pottsville and Rotary clubs, Pottsville, and the Masonic fraternity, in which latter he held the 32d degree. He was also a member of the Red Cross of Constantine, an honor bestowed on him by the Masons in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Cairns was known as a man who accomplished his undertakings. He knew how to push and he gave his courage, his strong will and vigorous activities to the successful execution of whatever interested him or of whatever he planned to do. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was married at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 19, 1910, to Mildred, daughter of Charles A. Everhart of Norfolk, Va., and there are two children of this union: Willard and Dorothy Cairns. He died at Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 11, 1918.

GRANT, John William, capitalist, was born at West Point, Ga., July 26, 1867, son of William D. and Sarah Frances (Reid) Grant, of historic Scotch ancestry. He was descended from Daniel Grant, of Virginia, a man of letters and of public affairs, who after the revolutionary war moved to Wilkes county, Ga., built the first Methodist church in the state and the first school house in that country, and emancipated his slaves by will; his son Thomas, a soldier in the revolutionary war, was an active Methodist, whose son Daniel 2d married Lucy Crutchfield; their son John T. married Martha Cobb Jackson, and they were the grandparents of John William Grant. He was graduated B.C.S. at the University of Georgia in 1886, and for two years after leaving college worked in a bank. He then assisted in the management of his father's real estate interests in Atlanta. Mr. Grant built the Grant office building and the structure occupied by the Third National Bank. Thoroughly democratic in nature and manners, he makes friends easily, and is very popular in the community in which he dwells. He was vice-president and director of the Third National Bank and the Georgia Savings Bank; director of the Southern Railway Trust Company of Georgia and Southern Mutual Insurance Co.; and treasurer of the Kimball House Co. and the Grant

FREDERICK PHISTERER



FRANK K. ROOT

LEONARD S. CAIRNS

JOHN WM. GRANT

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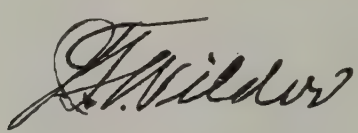

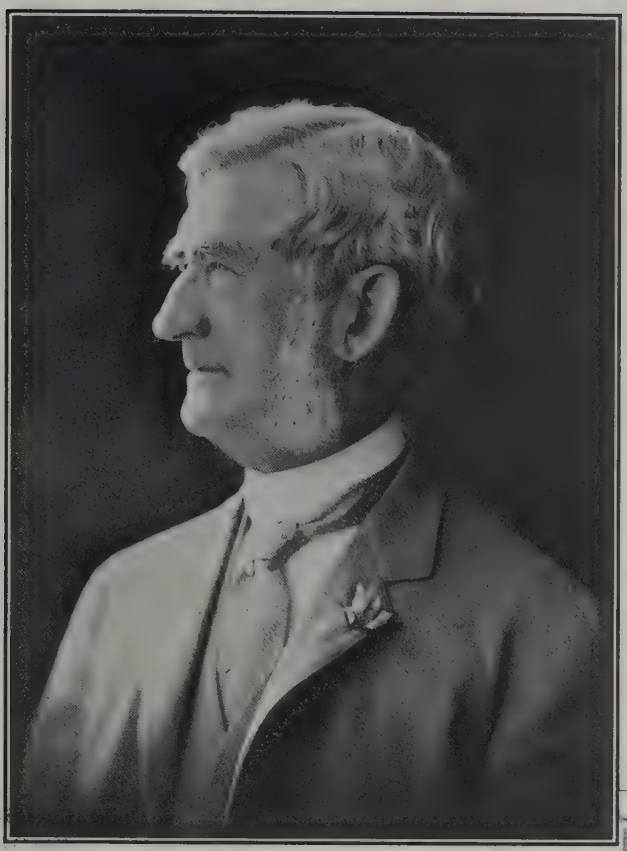

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Spencer H. Smith

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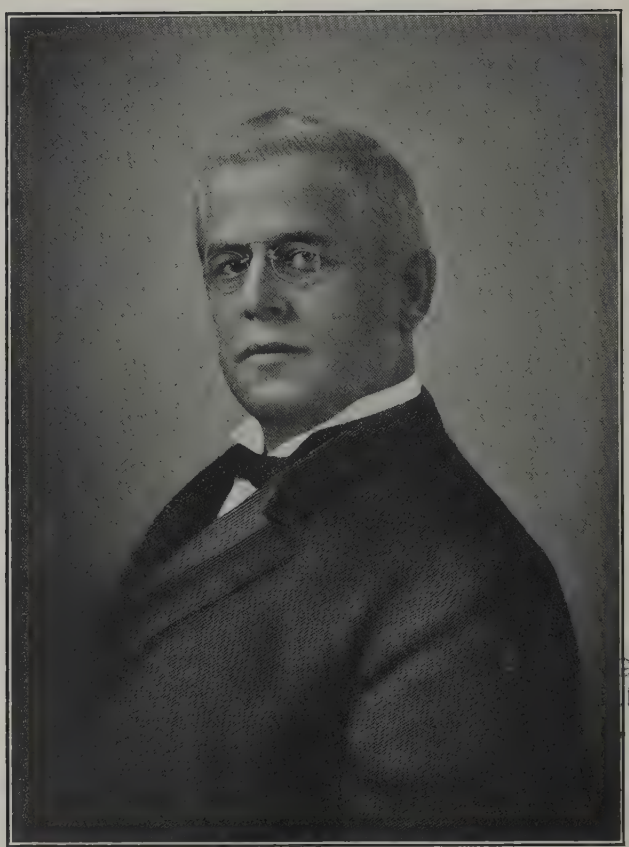

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Construction Co. He was a member of the city council of Atlanta, and chairman of its finance committee, and was member of the board of education. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution and Chi Phi college fraternity. During the European war he served as business manager of the Red Cross Sanitary Unit No. 11 and is one of the trustees of the Georgia School of Technology. His clubs include: Capital City (ex-president), Piedmont Driving and Druid Hills Golf. He was married, Apr. 11, 1893, to Annie Martin, daughter of Hugh T. Inman of Atlanta, and has four children: Margaret, wife of Richard Hooker Wilmer, of Washington, D. C.; William D.; John W., Jr., and Anne Inman Grant.

WILDER, John Francis, merchant, was born at Woodruff, S. C., Aug. 6, 1864, son of William and Elizabeth (Brice) Wilder. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native state until 1887, and was a merchant at Meridian and Ellisville, Miss., until 1896, when he began the manufacture of lumber in Forrest county, Miss. In 1909 he became a wholesale lumber dealer of Hattiesburg, and until his death was head of the J. F. Wilder Lumber Co., of New Orleans, which was a leader in the export trade to South America and other ports. From time to time he was interested in other commercial and industrial, as well as financial undertakings; was vice-president of the Bank of Hattiesburg, and a supporter of all business enterprises of merit. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Hattiesburg war camp community service board, and was the dominant factor in establishing a splendid auditorium for the convenience of soldiers at Camp Shelby. He was also chairman of the Hattiesburg chapter of the American Red Cross, and was a leader in the various Liberty Loan drives. He was a 32d degree Mason, and member also of the Order of Hoo Hoos, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He had a distinguished presence, a winning personality and a scholarly mind. He was married, May 8, 1887, to Lee, daughter of Riley Jenkins, a merchant, of Sedon, Ala.; she survives him, with five children: Eber J., Eugene, Carl and Dewey Wilder, and Ruth, who married Clarence O. Fox. He died at Hattiesburg, Miss., Sept. 17, 1918.

SMITH, Spencer Henry, broker, was born in New York city, Mar. 4, 1829, son of Isaac and Jane (Beadle) Smith, and grandson of Isaac Smith, a native of England, who came to this country in 1802. He had purposed to go west and purchase land, but his wife's frail health detained him in New York, where he eventually bought a farm in what is now Harlem, and later entered the business of manufacturing umbrellas; he prospered, and was succeeded by his son Isaac, who in turn was succeeded by his son, Spencer H. Smith. The last named, our subject, was educated at Mr. Fairchild's celebrated school in Plainfield, N. J., and after completing his schooling in 1844, accompanied his father to England. On his return from Europe the following autumn, he began his business career by entering a silk importing house in Boston, where he remained three years, then returned to his father's factory in New York. Some years later he retired from his father's business and became very active in assisting Walter Bowne, his father-in-law, with the care of his large estate. For a time he was president of the Flushing Railroad, when Mr. Bowne owned it. In 1859, at its incorporation, he was made one of the trustees of the Queens County Savings Bank of Long Island, and at the first meeting of the board was elected treasurer, holding the office during 1859-60 and again during 1863-64. He was a member of the 7th regiment at one time, later joining squadron A, of which he became colonel. On the outbreak of the civil war, he sent the first regiment from the state of New York, when the call came for the Home Guard. He was very anxious to accompany the regiment, but his wife and Mr. Bowne greatly opposed his doing so. Mr. Smith was possessed of a very large circle of friends who were most warmly attached to him; he likewise knew all the important men of his day in New York city. He was a man of impressive personality, remarkable memory, keen humor and great kindliness. Tall and straight, with strong features and a particularly pleasant expression, an excellent horseman, an ardent fisherman, he was also an intensive reader, while his clear judgment, courtesy and generosity rendered him a delightful companion. In middle life he was a member of the Union League Club, and at the time of his death he was a member of the California City and Midwick County clubs of Los Angeles. He was twice married: (1) in 1850, to Eliza, daughter of Walter Bowne by whom he had two children: Caroline Bowne, wife of Charles W. Carpenter, of New York City, and Frances, wife of Samuel Freeman, of Morristown, N. J. Mrs. Smith died in 1892, and he was married (2), in 1907, to Catherine E., daughter of Gillies Dallett, of Philadelphia. Mr. Smith died at his country home in Montecito, Santa Barbara co., Calif., Nov. 28, 1917.

ROSENBAUM, Joseph, merchant, was born in Munich, Bavaria, Germany, Apr. 1, 1838. When eleven years old he came to the United States with his sister and elder brother, Morris, joining his father at Dubuque, Ia. In association with that brother he organized a general merchandise store in Cedar Falls, Ia., and the venture proved successful. Upon the call for volunteers in the civil war in 1862 he enlisted for the period of three years in Co. B, 31st Ia. Vol., and participated in twenty-two battles, besides many skirmishes and raids. He volunteered as a private and received his honorable discharge as an adjutant. After the war he returned to Waverly, Ia., where one year previous to the outbreak of hostilities he had entered the live stock and grain business with his brother. He conducted a business with and for the Chicago market, until 1867, when the brothers founded state banks at Waverly and Nashua, Ia. In 1874 they became active in the livestock industry in Chicago, first as Rosenbaum & Seckel, and later Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., the present name. In 1881 he founded the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., of which he remained the active president until 1917. For three decades he was a prominent figure in the cattle industry and grain business, being president of the Live Stock Investment Co., as well as of the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., member of the Chicago Board of Trade and of the Abraham Lincoln Post 91, the G. A. R., the Royal Arch Masons and the Standard and North Shore Country clubs. He was married April 28th, 1873, to Emma, daughter of Emanuel Frank of Chicago, and had four children: Emanuel F.; Edwin Stanton; Blanche, wife of Fred L. Mandel; and Walter Rosenbaum. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., May 22, 1919.

GILBERTSON, Gilbert S., banker, was born at Spring Grove, Minn., Oct. 17, 1863, son of Swain and Sarah Gilbertson. His boyhood was spent on his father's farms in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wis-

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consin, and after taking a course in a business college at Janesville, Wis., he secured a position as bookkeeper and salesman with an agricultural implement house at Forest City, Ia. In 1885 he entered the employ of J. S. Olson & Sons, general merchants, of Forest City. Meanwhile, he had become a factor in local Republican politics and in 1888 was elected clerk of the district court of Winnebago county, being reëlected in 1890, 1892 and 1894. In 1896 he was sent to the Iowa state senate from the 41st district, comprising Winnebago, Mitchell and Worth counties. He was secretary of the board of education from 1890-97, city treasurer of Forest City from 1890-1900, and state treasurer during 1900-06. During 1891-92 and in 1896 and 1900 he was chairman of the Republican central committee of Winnebago county. As state treasurer he proved the most capable custodian of the commonwealth's funds in the history of Iowa, the duties of the office being administered with promptness, dispatch and ability. In 1895 he organized the Forest City National Bank and the Forest City Loan & Abstract Co., and was cashier of the former and secretary of the latter. Recognizing and improving favorable opportunities, he extended his efforts as a banker into various fields. He was president of the Buffalo Central State Bank, Crystal Lake State Bank, First National Bank of Hanley Falls, Minn., and the Iowa Trust & Savings Bank, Des Moines; president of the Interstate Business Men's Accident Association, and president and general manager of the Northwestern Land & Colonization Co., which owned twelve entire townships in Mercer county, N. D. He was vice-president of the First National Bank of Lake Mills, Ia., and proprietor and publisher of the "Winnebago Summit," of Forest City. Mr. Gilbertson was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias and was a communicant of St. John's Lutheran Church. Exceptional qualities and marked facilities of perception coupled with untiring industry, gave him opportunity to achieve a distinguished success, a success not acquired by accident or sensational exploit but as the result of patient industry, careful thought, unceasing persistence, and a wonderful faculty for securing loyal service from employes and associates. He was married Aug. 29, 1889, to Belle D., daughter of George Whitney, a farmer, of Forest City; she survives him with two children: Iva, wife of G. Scripps, and Gladys, who married E. C. West. He died at Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 25, 1917.

RYAN, Frank Xavier, banker, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 22, 1872, son of Francis B. and Elizabeth Devero (Perkins) Ryan. His father, a native of Missouri, was a railroad executive. Frank X. Ryan was graduated at Christian Brothers College, St. Louis, with the degree A.B. He then began a business career in St. Louis as a real estate operator. He entered the service of the St. Louis Union Trust Co., in 1897, in the title department, and continued his connection with that institution until his death. From time to time he was associated with various other financial as well as commercial and industrial undertakings. He was a member of various banking associations of St. Louis. He was a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Rose, and his political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He found his chief recreation in reading. In his private life he was from boyhood and in all relations an exemplar of correct morals and earnest religious convictions. In social circles his genial manners, added to his fine conversational powers, brought to him many sincere friends. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17, 1898, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Louis F. Temm, a shoe manufacturer of St. Louis, Mo.; she survives him, with two children: Emily and Genevieve Ryan. He died in St. Louis, Dec. 27, 1916.

BAILEY, Charles Franklin, engineer, was born at Greensboro, Vt., Aug. 29, 1863, son of Charles Minor and Mary (Blake) Bailey, grandson of Abijah and Lydia (Hildreth) Bailey; great-grandson of Philander and Betsey (Minor) Bailey and great-great-grandson of Abijah Bailey, who was the first of his family to settle in America. His father was Charles M. Bailey, a farmer. The son was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, being graduated at the latter institution in 1888 with the degree of B.S. In that same year he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. at Tacoma, Wash., and continued as a machinist for one year. He was engaged as draftsman and estimator by the Tacoma Foundry & Machine Co. in 1889-90; as draftsman by the Naefie & Levy Ship and Engine Building Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1890-91; as chief draftsman by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. in 1891, and in 1900 he became its chief engineer. In 1918 he was made a director in the company and his title was changed to engineering director. He is also serving as consulting engineer for the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., especially in connection with electrical propulsion of vessels. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and an associate member of the American Society of Naval Engineers. He is a Republican in politics, and affiliated with the Congregational church. He was married at East Hardwick, Vt., Aug. 18, 1891, to Almeria, daughter of Dr. Luther W. Adgate, a physician of that place, and has three children, Almeria Pitkin, Albert Adgate, and Mary Joyce Bailey.

SACKETT, Frederic Moseley, soldier and manufacturer, was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 26, 1840, son of Adnah and Eliza Hubbard (Adams) Sackett. His first American ancestor was Simon Sackett, a native of the Isle of Ely, England, who came to America in 1630 and settled at Newton, Mass., the line being traced through his son John and his wife, Abigail Hannum; their son John and his wife, (Mrs.) Mehetable Harris; their son Isaac and his wife, Elizabeth Sheppard; their son Adnah and his wife, Jerusha Pumarey, and their son John and his wife, Lucinda Moseley, who were the grandparents of Frederic M. Sackett. His father was head of the jewelry manufacturing firm of Sackett, Davis & Co., Providence, R. I. The son was educated at Mt. Pleasant Academy, Amherst, Mass., Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and Brown University, being graduated at the last in 1861 and subsequently receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution. He was one of the four members of the senior class at Brown who enlisted on the first day of Pres. Lincoln's first call for troops, and was assigned to company D, 1st R. I. Vol. Inf., serving in the first battle of Bull Run. At the close of his three months' term of enlistment he recruited two new light batteries of artillery, was commissioned lieutenant and assigned to battery C, one of the celebrated light batteries of the federal army. He was wounded in the battle of

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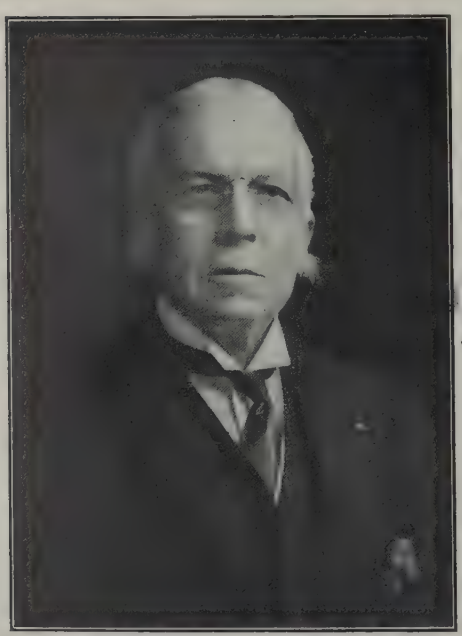
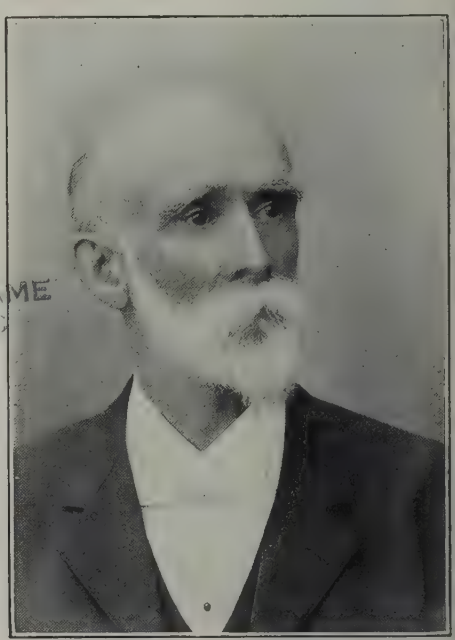
CHARLES F. BAILEY

GILBERT S. GILBERTSON

FRANK X. RYAN



FREDERIC M. SACKETT



EDWARD A. SWEET

Chancellorsville and, upon recovering, resigned from the service in October, 1863. After a short period with the dry goods commission house of Carpenter, Vail & Fuller, New York city, he returned to Providence in 1864 and, with Charles E. Paine, formed the woolen manufacturing firm of Paine & Sackett, with extensive mills at Olneyville, R. I. In 1882 he became treasurer of the Richmond Paper Co., which was a large new concern with mills at what is now Phillipsdale, East Providence. In 1892 he retired from active business cares. He was adjutant general of Rhode Island during 1896-1911, declining Gov. Pothier's request to serve longer. He was a member of the University Club, New York, and the Hope Club, Providence, the Loyal Legion and of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. Mr. Sackett was married Nov. 15, 1866, to Emma Louisa, daughter of Daniel Paine, a merchant of Providence, R. I. She survives him with four children: Frederic Moseley, a lawyer; Henry Weston, a broker; Franklin Page, paymaster, U. S. N., and Elizabeth Paine, wife of Lauriston H. Hazard. He died in Providence, R. I., Oct. 9, 1913.

SWEET, Edward Andrew, horologist, was born in Montpelier, Vt., Mar. 23, 1837, son of Andrew and Rebecca Sweet. He was educated in the public schools, and began his career as a watchmaker in the employ of his uncle, Edward B. Pratt, of Columbus, O. From the outset he took a deep interest in the subject, and the theory of watchmaking appealed to him, as did the practical side. After working for about fifteen years at the bench, in 1870 he entered into business for himself in Portsmouth. Two years later he removed to New York where he became associated with the house of L. H. Keller & Co., manufacturers and importers of watch materials, tools, etc., and became well known among the watchmakers and horologists of the country. In 1896 he joined the staff of Sussfield, Lorsch & Co., large importers of optical goods and watch materials, as an expert horologist and continued with this firm during the remainder of his life. Mr. Sweet made several trips to Europe to study the watch industry there, and in this way came to be widely known abroad. In his travels he collected many rare and antique watches of which he was the possessor at the time of his death. As an accomplished horologist, both in the practical and theoretical fields, Mr. Sweet had few equals, and his loss to the watch trade was severely felt. By watchmakers, and especially by the heads of the watch and clock factories of the United States and Europe, he was often consulted as an expert. Personally he was a man of kindly, genial disposition, who had the ability to make and hold strong friends. He was always ready to assist a fellow horologist, and his advice and criticism were as freely given as they were sought. He was of an inventive turn of mind as well as a thorough mechanician, and he devised new methods for handling horological and kindred work. He was twice married: (1) in 1853 to Mary E. Clark, of Chillicothe, O.; they had two sons who died in 1902; Mrs. Sweet died the following year, and he was married (2) May 11, 1914, to Alice E. Mansell, of England, who survives him. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 11, 1915.

WERMUTH, William Charles, Jr., lawyer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28, 1888, son of William Charles and Emma Helen (Ulrich) Wermuth, and grandson of Charles Wermuth, one of the revolutionists who came from Hanover, Germany, about 1850, and settled in Wisconsin. William Charles Wermuth, father of our subject, was formerly staff surgeon of the Frances Willard and Grant Hospitals, Chicago, and is the inventor of a patent arm sling. Arthur William Wermuth, brother, is a captain in the Medical Corps of the United States army. William Charles Wermuth, Jr., received his preliminary education at Evanston (Ill.) Academy. He was graduated at Northwestern University in 1909 with the degree B.Sc., reciving the degree M.Sc., from that institution in 1911. He was graduated LL.B. at Northwestern University Law School in 1911. In that year he was admitted to the bar of Illinois and began the practice of his profession in Chicago with the Chicago Legal Aid Society. During 1912-13 he was a member of the law firm of Cavendar, Kaiser & Wermuth, with H. L. Cavendar and W. E. Kaiser, and during 1914-17 he was of the firm of Harwood & Wermuth, with F. L. Harwood. He is now (1920) a member of the firm of Ogren & Wermuth, with John W. Ogren, who is chairman of the Chicago Stationers Association. For a time he was in independent general practice, specializing to some extent in contracts, pleadings and extraordinary remedies. He has practiced in the supreme courts of Illinois and the United States and has represented such corporations as Western News Co., Marshall-Jackson Co., Diamond Red Paint Co., and the Chicago Straw Works. During 1912–14 he was a lecturer in the Northwestern University Law School. He is author of "Law of Contracts" in "Modern American Law," (Blackstone Institute, 1914); "Legal Necessity of Consent to Operations," (Journal of the American Medical Association, 1914), and he is associate editor of "Modern American Law." He was vice-president of the Blackstone Institute, and is a member of the American Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Chicago Association of Commerce, Sigma Nu and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and the Rotary Club, Chicago. He is a member of the associate legal advisory board, draft board No. 54, Chicago, and was a "Four Minute Man" in behalf of the 3d Liberty Loan and other war measures. His favorite diversions are music, literature, dancing, and various sports. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married, in Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1913, to Phyllis Rosemond, daughter of William J. Donlin, a lawyer, of Chicago; they have three children: William Charles (3d), Phyllis Katherine, and Robert Paul Wermuth. (Portrait opposite page 46.)

HAWKS, Annie Sherwood, hymnologist, was born at Hoosick, Rensselaer co., N. Y., May 28, 1835, daughter of Marvin and Caroline (Brodt) Sherwood, and of English and Dutch ancestry. She was educated in the public schools at Hoosick and at Troy Female Seminary. At fourteen she began to write verse, and her first poems were eagerly sought by Troy newspapers and magazines. Meanwhile, having become the wife of a Wall street banker, she took up her residence in Brooklyn, New York. There she was induced by her pastor, Rev. Robert Lowry, to turn her talents to the creation of religious productions. Among the hymns which she then wrote were "All Thine," "The Cross for Jesus," "Why Weepest Thou?" and "Good Night," "Beautiful Garden of Eden," "Who'll Be the Next?," "In the Valley," "Here am I," and "Worthy of the Lamb." The hymn which brought her most fame was "I Need Thee Every Hour," composed in 1872, and sung for the first time at a Sunday school convention

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in Cincinnati. Her deeply religious nature is best illustrated by her own story of its creation. "It was wafted out to the world," she wrote, "on the wings of love and joy, rather than under the stress of a great personal sorrow with which it has been so often associated in the minds of those who sing it . . . In the midst of the daily cares of my home I was so filled with a sense of nearness to the Master that, wondering how one could live without Him either in joy or pain, these words, 'I Need Thee Every Hour,' were flashed into my mind, the thought at once taking full possession of me." This hymn, which quickly touched the heart of humanity, has been published in many languages. Mrs. Hawks spent her last years at Bennington, Vt., where her religious earnestness found expression in many ways, and her inteerst in all kinds of missionary and evangelistic activity was unflagging. She was calm, self-effacing and deeply religious, and exercised much influence in her community. At Hoosick, N. Y., July 28, 1859, she became the wife of Charles Hial Hawks, and had three children: Marvin S., and Bessie D., both of whom died in infancy, and Anna, who became the wife of Surg.-Gen. Warren E. Putnam, Bennington, Vt. She died at Bennington, Vt., Jan. 3, 1918.

LAWRENCE, Henry Corbin, banker and broker, was born in New York city, June 13, 1859, son of Cyrus J. and Emily (Hoe) Lawrence. The founder of the family in America was Joel Lawrence, who came to this country from England. From him and his wife Hannah Bouton the line of descent is traced through their son Cyrus and his wife Louisa Maria Weed, who were grandparents of the subject. Henry C. Lawrence was educated in France. In 1877 he returned to this country and entered the employment of his father's firm, Lawrence Bros. & Co., bankers and brokers, 16 Wall street, New York, which firm had been formed by his father and uncle in 1864. In 1888 Mr. Lawrence became a partner with his father and brother in the firm of Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons, 16 Wall street, and so continued during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and had been a member of its board of governors since 1890, and a trustee of the Gratuity Fund at the time of his death. While he was a thorough business man and financier Mr. Lawrence was also a lover of the beautiful, and he developed into an art expert. A collector and student of Gothic art in this country and Europe, his home contained one of the choicest collections of early painted glass, tapestries and wood carvings in America. His opinion on matters connected with periods to which he had devoted special study was eagerly sought by artists and students of art. He was thoughtful and considerate, dignified, upright, of strict rectitude of life, and commanded the respect of all who knew him. He was a member of the Century Association, being a governor as well as a member of the committee of admissions; the National Art Club and the City Club. He was also a member of the Municipal Art Commission of the City of New York, to the work of which he gave a great deal of time and attention. In political faith he was an Independent. His favorite diversions were the collection of 13th century stained glass, period furniture, gothic tapestries and carvings. He was married Nov. 13, 1882, to Lucy, daughter of Wm. Tunis Ryerson, of New York, and had two daughters: Gladys, wife of William Orcutt Hubbard, and Lucy Lawrence, wife of William John Hutchinson. He died in New York city, Sept. 13, 1919.

HAPAI, Henry Chase, public official, was born in Hilo, Hawaii, Apr. 21, 1873, son of George W. A. and Harriet Rebecca (Sniffen) Hapai. His maternal grandfather was Benjamin Henry Sniffen, of English descent, a Pennsylvanian, who settled on the Island of Maui, H. I., in 1846, married Kamakanoenoe Nahinalau, and became a noted landowner of Maui. George W. A. Hapai, father of our subject, was a lawyer and judge of the district court, having held government office for thirty-six years. The son was graduated at Oahu College, Honolulu, in 1893. In the following year he entered the service of the provisional government of Hawaii as a clerk, and was subsequently bookkeeper. In 1901 he became registrar of public accounts for the territory of Hawaii, also ex-officio bank examiner, and still continues in that joint capacity; since 1909 he has also been deputy insurance commissioner, and in 1917 was appointed deputy fire marshal of the territory. As registrar of public accounts his duties are chiefly in the line of finance, in connection with all banks, trust and fiduciary companies and corporations in the Hawaiian Islands. He has likewise officiated as acting treasurer of the territory. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He is a member of the Hawaiian lodge, F. & A. M., the Honolulu lodge and consistory, A. & A. S. R., and Aloha Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is known as a diligent student and clear thinker along the lines of practical problems. Few men possess a broader or more comprehensive grasp of the financial and industrial system of the Hawaiian Islands or a more intelligent and practical knowledge of its effect upon the common welfare. He is keen, studious, courageous, far-sighted and of sound and self-reliant judgment, and has a broad and intelligent conception of the true mission and responsibility of his office. He was married Nov. 14, 1908, to Alice Keonaona, daughter of John Wilson, a merchant of Honolulu; they have three children: Alice Keonaona, Irene Iehu and Henry Chase Hapai, Jr.

BUFFUM, George Tower, merchant, was born at Winchester, N. H., March 16, 1846, son of Sampson Wilder and Mary Eliza (Tower) Buffum. According to family tradition his first ancestor was Robert Buffum, who came to this country from England in 1637; from his son Caleb and the latter's wife Hannah Pope, the line of descent is traced through their son Benjamin; his son Joseph and the latter's wife Margaret Osborne; their son Jedediah and his wife Sarah Taft; their son Jedediah and his wife Sarah Cook; and their son Jedediah and his wife Nancy Wilder, who were the grandparents of George Tower Buffum. He received his preparatory education at R. B. Hubbard's private school and at Kimball Union Academy, and was graduated A.B. at Amherst College in 1868. Beginning his active career in the grocery business in St. Louis in 1871, he subsequently traveled extensively for many years in the sale of mining candles in the western states of the Union. In those frontier days the business with the mines took him away from the beaten track of travel, to sparsely settled Alaska and the silver and copper camps of Old Mexico. He was in South Africa when Oom Paul Kruger was president of the Transvaal Republic, Steyn president of the Orange Free State, and Cecil John Rhodes premier of Cape Colony, and the primitive life of the vanished frontiers is treasured in his memory. Since 1882 he has been identified with

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Henry C. Lawrence

WM. CHAS. WERMUTH, Jr.

ANNIE S. HAWKS

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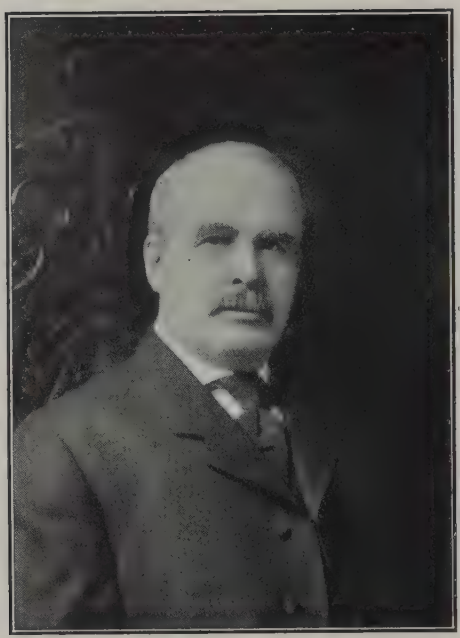
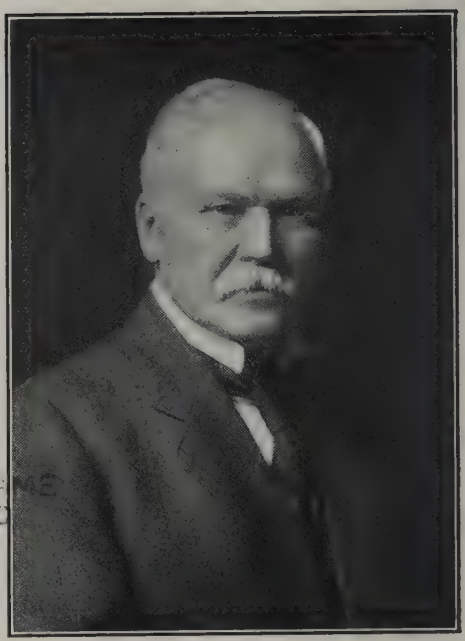
HENRY C. LAWRENCE

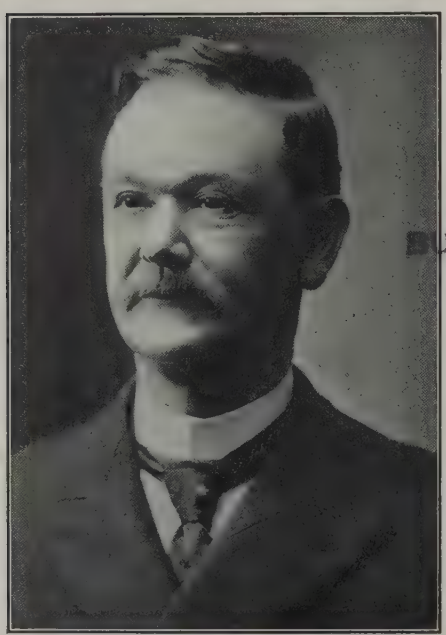
HENRY C. HAPAI



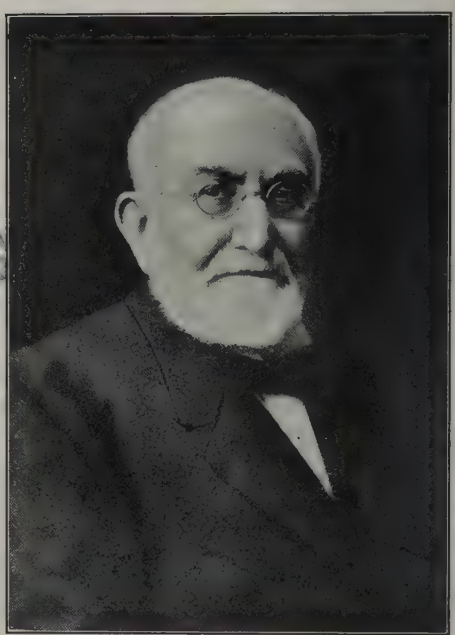
GEORGE T. BUFFUM



CLEMENT T. GUILLAUME



THOMAS MOORE



JONATHAN K. TAYLOR

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the lumber business, as a member of the firm of Jennings & Buffum. Mr. Buffum is the author of "Smith of Bear City and Other Frontier Sketches" (1906), "On Two Frontiers" (1918). His stories were well received by the critics, who were unanimous in declaring them to be faithful word-stories of the fast disappearing American frontier life. They are absorbingly interesting, and told in a manner that never offends the critical taste. Mr. Buffum is a member of the Boston Authors' Club, the Authors' League of America, Inc., of New York city, the National Geographic Society, Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity and the Masonic Order. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Congregationalist. He was married, Sept. 2, 1873, to Ethie E., daughter of Isaac Brown, grocer of Waterbury, Vt.; they have three children: Frederick D., mechanical engineer; Edwin C., actor (known on the stage as Edwin Cushman), and Ethel Buffum, wife of Harrison B. McGraw.

GUILLAUME, Clement Theodore, physician and surgeon, was born at Boonville, Oneida co., N. Y., Sept. 17, 1857, son of Frederick and Mary (Lewis) Guillaume. His father, a native of Switzerland, came to America and settled in Oneida co., N. Y.; he was a scholar and linguist, and served in the Federal army during the civil war. Clement T. Guillaume received his preliminary education in the public schools of Boonville, and was graduated at the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1880, with the degree of M.D. In the same year he began the practice of his profession at Utica, N. Y., continuing active until his retirement from professional cares in 1914. As a family physician he was unusually skillful. For some years he was a general practitioner, but he subsequently specialized in chronic ailments and the treatment of tubercular glands, his clientele extending throughout the entire county. In 1896 he purchased the Sulphur Spring property at Boonville and established a sanitarium which he conducted successfully for many years. He was also instrumental in organizing the Boonville Mineral Springs Co., in which he was long a director. He was a member of the American Eclectic Medical Association, New York State Eclectic Medical Society, Utica Fish and Game Protective Association, and the Utica chamber of commerce. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Baptist church. He was a great lover of nature and the out-of-doors, was much attached to horses and dogs, loved to study shrubs and plant life, and found much recreation in floriculture. His loyalty to his friends, his faithfulness to every trust reposed in him, his unfailing courtesy and consideration toward others, his untiring industry in practice, the inspiration he gave to his patients, all were but the outward manifestations of character within him. He was the embodiment of personal and professional integrity. He was married Feb. 28, 1880, to Mary, daughter of Henry Boyce, a machinist, of Boonville, N. Y., and died at Utica, N. Y., May 10, 1917.

MOORE, Thomas, lawyer and legislator, was born in Putnam county, Ind., June 29, 1849, son of Thomas Alexander and Elizabeth (Nugent) Moore. He was educated at Asbury College, now DePauw University. While teaching school he studied law at Green Castle, Ind., in the office of M. G. C. Moore, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. Opening a law office in Green Castle he built up a large clientele, and acquired a wide acquaintance in the surrounding counties and throughout the state. During 1889-98 he was city attorney of Green Castle, and in 1894 he was elected to the lower house of the Indiana legislature as joint representative from the counties of Putnam, Montgomery and Clay. This district was normally 1,500 Democratic, but as the Republican candidate he had the distinction of carrying it by a majority of 600. While in the legislature he drafted and obtained the passage of the Moore anti-liquor laws which are still effective. In 1904 he was elected to the state senate where he introduced and championed the amendment to the Nicholson law known as the Moore amendment. He was a strong temperance advocate and put more temperance laws on the statute books of the state than any other legislator, laws that have been approved by all parties, and none of them ever repealed. He was a member of the Putnam County Bar Association and Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and was past chancellor of his lodge, Knights of Pythias. He was a communicant of College Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, May 30, 1887, to Laura Rosalie, daughter of Dr. P. H. Allen, a physician, of Lee county, Va.; and left three children: Capt. Thomas Allen, U. S. army; Katharyn and Genevieve Moore. He died at Green Castle, Ind., Mar. 8, 1917.

TAYLOR, Jonathan Kirkbride, educator and insurance agent, was born at Purcellville, London co., Va., Sept. 3, 1838, son of Jonathan and Lydia (Brown) Taylor, great-grandson of Timothy and Letitia (Kirkbride) Taylor, and grandson of Bernard and Sarah (Smith) Taylor. In early manhood his father was a teacher and in later life a prominent farmer in Virginia. The son was educated at Taylor Academy, Wilmington, Del., and at Allen's Normal School, Westchester, Pa. In 1856 he taught a public school near Port Penn, Del., and two years later at Smyrna in the same state, also assisting in his brother's academy in Wilmington. In 1861 he established the Chester Valley Academy at Coatesville, Pa., of which he was principal and proprietor. The school began with eleven students. At the end of six years, when Mr. Taylor was compelled to close the academy because of impaired eyesight there were enrolled 125 students, representing seven states. The excellent reputation of the institution is indicated by the fact that for many years after it had been closed strangers inquired concerning Chester Valley Academy. In June, 1915, a reunion of the teachers and students of the Chester Valley Academy was held at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa. During the two years following the closing of his Coatesville school Mr. Taylor engaged in mercantile pursuits in Hamilton, London co., Va.; then the conditions of his eyes having improved, he established the London Valley Academy, a coeducational institution, which soon developed into a flourishing school. In the latter years of his connection with it he added the normal feature for the training of teachers, changing the name to the Virginia Normal Institute. In 1873, on the death of his brother, T. Clarkson Taylor, he purchased the buildings of the latter's school in Wilmington, Del., and established a high-grade school for both sexes, calling it the Taylor Academy. Immediate success attended his connection with the school, but again his eyesight became so seriously impaired that he sold the property to the city of Wilmington and retired permanently from teaching. On Jan. 1, 1878, he became a special agent in Wilmington for the Provident Life & Trust Co. of Philadelphia. His business was successful from the outset, and in Nov. 1879, in partnership with Elisha

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H. Walker, he opened in Baltimore a general agency for Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, having offices also in Wilmington and Washington. Mr. Walker retired from the firm because of impaired health in 1906; from that date Prof. Taylor carried on a continually increasing general agency business for the President Life & Trust Co. His department wrote a total of more than $40,000,000 insurance business and more than $20,000,000 of this is now in force. While a resident of the town of Hamilton, Va., Mr. Taylor served as post-master during two administrations. He was made chairman of the school committee of the Baltimore Friends School, Park avenue, Baltimore, and he continued in that capacity until the date of his death. The fine buildings of the school were all erected under his careful attention, and the number of scholars has increased from thirteen to more than 400. A popular lecturer on the natural sciences, he also delivered addresses on his travels in Europe and this country and on temperance. He served as vice-president of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, and as president of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance of Baltimore. At the convention held in that city in May, 1896, President Henry Branch, D.D., in his annual report called Mr. Taylor "The man whose clear head and generous heart have heretofore so largely shaped the destiny of this body, and whose loyalty with unswerving devotion has been a tower of defense to this cause. For wisdom in counsel, skill in management, and patient continuance in well doing Prof. Jonathan K. Taylor excited our highest admiration and should receive our most grateful recognition." In December, 1915, a small volume of his temperance addresses was published by the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland. He was for a number of years a member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; the Academy of Sciences, Baltimore, Md.; and the Wilmington Institute, Del. With his wife he was an active member of the Society of Friends. He was married, July 15, 1863, to Emma L., daughter of Joseph Pyle, of Chester county, Pa. They had no children. He died in Swampscott, Mass., Aug. 6, 1916.

HEWITT, Charles Edmund, clergyman and educator was born at Galway, Saratoga co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1836, son of Edmund and Lydia (Moon) Hewitt, grandson of Edmund and Hannah (Berkham) Hewitt, great grandson of Edmund Hewitt, and great great grandson of Edmund Hewitt, the first of his family in this country who emigrated from England and settled at Albany, N. Y. He was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1860, and at the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1863, entering that same year on his first pastorate at Ypsilanti, Mich. In 1868 he began preaching at Bloomington, Ill., where during a ministry of eight years, his church grew from a membership of 300 to 500, and has since remained one of the strongest churches of the Baptist denomination. In 1877-79 he was pastor of the Centennial Church in Chicago, and in 1880-89 of the First Church of Peoria, Ill. The changes consequent on the establishing of the University of Chicago brought Dr. Hewitt into the secretaryship of the Baptist Theological Union of Chicago, in 1889, a position he held for three years, when he became affiliated with the university. During the last twenty-two years of his life he was secretary of the Northwestern Baptist Education Society, and in these years he rendered perhaps his noblest and most enduring service to his church. In 1899 he visited Europe on an extended tour of the continent and of England and Scotland. His relations with the students of the Divinity School and the churches of the Middle West, made his position one of unusual delicacy and difficulty, yet he met these varied and exacting demands with exceptional tact, sympathy and efficiency. He was prëeminently the friend of theological students, giving to them the wisdom and counsel that his large experience and mature character enabled him to impart. He followed the students with undiminished interest into their post-graduate work, and hundreds of men in the crisis of their ministry turned to him for sympathy and advice that were always ungrudgingly bestowed. His cordial friendliness and helpfulness made him a notable pastor, while in his official position he was characterized by a passion for service, good judgment and inspirational counsel and encouragement. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Upsilon fraternities, and received the degree of D.D. from Shurtleff College in 1871. He was married May 9, 1864, to Helen, daughter of Lott Thompson, of Willoughby, O., and had five children, four of whom survived him: Lela Lydia (deceased), Florence Gillette, wife of Joseph Eliot Callender; Herbert Edmund, Henry Harwood, and Helen Orme, wife of Dr. Wessels of Cape Town, South Africa. Dr. Hewitt died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18, 1911.

WILSON, Ripley, diplomat, was born in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29, 1887, son of John R. and Flora L. (Ripley) Wilson. His great-grandfather, John Quintard Wilson, was a judge in Albany, N. Y., and later became the founder of the "Chicago Evening Journal," in 1844; his wife was Anna Lush; their son Stephen L., married Harriet Smith and they were the grandparents of Ripley Wilson. On the maternal side he was eleventh in descent from Francis Cook, passenger in the Mayflower and surveyor of the Plymouth Colony; also from John Washburn, first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. John R. Wilson, father of our subject, was publisher of the "Chicago Evening Journal." The son was educated at the University School of Chicago and at Yale University. He then entered the American consular service and, after examination, was appointed consular assistant in the consulate-general in London, England, in 1908. In 1911 he was appointed vice and deputy consul-general in Moscow, later to Almeria, Spain, and in 1913 to open a consulate at Kalamata, Greece. In 1914 he became vice-consul general in London, and the following year was appointed a consul, remaining there at the consulate-general in London until ill health compelled him to obtain a leave of absence. He died before reaching the summer home of his family at Lake Geneva, Wis. Ripley Wilson was a young man of great promise and superior character. The unique suggestion, contained in his will, expressing a wish that ultimately a portion of his estate should be given where it would bring an unexpected happiness, was characteristic of his unusual consideration for the unfortunate. Concerning him, Mr. Robert P. Skinner, the American consul-general in London, said: "Our feelings here are that we have lost a very dear, loyal, delightful personal friend, but of course, back of that lies the public loss; he had all the best qualities of a successful representative of his country, and there was every certainty that, had he been spared, he would have gone far in his chosen career." Mr. Wilbur J. Carr, director of the consular service at Washington, said: "He was one of the ablest and most useful members of the service, from which he will be sadly missed." He was a member of the University Club of Washington, D. C., the American

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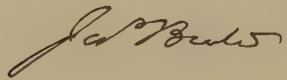

Luncheon Club of London, England, and of the Delta Phi fraternity of Yale University. He was unmarried. He died in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 2, 1917, when only twenty-nine years old.

COWLEY, Michael Mark, merchant and banker, was born at Rathdrum, County Wicklow, Ireland, May 9, 1841, son of Hugh and Bridget (Byrne) Cowley. His father was owner of several general mercantile stores in different localities of that country, and won success through well-directed business interests. The son was educated in a monastery at Clondalcan, County Wicklow, and at the age of fifteen embarked on a sailing vessel for America, arriving in New York city after a voyage of forty-nine days. For two years thereafter he was employed in the grocery store of a relative in Rochester, N. Y. His love for adventure led him to start out for California, but his funds would carry him only as far as Leavenworth, Kan., where a United States military expedition was outfitting for the reinforcement of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnson in the suppression of Mormon disturbances. Mr. Cowley became connected with the expedition, first as a teamster and subsequently as a member of the sutler's department, thus traveling over the mountains to Benicia, Cal. From that place he was sent to Beal's Crossing in Colorado, after Ft. Mohave, and remained in charge of the sutler's stores until the outbreak of the civil war in 1861. He permanently took up his abode on the Pacific coast in the fall of that year, settling at Portland, Ore., and early in 1862 went to a mining camp at Florence, Idaho, remaining until 1864. He also followed merchandising at Wild Horse creek, in the Kootenai mining region and at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho. On July 4, 1872, he settled at Spokane Bridge, Wash., a place which later became known as Cowley's Bridge, and continued to conduct a store, at the same time executing government contracts, until, 1889, when he was made cashier of the Traders' National Bank in Spokane, Wash. He had long been identified with the upbuilding of Spokane, and his capability for the management of important financial interests was soon manifest. After five years he was elevated to the presidency of the bank, in which he continued until 1903, when he resigned and retired from active life. Mr. Cowley was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Spokane and of the Catholic church. In politics he was a Democrat. He was one of the few men who have been identified with the settlement of northeastern Washington and the region known as the inland empire from the earliest times. He made many friends through his absolute fairness and reliability. Mr. Cowley was married Oct. 7, 1873, to Annie, daughter of John Connolley of Walla Walla, Wash. Their children were: Mary Frances, wife of John F. Reddy of Medford, Ore., and Elenor Beatrice, wife of James Smyth of Spokane, Wash. Mr. Cowley died at Spokane, Wash., Nov. 14, 1915.

BUTE, James, merchant, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 3, 1838, son of John and Elizabeth Whyte Bute. His father was a shipmaster. The son was educated in the schools of his native country, and at eighteen emigrated to Montreal, Canada, where he began his business career as civil engineer on the Victoria bridge of Montreal, and was made an honorary member of the British Club of Engineers in recognition of services rendered. In 1867 he established himself in the retail paint, glass and wall-paper business at Houston, Tex., and saw it expand from small proportions to a wholesale house of great magnitude and importance, with a trade extending throughout the entire southwestern country. He continued this business independently and under his own name until 1907, when the firm was incorporated as the James Bute Co. He served as president until his death, at which time he was the oldest merchant in active, continuous trade in the city. His intense pride and interest in his business did not deter him from the exercise of his duties as a citizen, and he gave generously of his time and means to any movement looking toward the betterment of Houston, while he was appointed or elected to various positions of trust and responsibility. He never coveted the honors of civic leadership, but was content to work in the ranks of the men who did big things for Houston. He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. He was married at Houston, Tex., Sept. 20, 1869, to Sarah, daughter of James House, and had five children: Elizabeth, who married Richard W. Franklin, Houston; Bertha, who married Dr. Lewis J. Day, Chicago; Flora, who married John F. Garrott; John, and Dr. James H. Bute. He died at Houston, Tex., Dec. 12, 1915.

KOUNS, Charles Wesley, railway officer, was born at New Holland, Pickaway co., O., Oct. 22, 1854, son of William and Sarah (Anderson) Kouns, grandson of John and Acksa (Bullock) Kouns and great-grandson of Ballser Kouns (or Coontz), of Holland-Dutch descent, who came from Holland in the 18th century and settled in Rockingham co., Va. His father, a farmer, removed to Edwardsville, Wyandotte co., Kan., in 1869, where he cleared 300 acres of forest land. The son preferred railroading to farming and at the age of seventeen obtained a position as agent for the Kansas Pacific R. R., later merged with the Union Pacific, at Linwood, Kan. Subsequently he became operator at Lawrence and Junction city, Kan., and train dispatcher at Wamego, Kan. While at Lawrence he studied nights, and the University of Kansas gave him a degree in 1874. Wishing to acquire a practical knowledge of every department of railroading, he was in turn brakeman on a southern road, conductor and division trainmaster on the International & Great Northern in Texas, and division trainmaster and superintendent of transportation on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio line. In 1883 he became assistant superintendent of the Nebraska division of the Union Pacific, and two years later went to the Texas & Pacific as chief clerk to the general superintendent. In a similar capacity he began service with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road in 1888, was made superintendent of car service in 1889, assistant general superintendent in 1901, superintendent of transportation in 1903, and assistant to the vice-president in charge of operation in 1907. He was appointed general manager of the western lines in 1909, and was made general manager of the eastern lines in 1910. He represented the Santa Fe and railroad interests in general before public service commissions and legislatures and in the national conference committee of the railways, which maintains general offices in New York city. When the wage controversy loomed big on the railroad horizon, the railway executives of all lines, in 1916, appointed a committee of seventeen general managers to represent them, of which Mr. Kouns was chairman of the executive committee. While the committee was unable to adjust the difficulty with the em-

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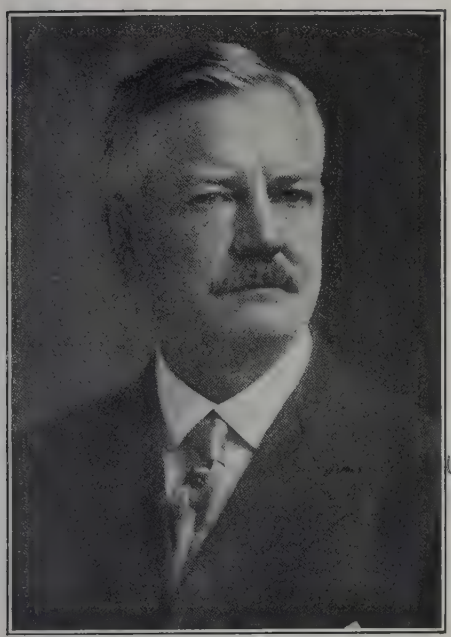
ployees, the members had the satisfaction of knowing that the railroad presidents, by a unanimous vote, approved their action. He was a member of various transportation associations and societies; a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the Topeka, Topeka Country, and Commercial clubs, Topeka. He was a communicant of the Methodist church. He was a sound, well-balanced, energetic man of business, and his name stood high in the annals of the great railroad operatives of the west. Thirty-five hundred people appeared in his funeral cortege and every wheel on the eastern lines of the Santa Fe was stopped as a token of respect. He was married (I) at Tyler, Tex., June 10, 1884, to Carrie B., daughter of William Cain, a merchant, of Tyler; she died in 1910, and he was married (II) in New York city, Jan. 15, 1913, to Emma Margaret, daughter of Frank J. Conlin, a lumberman of Mobile, Ala. She survives him with three children of the first union: Nellie, Sara, and Charles Wesley Kouns, Jr. He died at Topeka, Kan., Sept. 3, 1916.

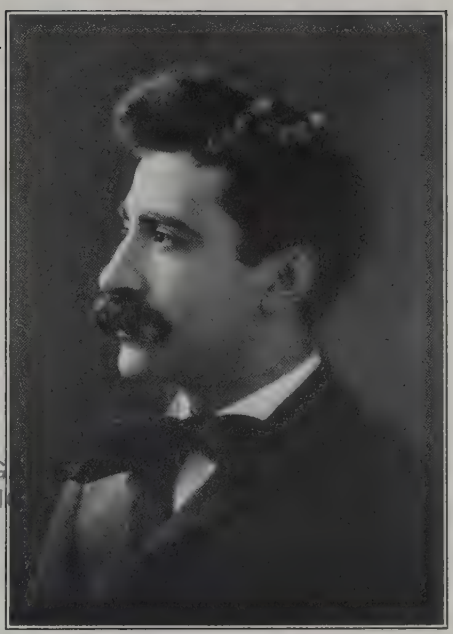
MARIANI, Nicola, physician, was born in Limatola, province of Benevento, Italy, Aug. 3, 1868, son of Nicola Joseph and Maria Giacomina (Marotta) Mariani. He received his education in a national college of Italy where he was graduated with the degre of A.B. in 1887. He then studied medicine at the Royal University of Naples, Italy, and was graduated M.D. in 1893. Subsequently he was interne at the General Hospital, Naples, for twenty-six months. He came to America in 1896, and after a period devoted to the study of the English language, entered Yale Medical School for post-graduate work, remaining during 1898–99, and also practising among the Italian people of New Haven and vicinity. In 1897 he began the general practice of his profession in New Haven, having an extensive clientele in both medicine and surgery. Dr. Mariani came to this country because of a genuine love of its institutions. As an American citizen he zealously supports democracy as represented in the United States, and exerts a powerful and wholesome influence among the laboring class of his countrymen in Connecticut, and has done much in Americanizing Italian immigrants in that state. He was the organinzer and first president of the New Haven branch of the Societa Nazionale Dante Alighieri for the diffusion of the Italian language and culture. He has served as lieutenant, and was later a surgeon in the Italian army. Dr. Mariana is a member of the Connecticut Medical Society, New Haven Medical Association and American Medical Association and is a frequent contributor to the various medical journals of the country. In 1914 he was appointed a commissioner of the New Haven board of health for five years. He is a member of Yale Conclave of Heptasophs, No. 244, and of Wooster lodge No. 29, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of New Haven. In 1910 the King of Italy conferred upon him the title of Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, in recognition of his services in this country; he having twice been acting consular agent of Italy in addition to his other services. A gentleman, a scholar, a man of mark, and a physician of distinguished ability, he is one among many of a race which is contributing distinct and considerable advantage to the growing civilization. He was married in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 3, 1897, to Margarita, daughter of John Spinello of Sant' Arsenio, Italy. They have no children.

WEBSTER, J[ohn] Clarence, physician and surgeon, was born at Shediac, N. B., Can., Oct. 21, 1863, son of James Johnson and Roslin Elizabeth (Chapman) Webster, and grandson of James Webster, who came from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1832, and settled at Pictou, N. S. James Johnson Webster, father of our subject, was an engineer and manufacturer. J. Clarence Webster received his preliminary education in public schools and at Mt. Allison College, in New Brunswick, where he graduated in 1882 with the degree A.B. He graduated with the degree of M.B.C.M. in the University of Edinburgh in 1888 and M.D. in 1890. He took post-graduate work at the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin. During 1890-96 he was first assistant in the department of midwifery and gynecology, University of Edinburgh. He was lecturer on gynecology, McGill University, Montreal, Can., during 1897-99, being at the same time assistant gynecologist in Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. He settled in Chicago in the latter year and has since been obstetrician and gynecologist to Presbyterian Hospital, and professor of obstetrics and gynecology in Rush Medical College (University of Chicago). He is a fellow Royal College of Physicians, Scotland; Royal Society, Edinburgh, and American Gynecological Society; corresponding member Italian Obstetricial and Gynecological Society, and Royal Academy of Medicine, Palermo, Italy, and member American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Gynecological Society, and University, Cliff Dwellers and Arts clubs, Chicago. He is author of "Researches in Female Pelvic Anatomy" (1892); "Ectopic Gestation" (1895); "Human Placentation" (1902); "Text Book of Diseases of Women" (1907); and other medical monographs. Two of his works have been published in Germany. He finds his chief recreation in country life and fine arts. His political affiliation is with the Independent party. He was married in New York city, in 1899, to Alice de Kessler, daughter of William T. Lusk (q.v.), professor of obstetrics and gynecology, Bellevue Medical School, New York city; they have three children: Janet Sophia, John Clarence, and William Lusk Webster.

JOYCE, William Albert, merchant and banker, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1851, son of Edwin and Frances Joyce. His father, who was a traveling salesman, removed from Buffalo to Jamestown, N. Y., during the infancy of the subject; took up his residence at Toledo, O., in 1856, afterward resided at Fort Wayne, Ind., and in 1866 returned to Buffalo. William A. Joyce took up a classical course in Cary Institute, Oakfield, N. Y., but soon thereafter abandoned his books in favor of a business career, entering the auditing department of the United States Express Co., Buffalo, and continuing there for some years. He then entered the service of William H. Walker, as bookkeeper and salesman in the the shoe trade, Buffalo, and after ten years was admitted to a partnership under the style of W. H. Walker & Co. He subsequently became treasurer of the William H. Walker Co., wholesale shoe dealers, remaining with the house for forty-two years, and retiring from active business cares in 1912. Aside from his mercantile interests he was for a quarter of a century, and at the time of his death, president of the Erie Savings & Loan Association, Buffalo, one of the most successful institutions of its kind in western New York. He was a Republican, and served some years as park commissioner of Buffalo. He was a 32d degree Mason. He was a communicant of Saint Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and for seventeen years was parish treasurer. He was a director of the Buffalo Young Men's



CHAS. W. KOUNS



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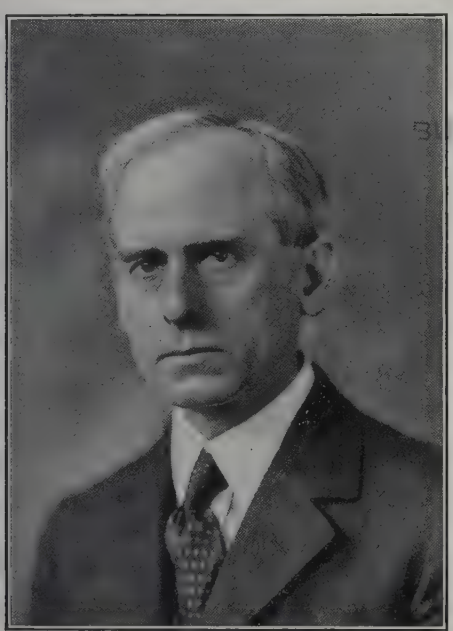

J. CLARENCE WEBSTER

WM. A. JOYCE

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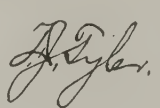

Christian Association for twenty-five years, and he was a member of the board of managers of the Church Home, Buffalo, and a trustee of the Blorcher Home, Williamsville, N. Y. He married at Tonawanda, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1873, Jennie I., daughter of Daniel J. Neff, a merchant, of Tonawanda; she survived him. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., June 25, 1917.

MARSCHALL, Nicola, artist, musician and soldier, was born in St. Wendel, Rhenish Prussia, Mar. 16, 1829, son of Emanuel Marschall, tobacco manufacturer and wine merchant of St. Wendel. The son began business life in his father's tobacco factory. But this unromantic life was distasteful to a youth who had always manifested a keen desire for art, and with an artist's career in view he studied painting and music in Rome, Florence, Naples, Paris, London, Berlin, Dusseldorf and Munich. His hearing having been impaired by an accident in childhood, he was exempted from compulsory military service in his native land, and with the permission of his government he came to America in 1849, and settling in Marion, Ala., conducted a studio for many years, and taught languages, music and painting in the Marion Female Seminary. Meanwhile his fame as an artist had spread and his pictures and paintings were much in demand. In March, 1861, he designed the flag, known as "The Stars and Bars," for the southern Confederacy, and also designed the gray uniform worn by the soldiers of the South in the war between the states. Mr. Marschall offered to serve in the confederate army, and throughout the struggle was chief draughtsman with rank of lieutenant in Gen. Richard Taylor's command of engineers. His work was confined chiefly to making sketches of the federal defenses and planning bridges and fortifications for the confederate forces. In 1873 he settled in Louisville, Ky., where as artist and musician he occupied the same studio until his death. Some of his best known paintings are a portrait of Lincoln, purchased by the Jefferson Institute of Arts and Science, but subsequently acquired by a wealthy resident of Louisville; a portrait of Napoleon from descriptions given to him when in Paris, and a portrait of Gen. John C. Breckenridge. His favorite diversions were collecting curios, coins and old violins, and painting portraits of noted confederate and federal leaders he had known in real life. In every relation with his fellow men Mr. Marschall exhibited those rare qualities of intellectual poise, generosity and tranquillity, which made his companionship delightful and rendered his counsel valuable. He was a 32d degree Mason, and a member of the United Confederate Veterans. He was married Aug. 9, 1865, to Mattie Eliza, daughter of Jubal O. Marshall, a Baptist minister and planter of Marion, and left three children: Emanuel, Kate, who married Richard C. English, and Mamie, who married M. O. Curd. He died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 24, 1917.

GRIBBEL, John, capitalist, was born at Hudson City, N. J., Mar. 29, 1858, son of James and Anna (Simmons) Gribbel. His father, who was an engineer, came from England in 1856 and settled in New York city. John Gribbel received his preliminary education in the public schools of New York, and entered the College of the City of New York. Wesleyan University gave him the degree of M.A. in 1912. He began his business career in 1876 as a clerk in the Importers' & Traders' National Bank of New York, entered the employ of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, New York, in 1877, and in 1883 entered the employ of Harris, Griffin & Co., which, in 1890, became John J. Griffin & Co. He took up his residence in Philadelphia in 1892, where at the present time he is second vice-president of the Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of the "Saturday Evening Post" and "Ladies Home Journal." He is also president of the Helena (Ark.) Gas & Electric Co., Athens (Ga.) Gas Co., Corpus Christi (Tex.) Railway & Light Co., and Royal Electrotype Co., Philadelphia; vice-president of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Borough Gas Co. and the American Railways Co., and a director in the Girard National Bank, Real Estate Trust Co., and Alliance Insurance Co., Philadelphia. He is president of the Union League, Philadelphia, and a member also of the Art, University, and Manufacturers' clubs, Philadelphia, and of the Lotus Club, New York city. He finds his chief recreation in the collection of Burns manuscripts, and of American colonial material. In 1914 he gave the celebrated Glen Riddell Burns manuscripts to Scotland, purchasing them in the United States, after they had been privately sold in England by the Liverpool Athenæum trustee who had had them in possession for over sixty years. Since then he has been elected to membership in Burns societies all over the world. He was married Jan. 8, 1880, to Elizabeth Bancker, daughter of Arnold Wood, of New York city; they have four children: Wakeman Griffin, John B., Idella L. and Elizabeth Gribbel.

TYLER, Frank Johnson, merchant, was born in Griswold, Conn., July 7, 1863, son of George and Isabella (Johnson) Tyler, and a descendant of Job Tyler, who came to this country from England and settled at Andover, Mass., about 1640. The line from Job Tyler is traced through his son Hopestill, who married Mary Lovett; their son James, who married Hannah Safford; their son Gen. John, who married Mrs. Spaulding Coit; their son John, who married Mary Boardman, and their son Thomas Spaulding, who married Dolly Cogswell and was the grandfather of Frank Johnson Tyler. He was educated at Wilbraham Academy, Palmer, Mass., and began business in his father's firm of George Tyler & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, in Boston. He remained in this business during 1878-1902, when he became interested in various manufacturing concerns in the West. In 1905, in company with his brother, Lucius S. Tyler, of Brookline, Mass., he established an automobile business, under the name of the Morrison & Tyler Motor Co., and opened the Boston agency of the Maxwell Automobile Co. In the following year the Maxwell Co. became the Maxwell Brisco Boston Co., and Mr. Tyler was made the general manager of the New England district. Three years later it was absorbed by the United States Motor Co., and the Boston company became known as the United Motor Co. of Boston. He continued as general manager until 1911, when he retired from active business. Mr. Tyler was a man of keen business instincts and remarkable foresight, judgment and executive ability. He was unassuming, kind-hearted and sincere, and at the same time his strong personality impressed itself upon his entire community. He was a member of the Brae Burn Country Club of Newton, the Boston Art Club and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He was married Jan. 24, 1894, to Isabel, daughter of Edwin A. Palmer, a merchant of Warren, O., and their children were: Philip Palmer and Arthur Bromley Tyler. He died in Boston, Mass., June 20, 1914.

SLADE, James Jeremiah, educator and

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statesman, was born at Clinton, Jones co., Ga., Apr. 28, 1831, son of Thomas Bog and Anne Jacqueline (Blount) Slade. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Henry Slade, who came from England in 1677 and settled at Curretuck, N. C.; his wife was Hannah Loveridge, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Frances Sylvester; their son Ebenezer and his wife Anges McNare; their son William and his wife Anne Gainor; and their son Jeremiah and his wife Janet Bog, who were the grandparents of James Jeremiah Slade. All were large land holders and planters in Hyde and Martin counties, N. C. William Slade (IV) served as a lieutenant in the war of the revolution. Jeremiah Slade (V) was a general in the war of 1812; served for twenty years in the North Carolina legislature, and was the founder of the University of North Carolina. Thomas Bog Slade, father of the subject, a native of Martin county, N. C., and graduate of the University of North Carolina, was a clergyman and educator; with Bishop Pierce he was the founder of Wesleyan Female College, Macon, the first college for women in the world. James J. Slade received his preliminary education in schools and academies in Georgia, chiefly at Columbus. He was graduated A.B. at the University of North Carolina in 1852 with first honors. In 1860 he settled as a cotton grower in Carroll parish, La. At the outbreak of the war between the states he raised a company which he tendered to the governor of Louisiana, but Gov. Moore, thinking the war would soon be over and no more troops would be needed, did not accept his company. He then returned East and joined his own company, the Columbus Guards, in the Second Georgia regiment, at Manassas Junction, serving with it in the Army of Northern Virginia, as adjutant and inspector-general with the rank of major, under Gen. Paul J. Semmes, and he had a gallant record with Lee in the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns. After the war he returned to Columbus, Ga., where he became widely noted as a teacher. He had always taken an active part in local politics, displaying a fine sense of civic duty. He was a member of the board of aldermen during 1853-56; mayor of Columbus two terms (1892-95, inclusive), and member of the Georgia legislature eight years, from 1907 to 1914, inclusive. For years he was a deacon in the First Baptist Church, held membership in the United Confedrate Veterans, was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and of the Society of the Cincinnati. His chief recreation was writing. As a teacher he was a strict disciplinarian, but greatly and generally beloved, for he was conscientious and thorough. As a legislator he was wise and intelligent, and as a citizen he was public-spirited and a Christian. He was married at Columbus, Ga., Jan. 12, 1859, to Leila, daughter of Seymour Bonner, a dealer in lands, of Columbus; she survived him with ten children: William B., banker, Columbus; Thomas B., civil engineer, of Jacksonville, Fla.; James J., Jr., civil engineer, of Mexico City, Mexico; Charles B., physician of New York city; Nora, wife of R. H. Screvens, Birmingham, Ala.; Louise, wife of Theophilus West, Marianna, Fla.; Nettie, wife of John H. Leitner; Effie May, wife of J. Lawrence Dozier; Marion, wife of K. R. Townsend; and Florence Slade, all of Columbus. He died at his residence, St. Elmo, near Columbus, Ga., Apr. 30, 1917.

WATERMAN, Harrison Lyman, civil engineer, coal operator and legislator, was born at Croydon (near Claremont), N. H., Nov. 16, 1840, son of Lyman and Lucy (Carroll) Waterman. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Robert Waterman, who came from Norwich, England, in 1632, and settled at Marshfield, Mass. His wife was Elizabeth Bourne, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Miriam Tracy; their son Thomas and wife Elizabeth Allyn; their son Daniel and his wife Mary Gifford; their son John and his wife Mary Fitch, and their son Dyar Waterman and his wife Lany Bell, who were the grandparents of Harrison Lyman Waterman. Losing his father in early childhood, our subject was raised by an uncle in Vermont and at fourteen returned to his native state and for three years worked on a farm at Claremont. Meanwhile he attended district schools in Vermont and New Hampshire. At seventeen he became fired with the California fever, and went to the Golden state where, for three years, he farmed, studied, and taught school. In 1861 he entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, but the following year enlisted for the civil war as private in Co. A, 47th regiment, Massachusetts volunteer infantry, in which he was promoted to sergeant, serving a year. He then resumed his studies and was graduated with highest honors at Lawrence Scientific School in 1864 with the degree B.S. in civil engineering. In the same year he was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Co. C, 1st New York volunteer engineers, and at the beginning of 1865 was promoted 1st lieutenant. Upon being mustered out at the close of the war he settled in Iowa and for four years was a civil engineer engaged in the construction of the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from Ottumwa across the state to the Missouri river. In 1870 he took up his permanent residence at Ottumwa, and resided there except during 1884-90, when he was at Kirkville, Ia., as vice-president and general manager of the Wapello Coal Co. He was in charge of the coal interests of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. from 1884. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty and was long a potent factor in the affairs of Ottumwa and of Wapello county. He served four terms (1880-84) as mayor of Ottumwa, and he was state senator from Wapello county during 1893-97, serving in the 25th, 26th and 26th extra general assemblies. He was chairman of the committee on cities and towns in the 25th assembly and chairman of the committee on appropriations in the 26th regular and 26th extra sessions. Never in the history of the Iowa senate was there a man who became so substantially influential in a single term of service. He was particularly strong in consideration of the business problems really vital to public interest and individual concern. He accomplished much reform in the readjustment of salaries of county officials, while he stood strongly for corporate and business interests, never failing to consider the just claims of all humanitarian appeals. As chairman of the committee on appropriations he displayed keen insight into the business problems of the state, and distinguished himself by broad vision as to public needs consistent with practical economy. He had the confidence of associates, was a helpful co-worker and was always dependable. Twice, when the nomination was within his reach, he declined to lend his name for congressional honors. From 1910 until 1916 he was chairman of the municipal-owned water works of Ottumwa. He was vice-president of the First National Bank of Ottumwa. He was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal

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James J. Slade.

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H L. Waterman

Legion, and a member Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Grand Army of the Republic, Masonic fraternity, Ottumwa Commercial Association, and the Wapello and Country clubs, Ottumwa. Politically he was a Republican. He was interested in astronomy and in every form of scientific knowledge, experiment and research. He was a builder, with the spirit of the pioneer and the soldier. His was a life of definition, not compromise nor substitution. His opinions were positive; he expressed them fearlessly; he maintained them and defended them with the arguments by which he reached them. Disillusioned in his search for gold as a youth in California, he determined to make more out of life than could be made by muscle alone, and this might have been the text on which his subsequent career was builded. He was a student who brought to his studies the mind and rich advantages of a practical, constructive experience. As a legislator unsparing in debate, he still possessed an unfailing wealth of humor which blunted the barb of sarcasm even while it served to drive an argument home. For years he was identified with the coal producing interests of his adopted state and to his counsel and judgment are due in large measure the relations and understanding between employers and employes which have held labor difficulties to a minimum in Iowa's mining fields in comparison with other coal producing areas. His life was a busy, useful one, rich in experience and in service to his fellow men. He was married (1) Mar. 14, 1867, to Georgia, daughter of Judge W. P. Hammond; she died in 1870. He was married (2) at Ottumwa, Ia., Oct. 9, 1879, to Alice, daughter of Newton C. Hill, a farmer, of Ottumwa; she survived him, with one child by the first union: Philip Hammond Waterman (1868). Harrison L. Waterman died at Ottumwa, Ia., May 20, 1918.

BROWN, George Garvin, manufacturer, was born at Munfordville, Hart co., Ky., Sept. 2, 1846, son of John Thompson Street and Mary (Garvin) Brown, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and at Male High School, Louisville. In 1863 he accepted a position with Arthur Peter & Co., wholesale druggists, Louisville. Subsequently he became connected with the firm of Henry Chambers & Co., and later entered the brokerage and wholesale whisky business in Louisville. In 1870 he was joined in partnership by his erstwhile employer, Henry C. Chambers, under the firm style of Chambers & Brown. Through successive changes the firm became Brown & Thompson, Brown & Forman, and, in 1901, the Brown-Forman Co., distillers, of which he continued president until his death. He was a leader in the distilling industry in Louisville, and his years of service in that business numbered more than those of any other whisky merchant in the Kentucky metropolis. In the fight against liquor prohibition he was always active, but directed his attacks in unique manner, supporting his arguments with Biblical quotations. In this connection he wrote a book called "Prohibition Repudiated by the Bible," the volume containing every verse in the Bible which refers to liquor, and its meaning explained by the author. He was the first president of the National Liquor Dealers' Association; vice-president of the Model License League from its organization, and he was a member also of the Pendennis and Louisville Country clubs, Louisville. He was a trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church at its organization. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party. In the national campaign of 1896 he was chairman of the Palmer-Buckner compaign committee for Kentucky. He found his chief recreation in traveling. His dominating personal characteristics were his sterling honesty and his unswerving integrity. Of the many who during their half-century of activities have been identified with the progress and upbuilding of Louisville, none have contributed more substantially than this strong man. Every movement and undertaking that had for its purpose the improvement of the city and the betterment of the people had in him an essential worker. He was married Feb. 1, 1876, to Amelia (Owsley) Robinson, widow of Lawrence Robinson, and daughter of Erasmus B. Owsley, a packer, of Louisville; she survives him, with five children: Owsley, vice-president of the Brown-Forman Co.; Robinson S., of Harrod's Creek, Ky.; Innes, of Louisville, Ky.; Elizabeth, wife of Howard Hammond, Stockton, Cal., and Amelia B. Brown. He died in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 24, 1917.

BISHOP, Walter Palmer, grain commission merchant, was born in Twinsburg, Cayuga co., O., Aug. 9, 1850. His father was a merchant. Walter P. Bishop received his education in public schools in his native state. As a youth he began a business career in Milwaukee, Wis., in association with his brother, a fruit and produce merchant. In 1891 he became salesman in the service of E. P. Bacon, one of the leading grain commission merchants of Milwaukee; was subsequently given an interest in the business, and when later it was incorporated as the E. P. Bacon Co., he was made vice-president. Upon the death of the founder of the business, in 1916, succeeded to the presidency, and continued in that relation until his death. Throughout his activity in the Bacon firm he was a dominant factor in the Milwaukee chamber of commerce, having been chairman of the supervisors of inspection and weighing, by appointment of the board of directors. He was vice-president of the chamber nine years and served as its president in 1911 and 1913. He was also a member of the Milwaukee harbor commission; first vice-president City Club, Milwaukee, and for twelve years president and at his death a director of the Arion Musical Club. He held membership also in the Minneapolis chamber of commerce and the Chicago board of trade. He was a liberal benefactor of the Young Men's Christian Association. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Plymouth church. He found his chief recreation in music. He was married Oct. 20, 1875, to Mary, daughter of U. M. Graham, a salesman, of Milwaukee; she survives him, with four children; Sidney H., a salesman; Davenport, Iowa; Warren J., a salesman, Milwaukee, Wis.; Myrtle, who married Paul Hammersmith, Jr., and Adelaide, who married Arthur V. D. Clarkson. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 10, 1917. (Portrait opposite page 54.)

DEAN, Russell Hardy, physician and surgeon, was born on a plantation in Marshall county, Miss., Dec. 21, 1853, son of Russell and Louisa (Alsop) Dean. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Samuel Dean, who came from England in the 17th century and settled in Tennessee and was head of the large Dean family of the South. Two brothers had come with him to the new country, one settling in Massachusetts and the other in Maryland. Russell Dean, father of our subject and a planter, was a member of the Mississippi seccession convention and was a state senator during the war between the states. Russell H. Dean attended the

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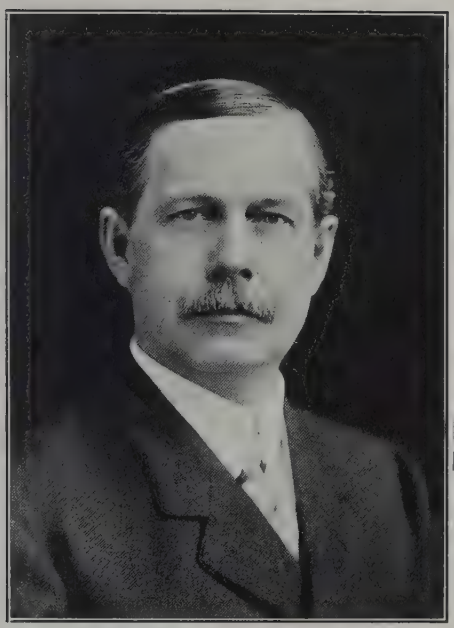
state University of Mississippi, Oxford, and later entered the college of medicine of Tulane University, New Orleans, where he was graduated in 1875 with the degree M.D. In that year he began the practice of his profession in his native county in association with Dr. Alexander at Chulahoma. Shortly after, desiring a wider scope than county practice could afford him, he located at Pocahontas, Ark., where he remained for two years. In 1882 he settled at Leesburg, Lake co., Fla., and there his ability and professional skill caused him to be so successful and popular that he was induced to remove to the Florida metropolis, and, in 1893, he made his permanent residence in Jacksonville. His reputation was such that he was frequently called as consultant to various parts of Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and he served tirelessly through a number of severe epidemics, seeking out the obscure and needy among both races, where compensation for his services was but a consciousness of duty performed. He was a promoter of the Children's Home Society of Florida, was continuously a member of its board of directors, and at his death was vice president and attending physician to the institution, giving freely of time and money to its support. He was a member of the American and Southern Medical associations, Florida State Medical Society, Duval County Medical Society, and the Masonic fraternity, and was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married at Leesburg, Fla., in 1884, to Mary Grey Meyers, of New Hamburgh, N. Y., and had two children: Russell Hardy, Jr., a physician of Jacksonville, and Helen Leslie Dean. He died in Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 28, 1918.

CORNWELL, John Jacob, fifteenth governor of West Virginia, was born near the town of Pennsboro, Ritchie co., W. Va., July 11, 1867, son of Jacob H. and Mary (Taylor) Cornwell. In 1870 the Cornwell family moved to Hampshire county, W. Va., where John J. Cornwell was reared on a farm and attended the public schools and Shepherd College. At the age of sixteen he began to teach school, following that profession for seven years and being principal of the graded schools in Romney during 1889-90. In the autumn of 1890, in association with his brother, W. B. Cornwell, he purchased the "Hampshire Review," published at Romney, W. Va., and served as editor of that paper for more than twenty-five years, retiring as active editor when he became governor of West Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in 1894, having studied law in the offices of his brother while engaged in his newspaper work. The noteworthy development of his section of the state has been largely due to his instrumentality. Through his efforts a railroad was constructed from Romney to Moorefield, opening a rich territory, and for many years he has been active in developing his section as a commercial fruit-growing region. In 1896 he served as a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, and two years later he was elected to the state senate from the old twelfth senatorial district, comprising the counties of Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Grant, Pendleton and Tucker. In 1902 he was reëlected to the state senate from the fifteenth senatorial district, the state having been redistricted and the senatorial districts increased from thirteen to fifteen. While serving his second term in the state senate he was nominated by the Democratic party for governor of West Virginia, and though he ran 25,000 votes ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by the late W. M. O. Dawson, with a majority of 8,000, when Theodore Roosevelt carried the state by a majority of 33,000. In 1912 he was elected a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, and in 1916 became the Democratic nominee for governor of West Virginia, the election of that year showing him to have been the sole Democrat on the state ticket to be elected. Gov. Cornwell called the state legislature into extraordinary session on May 14, 1917, for the purpose of submitting to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment proposing a budget system, with the design of properly guarding expenditures from the state treasury. Various measures were also enacted to assist the Federal government in prosecuting the war against Germany, and Gov. Cornwell has been a leading figure in the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other campaigns for the raising of funds wherewith to prosecute the war. He was married June 30, 1891, to Edna, daughter of Isaac T. Brady, and they have one child, Sallie, wife of Eugene E. Ailes, of Scarboro, N. Y.

HAGERTY, Thomas Harvey, clergyman, was born in Crawford county, Pa., Feb. 18, 1828. When Thomas H. Hagerty was twelve years old he moved with his parents to Illinois where he grew to young manhood upon a farm. He attended the public schools, and after teaching for a time entered Meadville College, Pa., where he was graduated in 1855. He studied medicine, expecting to be a physician, but instead answered the call to enter the Christian ministry. At the beginning of the civil war he accompanied a regiment as chaplain; his company was in Gen. Grant's division, but his health failed, and he returned to pastoral work. In 1870 he went to St. Louis. His last pastorate (1912) was at Webster Groves, Mo.; the new church, Hagerty Memorial Methodist Episcopal, was named after him. For thirty-three years Dr. Hagerty served as city chaplain in St. Louis, for which he received no regular salary. He regularly visited the City Hospital, Female Hospital, Workhouse, City Sanitarium and jail. In all these places he was sincerely beloved. At Christmas time he never forgot the inmates of these institutions, but enlisted charity from St. Louis merchants in the way of cakes, candy and other gifts, which were distributed by himself and his wife. His ministry was the longest of any known pastor, and according to the records of his conference, he was the oldest living minister of his church in the world. He served as chaplain in the national and state encampments of the G. A. R., and was chaplain of Ransom Post practically since its organization. In a birthday sermon in 1908 he said: "Providence can shape the affairs of men, if we only let him, better for our good, than we can for ourselves. So he has in my case, as I see now. People often wanted to sympathize with me for my lot, as a poor itinerant preacher, as being homeless, and without a settled abode. I have never felt in need of any such sympathy. I have never been without a home, bread to eat, of a place for myself, or family, and am now among the strongest of men in body, elastic of step, sound as a sleeper, and hopeful for the future." When he died he had responded to his sixty-fifth conference roll call. He was married at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20, 1878, to Ada, daughter of Goodsell Buckingham of Zanesville, O. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 24, 1917. (Portrait opposite page 55.)

WILLIAMS, Warham Howard, banker and broker, was born at West Hartland, Conn., Oct. 9, 1853, son of Timothy Ensign and Octavia Persis (Gaylord) Williams. His earliest paternal Ameri-



WALTER P. BISHOP

RUSSELL H. DEAN

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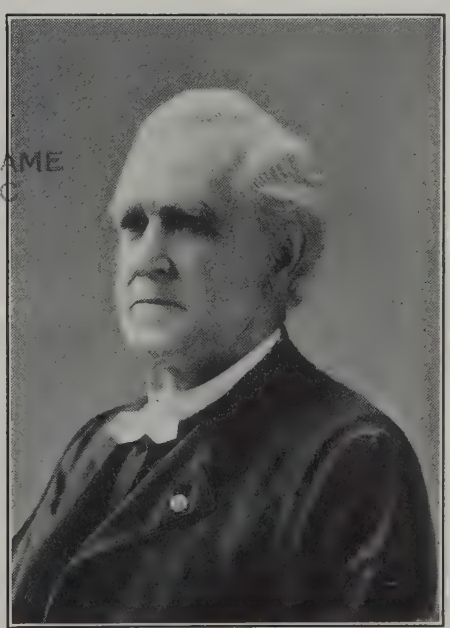
JOHN J. CORNWELL



THOMAS H. HAGERTY

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WARHAM H. WILLIAMS

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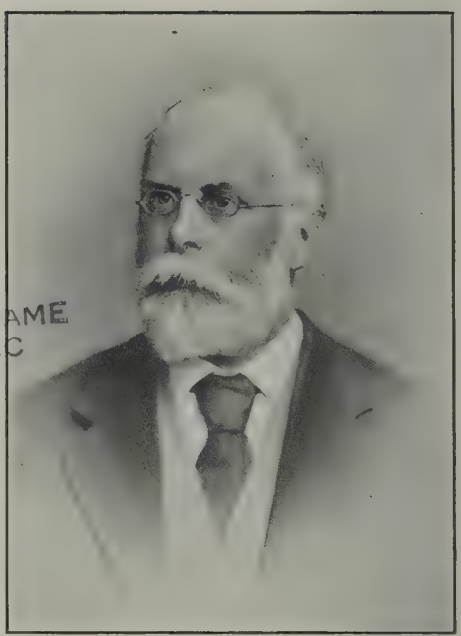

E. MONTAGUE GRIMKE

can ancestor was William Williams (1625-1689), who came from England and settled in the eastern part of Hartford, Conn., in 1646. His wife was Jane Westover, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John; his son Jacob (b. 1699) and his wife Rebecca Hubbard; their son Israel (1744-1812) and his wife Beulah Williams; their son Warham (1781-1831) and his wife Lydia Ensign, who were the grandparents of Warham Howard Williams. William Williams, a cooper by trade, was admitted a freeman at Hartford in 1654. Israel (IV) removed to West Hartford, and Warham (V) was a farmer of West Hartland. Timothy Ensign Williams, father of the subject, was farmer and school teacher; represented West Hartland many terms in the general assembly of the state and was a state senator; was judge of probate for many years. Warham Howard Williams was educated at Winchester Institute under the noted Colonel Ira W. Pettibone, and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. He also took the Chautauqua literary and scientific course. He remained on the parental farm until 1881, when he removed to Winsted, Conn., and accepted a clerkship in the Mechanics' Savings Bank; became its secretary in 1886, and continued in that office until his death; he was also assistant treasurer of the institution. He was senior partner in the firm of Williams, Hallett & Griswold, investment brokers; director in the Hurlbut National Bank, Winsted Hosiery Co., and Winsted Edge Tool Works; secretary Litchfield County Hospital; treasurer Winsted Real Estate Co.; treasurer First School District; treasurer First Ecclesiastical Society, and a deacon in the First Congregational Church. In politics he was a Republican. He represented the town of Hartland in the state legislature. He was a deeply religious man and possessed a singular and winning courtesy. He was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married at West Hartland, Conn., Sept. 14, 1881, to Sara, daughter of Samuel Blakeslee and Harriet Theresa (Newton) Gilman, of West Hartland; she survived him. He died at Winsted, Conn., July 14, 1914.

GREEN, Henry Lewis, merchant, was born at Jordon, Onondaga co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1851, son of George Washington and Sarah Ann (Mason) Green. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Greene (descended from Robert, 3d son of Sir Henry Green, lord chief justice of England), who came from England in 1635 and settled in Massachusetts. His wife was Joan Beggarly, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Edward and his wife Mary Tibbetts; their son William and his wife Rachel Smith; their son William and his wife Martha Jackson; their son Augustus and his wife Mary Rudyard, to their son Lewis Green and his wife Sally Nash, who were the grandparents of Henry Lewis Green. Augustus Green (V) was a soldier in the New York line in the war of the revolution. George Washington Green, father of our subject and a native of Utica, N. Y., became a pioneer merchant and banker at Stevens Point, Wis. Henry Lewis Green received his preliminary education in the public schools of Stevens Point and at Markham's Academy, Milwaukee, and was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1872. The following year he began his business career in the wholesale hardware house of John Nazro & Co., Milwaukee, and within four years became thoroughly grounded in every department of the business. In 1877 he was employed as salesman, travelling all over the United States for hardware and metal houses, and continuing five years in that capacity. He established himself in business in Chicago in 1882 as H. L. Green & Co., selling metal specialties to manufacturers, such as tin and terne plates, black and galvanized sheets and wire products. From the outset he met with success, and the business is still continued by him on the original Lake street site. He was for several years chairman of the iron and steel committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and he organized the reception committee of that organization, serving as chairman, and subsequently becoming a director of the association. He is past president Old White School Association of Stevens Point; vice-president University of Wisconsin Alumni Association; life member and former director and vice-president Chicago Athletic Association; life member Union League Club, Chicago, and member also of the Sons of the American Revolution, New England Society, Wisconsin Society of Chicago, and of the Fellowship, Kenwood, South Shore Country, and Equestrian clubs, Chicago. He finds his chief recreation in riding, also in genealogical research. Mr. Green was married in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 12, 1879, to Harriet Esther, daughter of John Francis Birchard, a pioneer of Milwaukee; they have three children: John Birchard, graduate Cornell University, now President Chicago Steel & Wire Co.; Marion Mason, who became the wife of John Solon Lord, and Harriet Birchard, who married Horatio Nelson Wallace.

GRIMKE, E[dward] Montague, educator and philanthropist, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 22, 1832, son of Henry and Selina Sarah (Simmons) Grimké, and a descendant of John Paul Grimké, who came to this country from England and settled in Charleston, S. C., in 1733; from him and his wife Marie Faucherand the line of descent is traced through their son John Faucherand and his wife Mary Rhett Smith, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His grandfather was a colonel in the revolutionary war and chief justice of South Carolina. E. Montague Grimké was graduated at the South Carolina Military College ("The Citadel") in 1852. Until the outbreak of the civil war he was engineer in charge of construction of the Northeastern railroad, now the Atlantic Coast Line. During that war he was captain of the Moultrie guards, and served with distinction in Fort Sumter and the islands around Charleston during the siege of the city. After the war he became superintendent of public schools in Charleston and for forty years, until his death, was secretary and treasurer of the Charleston Orphan House. His manifold energy and almost ceaseless activity as an educator were instrumental in building up the present splendid public school system of Charleston. He was also president of the Associated Charities Society; an officer in many other local institutions, and was connected with various commercial, industrial, and financial institutions of his native city and the state. In all concerns relative to the welfare of Charleston, he constantly manifested a deep and sincere interest and wherever substantial aid would further public progress it was freely given. No good work done in the name of charity or religion appealed to him in vain, and in his work of this character he brought to bear the same discrimination and thoroughness that were manifest in his business life. Vigorous and compelling, with a keen, practical mind, the success of every undertaking to which he gave his vitalizing energy was assured. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, warden and lay-reader of Grace Church, a

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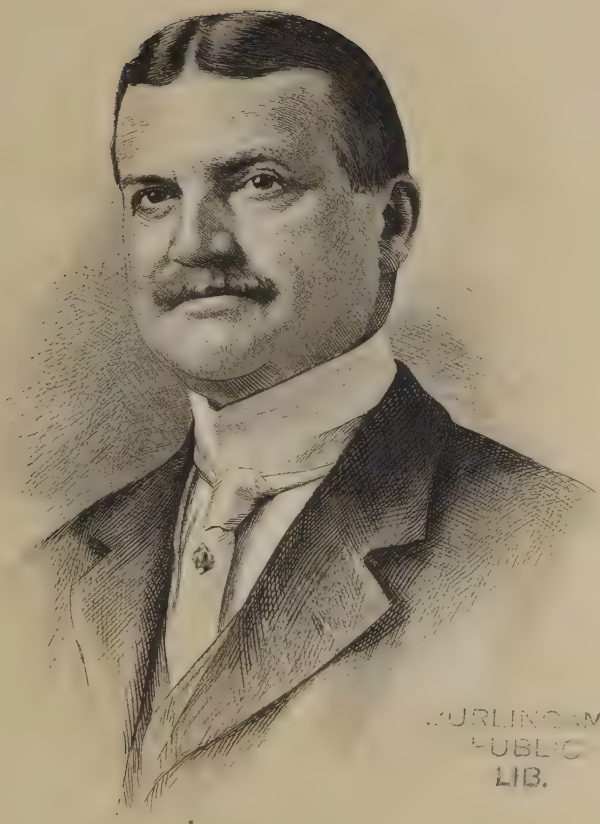
founder of the Young Men's Christian Association and superintendent of Grace Sunday-school for twenty-five years. He was awarded the Cross of Honor by the Daughters of the Confederacy for his services to the Confederacy. He was married at Mobile, Ala., Dec. 20, 1860, to Julia Rodney, daughter of Col. John Whipple Bridges, of Mobile, Ala. and Providence, R. I.; she survives him with five children: Edward St. Julien, journalist, lawyer, author, and president of the Carolina Land & Timber Co.; Eleanor Selina, wife of Claudian B. Northrop, of Washington, D. C.; Eliza Rutledge, wife of W[illiam] Moultrie Ball; Florence Carroll, wife of R[obert] Kennedy Boykin; and Julia Evelyn, wife of Joseph Rutledge Young, all of Charleston. He died in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 26, 1896.

DYER, Philip Sidney, manufacturer, was born at Calais, Me., Jan. 14, 1857, son of George W. and Mary E. (Kelley)Dyer. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Dyer, who came from Wales in 1623 and settled at Weymouth, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Jones; his son Jones and his wife Lydia Knight; to their son Jones Dyer, who was the grandfather of Philip Sidney Dyer. Jones Dyer, 3d, a native of Bristol, R. I., established the family homestead at Calais, Me.; he was also one of the original grantees of Machias, Me., of whom there were fifteen. He went there in a vessel in 1775, having survived a shipwreck, and reached shore in a canoe. He became owner of a large estate on "Carleton Stream," near Machias. Col. George W. Dyer, father of the subject and a lawyer of Calais, became a noted patent attorney of Washington; he served with distinction in the Federal army during the civil war; was appointed paymaster, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for "meritorious and efficient service in the army pay department." He was honorably discharged from the service in 1869. Philip Sidney Dyer received his education in the public schools of Calais and Washington. His initial occupation was in the lumber business in eastern Maine. In 1879 he associated himself with Thomas A. Edison (q.v.) at Menlo Park, N. J., later becoming European representative for the Edison Manufacturing Co., Edison Electric Co., and all other Edison interests. Upon his return to America in 1892 he organized the American Horseshoe Co., Phillipsburg, N. J., and until his death was its president and treasurer. This company is the acknowledged leader in its line in the country. He was also vice-president of the Sweet Steel Co., and West Branch Steel Co., Williamsport, Pa., and a director in the Canadian Shovel & Tool Co., and Chipman-Holton Knitting Co., both of Hamilton, Ont.; Trust Co. of New Jersey; Colonial Life Insurance Co., and the Duryea Manufacturing Co. He was a trustee and life member New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce; life member National Security League, American Defense Society, United States Boy Scouts, and United Military Order of America, and member Iron & Steel Institute of America; Engineers', Bankers', and New York Athletic clubs, New York city; Pomfret Club, Easton, Pa.; Union League Club of New Jersey, several golf and country clubs, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He was married in New York, Jan. 23, 1890, to Maud, daughter of Charles W. Miller, and left one daughter, Marjorie, who was the wife of Horace O'Sullivan, U. S. N. He died in New York city, Mar. 10, 1919.

WAITE, Edward Foote, jurist, was born at Norwich, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1860, son of John and Betsey Newton (Foote) Waite. His line of descent from Thomas Wayte (or Wait or Waite), a native, presumably, of Wales, who emigrated from England in 1638 and settled at Portsmouth, R. I., is traced through the latter's son, Benjamin, and his wife, Martha Leonard; their son, John, and his wife, Mary Wells; their son, John, and his wife, Mary Frary; their son, John, and his wife, Mary Smith, to their son, Solomon Waite, and his wife, Lucy Wells, who were the grandparents of Edward Foote Waite. His father, a native of Preston, N. Y., was a lawyer. The son received his preliminary education at Norwich Academy and was graduated A.B. at Colgate Univesity in 1880, and LL.B. at Columbian (now George Washington) University in 1883, receiving the degree LL.M. from the latter in 1884. He was in the government service in Washington, D. C., Dakota territory, Michigan and Minnesota during 1880-97. As a special examiner of the U. S. pension bureau, in 1893, he exposed one of the most extensive and notorious nests of pension frauds ever discovered, in Howard county, Ia. and vicinity, the chief offenders being successfully prosecuted. He first went to Minnesota in 1888 and began the practice of law in Minneapolis, in 1897, with Judge Austin H. Young, under the firm name of Young & Waite. He was assistant city attorney of Minneapolis, during 1901-02, and superintendent of police in 1902. Two years later he was appointed judge of the municipal court of Minneapolis; was regularly elected to that office in 1906, serving until 1911, when he was appointed judge of the district court in the 4th judicial district of Minnesota. He was elected to the latter position in 1912 for a term of six years. During 1916-17 he was chairman of the Minnesota child welfare commission, to revise the laws of the state relating to children. He served as a member of two commissions appointed to frame a charter for Minneapolis, and in 1908 was a member of the Minneapolis vice commission. In the district court he has been assigned to juvenile court work, which requires half of his judicial time. Judge Waite is widely known among juvenile court workers for his child welfare work, for his methods in the corrections of delinquents, in the protection of the defective, and in securing a fair chance in life for the dependent and neglected. He was president of the Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Correction, Minnesota Academy of Social Science and Minnesota Society for the Friendless (prisoners' aid). He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Masonic fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities, and of the University, Social Service, Six O'Clock, Athletic Clubs, Minneapolis, being a director in the latter. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married May 5, 1892, to Alice Maud, daughter of Asahel K. Eaton, chemist and inventor, of Brooklyn, New York.

BUCK, Frank Henry, capitalist, was born in Courtland county, N. Y., June 8, 1859, son of Leonard William and Anna (Bellows) Buck. His father went first to Clinton, Ia., and later removed to California, where he became a fruit grower. Frank Henry Buck received his education in the public schools, including Clinton (Ia.) high school. At sixteen he removed to Vacaville, Cal., and there engaged in fruit growing, meeting with unique success. He organized and subsequently became president of the Frank H. Buck Fruit & Shipping Co.



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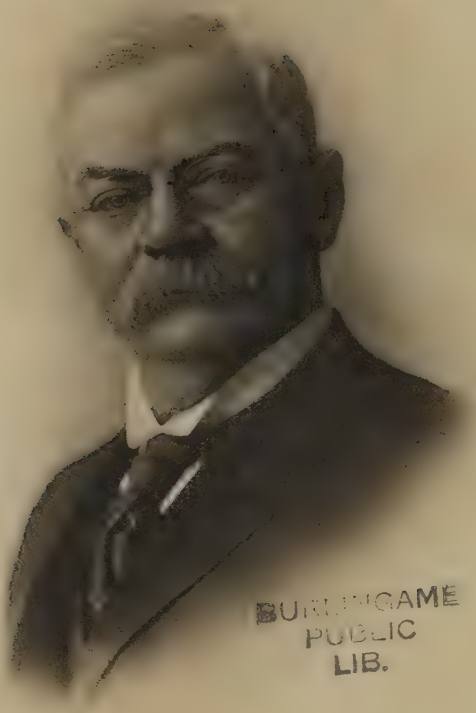
PHILIP SIDNEY DYER



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FRANK HENRY BUCK

Prominent for many years as an orchardist and farmer he became interested in 1898 in the oil industry. He was an organizer of the Associated Oil Co., being an original director in that corporation, and he was its vice-president at the time of his death. He was also president of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., of Eugene, Ore.; vice-president West Coast Oil Co., Belridge Oil Co., Rodeo Land & Water Co., and the Lost Hills Investment Co.; 2d vice-president Amalgamated Oil Co., and a director in the Associated Pipe Line Co., Sterling Oil & Development Co., Bakersfield Iron Works Co., Transportation Co. of Bakersfield, and the California Fruit Distributors Co. He was also vice-president of the California state board of horticulture, and president of the board of town trustees of Vacaville, of which he was a member for twelve years. He retained his home at Vacaville, but also maintained apartments at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco. He was a 32d degree Mason, and a member also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Bohemian, Pacific Union, and San Francisco Golf and Country clubs, San Francisco; Claremont Country Club, Oakland, Cal.; Los Angeles (Cal.) Country Club; Sutter Club, Sacramento, Cal., and the Commercial Club, Vacaville. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. He seemed to have distinct prescience of the future importance of California both as a fruit and oil center, and his discernment in anticipating needs and demands in the furtherance of constructive enterprise connected with these industries was particularly noteworthy. He was thorough and painstaking in all things, and guided with strong resourcefulness the various enterprises with which he identified himself. He was married at Vacaville, Cal., Apr. 29, 1886, to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew M. Stevenson, a railroad builder of Vacaville; she survives him, with two children: Frank Henry, Jr., and Leonard William Buck. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 9, 1916.

HAWLEY, Newton Fremont, lawyer, banker and capitalist, was born at Springdale, Woodbury co., Ia., Nov. 28, 1859, son of Newton J. and Delia (Canfield) Hawley. His father, a native of Ohio, was a farmer. The son received his preliminary education in Iowa public schools, including Tipton high school. He was graduated at Iowa College, Grinnell, in 1879, with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1882. He studied law in Minneapolis under the preceptorship of Judge Woods, and in 1884 was admitted to the Minneapolis bar. He began the practice of his profession in Minneapolis in that year, and was successively of the firms of Hahn & Hawley, with William J. Hahn; Hahn, Belden & Hawley, with Henry C. Belden and Belden, Hawley & Jamison, with Robert Jamison. In 1906 he was elected secretary,treasurer and trustee of The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Minneapolis, the post of treasurer making him the chief executive of the institution, and this relation he maintained until his death. At this time the bank had deposits aggregating approximately $25,000,000, with resources of like amount, and the institution, founded during the civil war, came to be regarded as the strongest of its kind in the entire northwest. Its functions are those of a mutual savings bank. It has no stock or stockholders. All profits and property are held solely for the benefit of its depositors. It has during the period of its existence paid out in dividends to depositors more than $15,000,000. The public school savings system operated by the bank as a special department engaged a peculiar share of his interest, for he saw in it a far-reaching benefit in educating young folk in thrift habits. He had served as president of the savings bank section of the American Bankers' Association. For years he was a trustee of Grinnell College, and in Minneapolis he had shown specially vital and loyal interest in municipal affairs, with strong influence in the furthering of civic and material progress and the bettering of local government. He was a member of the city charter commissions of 1898, 1906 and 1908; of the Minneapolis pure water commission of 1909; of the educational advisory commission, and during 1899-1905 was a member of the board of education. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of Plymouth Congregational Church. He was past vice-president and head of the civic division, Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association; was identified with the affairs of Pillsbury Settlement House, and held membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Municipal League, American Bar Association, Minnesota State Bar Association, Hennepin County Bar Association, and the Minneapolis, Minneapolis Athletic, Minikahda, and Six o'Clock clubs, Minneapolis. His residence was at Minneapolis, and his summer home was "Road End," Maple Woods, Lake Minnetonka, Minn. He was public spirited, and all projects to advance the welfare of Minneapolis received his hearty cöoperation. His charitable activities were numerous and unostentatious. He was married in Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 6, 1884, to Ellen M,. daughter of Francis Field, quarries and large contracting, of New York city; she survives him, with two children: Robert and Douglass Hawley. He died in Minneapolis, July 16, 1918. (Portrait opposite page 58.)

THOMAS, James Adrian, Jr., soldier and realty operator, was born at Dublin, Ga., Mar. 10, 1870, son of James A. and Josephine (Corbett) Thomas; grandson of Francis and Catherine (Lightfoot) Thomas, and great-grandson of Peter Thomas, one of the early settlers of Laurens county, resident of Dublin, and one of the first judges of the Laurens county court. James A. Thomas, father of our subject and a lawyer of Dublin, entered the Confederate army at sixteen, serving throughout the war between the states; he is now general of the Georgia division, United Confederate Veterans. The family removed to Cochran, Ga., in 1873 and to Macon, Ga., in 1889. James Adrian Thomas, Jr., received his education at a private school at Cochran, at Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, and Gordon Institute, Barnesville. He studied law under his father, was admitted to the bar of Georgia, but never practised his profession. He entered the real estate field at Macon on his return from the Spanish-American war, as a member of the firm of the A. T. Holt Co., and continued in this relation until the outbreak of the war with Germany. He early displayed interest in all military affairs, and served in every rank from private (1892) to colonel (1912) in the Georgia national guard, devoting thirty-three of his forty-eight years to the study of military tactics. His patriotism, especially his love for his native Southland, was intense, and he did not miss a Confederate memorial exercise in three decades. His military career began with the celebrated "Southern Cadets," a model organization of Macon. He was sergeant in the prize drill team of the cadets that toured the country and captured all the first prizes in every

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drill they entered. Later he became an officer in the Macon Light Infantry. During the Spanish-American war he served as lieutenant in the 1st Georgia infantry. He was promoted colonel of the 2d Georgia regiment in 1912, and he led that regiment to the Rio Grande border in 1916 when trouble threatened with Mexico. When war was declared upon Germany his regiment entered the Federal service and became the 121st infantry, a unit in the 61st brigade, 31st division. He was in training at Camp Wheeler until his division entrained for France, in September, 1918, and he died on the transport as his beloved troops were landing at Brest. He trained the brigade from the 2d Georgia that was selected to form the 151st machine gun battalion, which battalion distinguished itself in France. Gen. Lyon, commanding the division, said: "Col. Thomas is one of the most efficient national guard officers I have ever met." His regiment was known throughout the South as the "Gray Bonnet Regiment," derived from the song of that title, and which the regimental band always used for the official air. His funeral cortege was one of the most imposing Macon ever knew, for his personal popularity in and out of the army was great. He was married at Macon, Ga., Dec. 20, 1893, to Fannie Camilla, daughter of Abner Thurmond Holt, a realty operator of Macon; she survives him, with two children: Alberta Flewellen, and James Adrian Thomas, 3d. He died at Brest, France, Oct. 16, 1918.

BUCKNER, Anderson Duncan, banker, was born at Paris, Mo., Oct. 6, 1862, son of William Fitzhugh Thornton and Eliza (Woods) Buckner. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Buckner, who came presumably from Berkshire county, England, in the early part of the 17th century and settled in Gloucester county, Va. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Richard and his wife Elizabeth Cooke; their son William and his wife Judith Hawes; their son Francis and hs wife Lucy Madison, to their son Charles Buckner and his wife Susan Elizabeth Thornton, who were the grandparents of Anderson Duncan Buckner. Richard Buckner (II) was of Essex county, Va., and successive generations of the family were of Caroline county, Va. He graduated at Paris High School at seventeen. After a brief experience as clerk in a local grocery store he entered the Paris National Bank in a subordinate position, and remained with that institution until his death. He was promoted to cashier and finally succeeded to the presidency, although he had served as its practical head for years prior to his election to that position. He succeeded his father in both positions, and to his business ability was due much of the prestige and success enjoyed by the institution. He was a member of the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association, an honor conferred upon few country bankers, and he declined reëlection to that post, as he had repeatedly declined calls to head large city banking houses, preferring to remain at Paris. Mr. Buckner was a poet by nature, a lover of the beautiful, and a man of unusual vision and breadth of sympathy. He died at Paris, Mo., June 19, 1918.

HIRSH, David, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in Louisville, Ky., May 23, 1859, son of Herman and Barbara (Hess) Hirsh, who came from Germany and settled in Louisville. His father was a merchant. David Hirsh received his education in the public schools of his native city. While yet a youth he began his business career as clerk in the manufacturing house of Price & Lucas, Louisville. He founded the firm of Charles Roth & Co., cider and vinegar, and the firm of Fay, Hirsh & Co., and this was succeeded by Hirsh Bros. & Co., manufacturers of vinegar and condiments. This firm met with a unique success and its trade extends throughout many states. His business career grew with Louisville. He divided his time equally between vigorous labor in behalf of his personal interests and work to further the business interests of the city at large. He was active in presenting the claims of Louisville to secure factories, and devoted time and money to personally advertise the advantages of the city. He was a director in the Louisville board of trade, honorary member Commercial Club, and active in the Louisville Convention & Publicity League. He was a dominant factor in the Standard Club; a charter member in the Travelers' Protective Association of Louisville, and a member of the advisory board of the Business Women's Club. He was a director in the Newsboys' Home, to which he gave liberally, and was prominent in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He held membership in Adath Israel congregation, and his political affiliation was with the Democratic party. His name was frequently mentioned as a possible candidate for mayor of Louisville, and he represented the local board of trade at the 1917 convention of the Ohio Valley Waterways Association. He was a colonel on the staff of Gov. A. O. Stanley. He was married, Apr. 23, 1890, to Rose, daughter of Louis Ichenhauser, an importer and merchant of Evansville, Ind. She survived him with two children: David L., and Jessie B., who married Edwin J. Schautarber. He died at Louisville, Apr. 9, 1917.

BROOKS, Edward Fuller, civil engineer and railroad officer, was born in Cumberland county, N. J., Sept. 30, 1848, son of Alpheus and Sarah (Watson) Brooks. His father was a farmer. Edward F. Brooks was graduated at the scientific department of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, in 1872, receiving the degrees B.S. and C.E. From that time until his retirement from active professional cares he was in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and its affiliated lines. He began his railway career at Jersey City as assistant in the offices of the assistant engineer of the New York division. He was appointed supervisor of that division, with headquarters at New Brunswick, serving in that capacity during 1878-80. For the next three years he was assistant engineer of the middle division of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Co., Pennsylvania system. He spent the ensuing decade as engineer of maintenance of way, United Railroads of New Jersey, likewise Pennsylvania system, and he was also acting superintendent of the New York division during 1891-92. His next position was as superintendent of the Maryland division, Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, during 1893-95. In the latter year he was made superintendent of the New York division, United Railroads of New Jersey, continuing in that capacity until 1899, when he was appointed general superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, the name of which company was later changed to the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Co. He retired in 1914 to his home, "Buttonwood," Lansdowne, Pa. He was then placed on the roll of honor, or pension list, of the company. He had always been a worker and found it irksome not to be still actively engaged. He accordingly devoted his remaining days to civic activities. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and

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JAMES A. THOMAS, JR.

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ANDERSON D. BUCKNER

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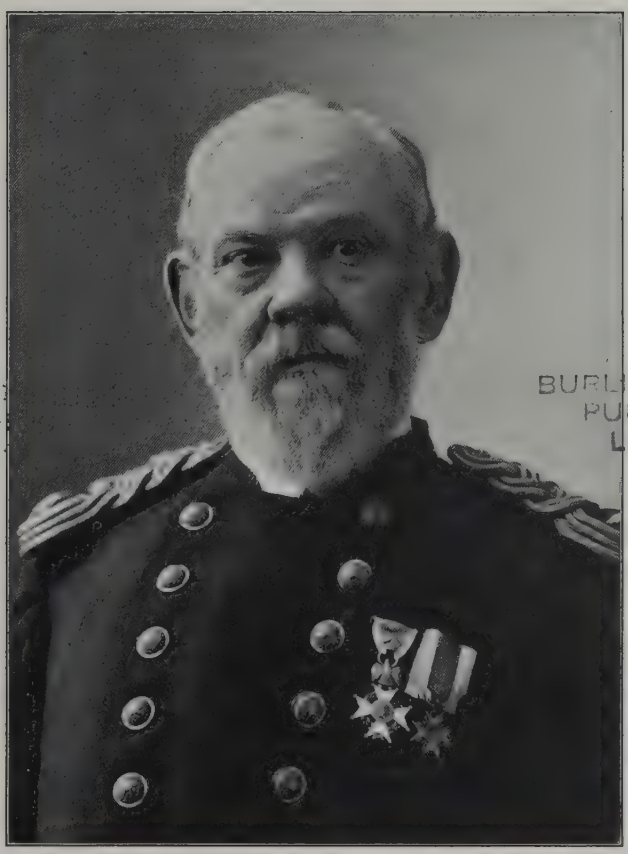

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HENRY C. JOHNSON

he was a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. He became prominent in the railway engineering history of the East. He belonged to the era of practical training which brought forward so many gifted men in the period following the civil war. He was a sound and straight thinker, a man of great power of application, an analytical reasoner, a diligent and painstaking worker. He had the grace, the refinement and broad culture of the scholar. His pleasing personality intensified the impression of good fellowship by which he put everyone at ease, and he inspired such confidence in his integrity that he was constantly sought as an adviser. He was married at New Brunswick, N. J., Feb., 1874, to Anna M., daughter of John Garretson, a farmer, of New Brunswick, N. J.; she died in 1916. Two children survive: Anna B., who married Howard E. Bushnell, and Cora S. Brooks, of Lansdowne, Pa. Edward Fuller Brooks died at Lansdowne, Pa., Jan. 14, 1916.

JOHNSON, Henry Charles, banker, was born at Seymour, Ind., June 20, 1868, son of Daniel W. and Rebecca (McMinn) Johnson. He received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Seymour and was graduated at Hanover (Ind.) College in 1889 with the degree A.B. Meanwhile, he had been a worker during almost all of his active career. As a mere youth he was carrier for the Seymour "Daily Democrat," and as a consequence of good work and business sagacity saved money in that position. Following his graduation he became time clerk for a brief period in the yards of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Seymour. He next took a position with the Jackson County Bank as teller, and from this position he became, through successive promotions, the head of the Seymour National Bank, successor of the first named institution. He was made its president in 1903, having previously served nine years as cashier. During 1907-08 he was president of the Indiana Bankers' Association, and his interest and zeal for the upbuilding of this organization was manifest to the time of his death. In 1912 he was elected a member from Indiana of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, serving three years in that capacity. From 1915 he was a member of the board of trustees of the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Not only was the influence of Henry C. Johnson felt in the financial world about him, but his hearty co-operation could be depended upon in the furtherance of any movement for the public good. His delightful personality and equitable disposition made his influence perhaps the most potent of any individual force in the community and caused him to be a factor in almost every local undertaking of any magnitude. He seemed to have so much in common with all mankind that his friends were legion. He was a really big man in the broadest sense. He was married at Seymour, Ind., Mar. 15, 1893, to Mattie F., daughter of William W. Tabb, of Seymour; she survived him. He died at Seymour, Ind., Nov. 21, 1916.

CHANDLER, John Gorham, soldier, was born near Lexington, Mass., Dec. 31, 1830, son of Daniel and Susanna (Downing) Chandler. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Roger Chandler, who came from England prior to 1640, and was of a company who obtained a land grant at Concord, N. H., in 1656. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel; his son Samuel; his son John and his wife Beulah Merriam, and their son John and his wife Peggy Mack, who were the grandparents of John Gorham Chandler. He received his preliminary education in the public and high schools, and at seventeen received an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1851 with rank of lieutenant. During 1853–54 he served in the Indian wars in the Pacific northwest, notably at Rogue river, Ore. In 1860 he was a captain, stationed at Drum Barracks, now Wilmington, Cal., and was ordered by the war department to escort Surveyor General Clark on a reconnoitering expedition to Arizona for the purpose of establishing a permanent seat of government for the new territory. The command of fifty officers and men made many camps and finally located at what is now known as Simmons Spring, in Miller valley. He suggested the name of the capital, and, in 1863, Prescott was officially christened. He was ordered East for the civil war and attached to the artillery corps, but was subsequently transferred to the quartermaster's department on the general's staff. There he served all through the war, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Tenn.; Perryville, Ky.; Carnifax Ferry, W. Va.; Mansfield, Mo., and Red River, Ark., making such a record of faithfulness and capacity that when the war was over he had attained the rank of colonel. Thereafter he served in the army at most of the posts in the country, reached the rank of brigadier general, and retired in 1895, when he took up his residence in Los Angeles. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and Sons of the American Revolution. Throughout his residence in Los Angeles he served as a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. His life was as quiet as his character was modest. Refined in speech, pure in thought, gentle in spirit, he was a rare type of Christian gentleman and an officer who was an honor to the service. He was married at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1892, to Louise, widow of Capt. T. D. Maurice, U. S. A., and daughter of Dalrymple F. Carnegie. Mrs. Chandler died in 1901, leaving one son, Logan Bertram Chandler. Mr. Chandler died in Los Angeles, Calif., June 20, 1915.

WHEELER, Dewitt Clinton, banker, was born in Farmer Village (now Interlaken), N. Y., Dec. 13, 1838, son of Nathan Beach and Anne (Rappleye) Wheeler. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Wheeler, who came to this country from Cranefield, Bedfordshire, Eng., and settled at Concord, Mass., in 1635; from him and his wife, Anne Halsey, the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Judith Furney; their son John and his wife, Lydia Porter; their son Jabez and his wife, Charity Beach; their son Nathan and his wife, Abigail Oakley, and their son Levi and his wife, Charity Bradley, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His maternal grandfather, Peter Rappleye, owned the section of land on which Interlaken now stands, and Mr. Wheeler's boyhood home was the farm on the edge of the village. Judge Nathan Beach Wheeler, our subject's father, came from Fairfield county, Conn., in 1816, and taught in the first schoolhouse erected in Farmer Village. He was a public-spirited man, and occupied many important public offices. Dewitt C. Wheeler began his active career in the mercantile business. In 1872, with his brother, Oscar G. Wheeler, he established the banking house of O. G. & D. C. Wheeler, which is still conducting

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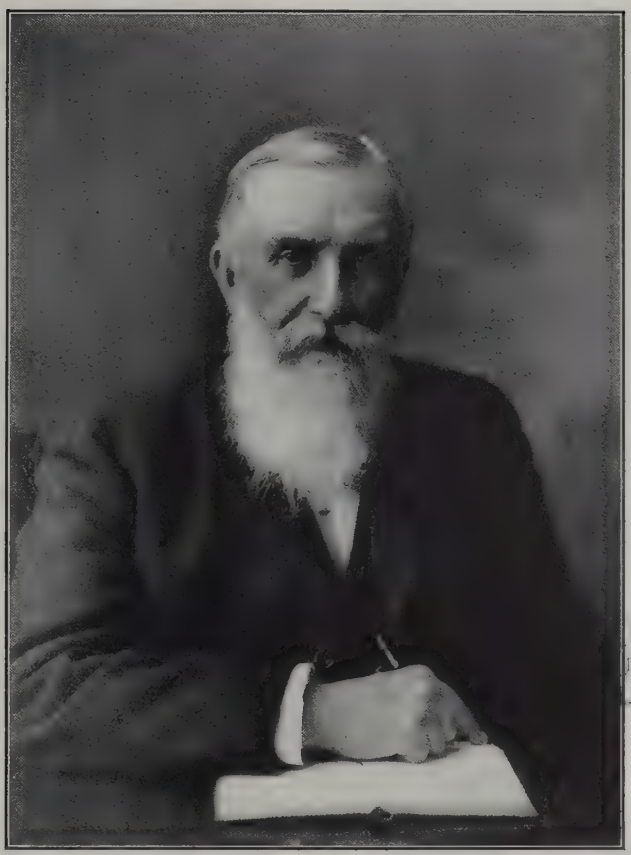
the banking business of the community in which it was started. Like his father and grandfather, Mr. Wheeler's life was very closely identified with the growth and development of the community in which so many generations of his family have lived, and through his many business activities he was well known in central New York. In politics he was a life-long Democrat, and for several terms served the township in which he lived as supervisor. He also served for a long period as a member of the Interlaken board of education. His entire life reached the highest standard of integrity, honesty of purpose and of fidelity to duty. He was a wise counselor and of sound judgment. Always ready to contribute of his substance to every worthy cause, his benefactions were bestowed so quietly that few were aware of them. He was a life-long member of the Reformed church, and always one of its most devoted workers and liberal supporters; he had served as superintendent of its Sunday-school, as treasurer, and on the consistory as deacon and elder, his term being one of the longest in the history of the church. He was twice married: (1) June 6, 1872, to Mahala D., daughter of Rev. William Brush of Fordham, N. Y., and had one son, William D. Wheeler. Mrs. Wheeler died in 1895, and he was married (2) Sept. 12, 1899, to Amelia, daughter of Philander Dickerson, of Chester, Morris county, N. J., who survives him. Mr. Wheeler died at Interlaken, N. Y., July 17, 1916.

GAGE, Stephen Thornton, pioneer, was born in Ashtabula, O., Mar. 7, 1831, eldest son of Joshua Lancaster and Anna (Taft) Gage. His first American ancestor was John Gage, who came over to the colonies with John Winthrop, Jr., landing in Salem, Mass., June 12, 1630; in 1633 they, with ten others, were the first proprietors of Ipswich. John Gage married (1) Anna ———, (2) Sarah Keyes, and (3) Mary Keyes. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Daniel, who married Sarah Kimball; their son, Daniel, who married Martha Burbank; their son, Daniel, who married Ruth ———; their son, Abner, who married (1) Susan Ober, and (2) Nancy Rogers, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Stephen T. Gage lived on his father's farm until the age of twenty-one. Attracted to California by the gold excitement, he and four companions started for the West in 1852, crossing the plains with four yoke of oxen in the remarkably short period of 100 days. Reaching Hangtown (now Placerville), Cal., he spent a year in placer mining, and in official work for the city and county. In 1855 he was elected to the California legislature, being the youngest member of that body. The rich return from the celebrated Comstock lode was attracting to Eldorado county an ever-increasing number of prospectors. In 1860 young Gage purchased 100 pack mules and established a freighting business over the Sierras, carrying supplies to the miners from Virginia City, Nev. From the savings of two years in this business he built the Masonic block in Virginia City and invested heavily in the Hale and Norcross mine, a venture that proved unsuccessful. Continuing his interest in local politics, he became one of the strongest figures in Nevada during the civil war period. The pro-slavery element was strongly intrenched in Nevada, and Mr. Gage, more than any other one man, was influential in keeping Nevada loyal. As secretary of the State Central committee he had entire charge of the state and national election of 1864. While serving as United States collector of internal revenue his services were sought by the promoters of the transcontinental railway, and he resigned the office of collector to become assistant to Leland Stanford, the president of the new road. He had charge of the purchasing branch of the business, and of protecting the company from legislative attacks in Nevada. His extensive and favorable acquaintance among business men and politicians along the line from Ogden to San Francisco made him a valuable factor in the early development of the Central and Southern Pacific railroads, to which he devoted nearly forty years of his life. He never was a candidate for political office, but was a Warwick in securing offices for others. At one time he had under charter 100 ships loaded with coal for the railroads, and during 1890-1905 he was general manager of the Ione (Cal.) Iron and Cattle Ranch, of 35,000 acres. Mr. Gage was married Mar. 17, 1875, to Bessie, daughter of Capt. Artemas Tirrell Fletcher, of San Francisco. She died in 1895, leaving five children: Mabel Thornton, who married Dr. Joseph Loran Pease; Ethel Fletcher, who married George Ernest Gross; Bessie Stanford, who married William Henry Richardson, Jr.; George G., and Stephen Norris Gage. He died at Oakland, Calif., Sept. 30, 1916.

GILLIAM, David Tod, physician and surgeon, was born at Hebron, O., Apr. 3, 1844, son of William and Mary Elizabeth (Bryan) Gilliam, both of eastern Virginia. On his mother's side he is a descendant of the Lee family. He was educated in the public schools; enlisted in the Federal army in the spring of 1861, being then but seventeen years of age. He remained constantly in the field until the fall of 1862, when, as commander of the rear guard of a retreating army, he was shot through the chest and taken prisoner. He managed to escape, and after a perilous journey through the wilds of western Virginia, arrived at his home at Middleport, O. With shattered health he pursued his studies, clerked in a store, attended Bartlett's Commercial College at Cincinnati, and finally took up the study of medicine, reading at night after his day's work was completed. He enlisted again, but was immediately discharged for physical disability. In 1871 he was graduated at the Medical College of Ohio and commenced practice at Nelsonville, O. He was an active contributor to medical literature. In 1877 he was called to the chair of general pathology in the Columbus Medical College, to which city he removed. Here he soon acquired a lucrative practice. In 1880 he accepted the chair of physiology in Starling Medical College, and in 1885 that of obstetrics and diseases of women in the same institution, continuing thus until 1905, when he became emeritus professor. He is also gynecologist to the St. Francis and St. Anthony hospitals. For many years Dr. Gilliam has given special attention to gynecological work and abdominal surgery. In this latter department he has achieved a gratifying success, his rates of recoveries in the last series being ninety-five out of one hundred. He originated operations for suspension of the uterus, for cystocele, and for incontinence of urine in the female. He has also devised many surgical instruments and the Gilliam operating table. He is the author of "The Pocket-Book of Medicine" (1882); "The Essentials of Pathology" (1883); "Practical Gynecology" (1903); "The Rose Croix" (1906), and "Richard Devereaux" (1915), and has published numerous papers on medical subjects, chiefly confined to his specialty. He is an honorary fellow



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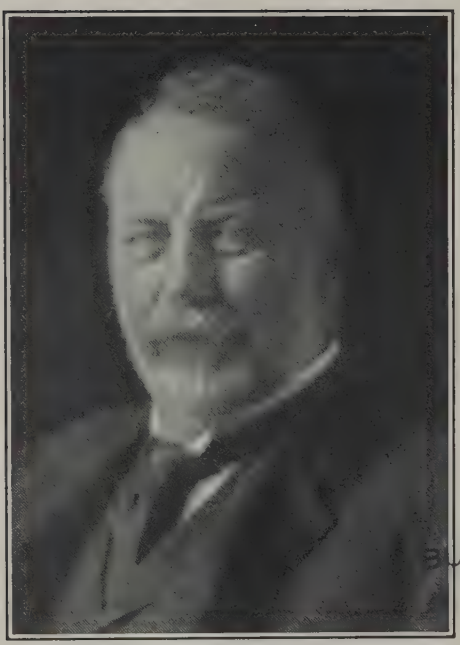
Stephen T. Gage



A. H. HINKLE

DAVID T. GILLIAM

DANIEL A. GUILTNAN

CARLILE MASON

of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (vice-president 1905-6); member of the American Medical Association, Ohio State Medical Association, and Columbus Academy of Medicine; former president of the Franklin County Medical Society; honorary member of Northwestern Ohio Medical Association, and member of the Pan-American Medical Congress and the World's Medical Congress. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Congregationalist. He was married, Oct. 7, 1866, to Lucinda E., daughter of Judge T. L. Mintun, of Nelsonville, O., and has three children: Earl M., Robert Lee and Myrtle Gilliam.

GUILTINAN, Daniel Aloysius, jurist, was born at Bennington, Vt., Oct. 21, 1873, son of Francis and Ann (Fleming) Guiltinan. Francis Guiltinan, father of the subject and a native of Ireland, was a merchant. Daniel A. Guiltinan received his education at St. Francis de Sales Academy and at Bennington high school. He studied law at Bennington under the preceptorship of Batchelder & Bates; was admitted to the bar of Vermont in 1896, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Bennington. For six years he was referee in bankruptcy in the Bennington district; served as a member of the commission to revise the Vermont statutes; was clerk of the revision committee of the state legislature during 1914-15, and from 1917 was judge of the municipal court, by appointment of Gov. Graham. He was a 4th degree member of the Knights of Columbus; held membership also in the Alhambra, Albany; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in various bar associations. He was a communicant of St. Francis de Sales Church, and politically was a Republican. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was especially interested in educational matters, and always insisted that the future of Bennington depended upon keeping its schools at the highest standard. His public spirit made him greatly sought in all civic efforts, and he gave liberally to all charitable and philanthropic undertakings. He had a fine appreciation of the best things in life, and a sense of the amenities that make life worth while. He was married at Bennington, Vt., Oct. 21, 1913, to Elizabeth, daughter of John McDermott, a carpenter, of Bennington; she survives him. He died at Bennington, June 16, 1918.

HINKLE, Anthony Howard, publisher and philanthropist, was born in Cincinnati, O., Dec. 7, 1842, son of Anthony Hughes and Frances (Schillinger) Hinkle. The name is spelled both Hinkle and Henkel. His first ancestor in America was Rev. Gerhard Henkel who came from Germany in 1740 and settled in Germantown, Pa., and was the first Lutheran minister who officiated in Philadelphia and Germantown. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and the Chickering Academy and began his business career in 1862 as a journeyman binder with the publishing house of W. B. Smith & Co., who issued the McGuffey school books. In 1865 he became clerk for the book firm of Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle, and was advanced step by step until he reached the head of the business. Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle was succeeded by Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., and when the latter was taken over by the American Book Co. in 1890, Mr. Hinkle was appointed managing director of sales and financial manager for Cincinnati, O. He resigned a year later and after a trip to Europe was elected to the directorate, upon which he served until his death. He was interested in various other commercial, industrial and financial institutions of the city; was president of the Ashland Iron & Steel Co., of Ashland, Wis., the largest charcoal iron furnace in the world; was treasurer of the John Church Co., and a director of the First National Bank of Cincinnati and of the Cincinnati Gas Light & Coke Co. He was identified with every important movement for the civic, municipal or political betterment of his native city, and he was ever a leader in its social and philanthropic work. He was one of the chief organizers of the old Cincinnati Musical Club, the predecessor of the Philharmonic Orchestra, of which he was the chief executive and he was one of the active promotors of the American Opera Co., of New York, which led to the building of the Metropolitan Opera House in that city and the formation of the Metropolitan Opera & Realty Co. Mr. Hinkle was married in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 19, 1874, to Katherine, daughter of William Henry Davis, who survived him, with three daughters: Katherine, wife of George H. Ingalls; Frances, wife of A. Clifford Shinkle, and Marie Therese Hinkle. He died at Hot Springs, Va., May 25, 1911.

MASON, Carlile, son of George and Isabelle (Neilson) Mason, was born in Scotland, May 7, 1817. He was a skillful engineer and mechanic, and emigrated to the United States in 1843, sailing from Glasgow in a three-masted full-rigged ship, and landed six weeks later in New York; from here by canal boat, stage and steamer, he went to Sterling, Ill., then a straggling pioneer village on Rock River, where he had two older brothers living, John and Nelson. Here was rented a log cabin. Late the following spring, 1844, he with his family moved to Chicago. Until 1852, he found work as foreman blacksmith, first with P. W. Gates and later with S. B. Cobb, who at that time had the largest shops in the city. While with P. W. Gates, he had under his supervision the making of the iron work for the Illinois and Michigan Canal, then under construction. About 1850, while in the employ of Cobb, he, together with a brother-in-law, Henry Warrington, was sent to Fon du Lac, Wis., to install the machinery (built in Cobb's shops) in the first steam boat to run on Lake Winnebago. The following year a second steamer was built and Mason was sent to install its boilers and engines, and he remained as engineer until the boat was laid up for the winter. In 1852 with another brother-in-law, John McArthur, and under the firm name of Mason and McArthur, a small shop was established for general machine shop practice. The business prospered during the succeeding years, building many boilers and engines and building for the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co., a gas holder, the largest at that time in the city. In 1855, new shops were built and equipped with modern tools and appliances. Then came the panic and hard times of 1857-58, with "stump-tail" currency to aggravate matters. This was followed in 1859 with a great fire in which more than four square blocks were destroyed and the entire plant swept away, with the loss of all insurance. The firm was broken up —Carlile Mason starting anew and assuming the obligations of the old firm. The business grew slowly for a year or two; then came the civil war. During this period 1861-65, Carlile Mason was strenuously building up a new establishment, pushing the business into new lines and making a success of whatever he undertook. In 1866, George Mason, his son, and John Mohr were admitted to partnership and the firm was Carlile Mason & Co., and the business very much enlarged. The plant now consisted of a Foundry, Machine Shop and Boiler

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Shop. In 1887, the establishment was known as the Excelsior Iron Works and in December of this year, a corporation was formed with Carlile Mason, Pres't; John Mohr, Vice-Pres't; and George Mason, Secretary. John Mohr retired in 1882, selling his stock to Carlile and George Mason. The Excelsior Iron Works were manufacturers of machinery for public works, i.e., dredges, pile drivers, bridge turning machinery, together with, mining machinery, rolling mill and blast furnace work, gas work, marine and stationary engines and boilers. Of the six dipper dredges used in digging a portion of the Chicago main drainage channel, five were built by the Excelsior Iron Works. Their dredges are still being operated on Lakes Superior, Michigan and Erie. Machinery for swinging bridges in Chicago, Jacksonville, Florida, and many other places were manufactured by the Excelsior Iron Works. Mining machinery was manufactured and shipped to many places and countries; a 120 stamp mill to the Black Hills, a 50 stamp mill to Idaho and to North Carolina and Colorado, and abroad to Venezuela, South Africa and lesser plants in Mexico. Some of these plants were built entire, including buildings and every necessary appurtenance for their operation. Hoisting or winding engines for the Union Pacific Railway coal mines were also among the products of this company. In 1878-79 and '80 the Excelsior Iron Works built the blast furnaces, hot stoves, all the boilers and air pipes, converters and cupolas, and several dock engines for the Illinois Steel Co. at South Chicago, now a part of the U. S. Steel Corporation. At the same time they equipped the works of the Pullman Palace Car Co. at Pullman with all their boilers. The mechanical end of all this work was carried out under the personal supervision of Carlile Mason; he became an American citizen January 15th, 1858. In politics, he was a Republican; in the 50's he was called an abolitionist. He espoused the candidacy of John C. Freemont, although denied a vote and his first vote in national politics was for Abraham Lincoln. From 1862-66 he was U. S. steamboat inspector of boilers and engines on the Great Lakes. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in November, 1870, and served two terms. He was chairman of the Board of Chicago Police and Fire Commissioners during 1873-75. In 1876, the Governor appointed him a member of the Commissioners for Illinois, to the Centenial Exposition at Philadelphia. During the civil war he was prominently identified with the Chicago Sanitary Commission. He was a charter member of the First Congregational Church and was a member of the Illinois Club. He was an authority on steam and its uses; his improvements in boiler construction are still embodied in their construction. He was married to Jean McArthur, June 6, 1839, and had five children. He died in Chicago, July 6. 1901.

MASON, George, manufacturer, was born in Paisley, Scotland, Mar. 1, 1840, son of Carlile (above) and Jean (McArthur) Mason. He was educated in the private school of M. B. Gleason and in the scientific department of the University of Michigan, leaving college in his senior year to enter the Federal army. In September, 1861, he joined the 12th Illinois infantry volunteers as a private, and was successively promoted for meritorious service on many battlefields to sergeant, lieutenant, adjutant, captain, serving all through the war and coming out with the rank of brevet major. He served on the staff of Gen. McArthur at the battle of Shiloh, where his horse was killed under him; for meritorious conduct there he was promoted adjutant, and later acting assistant adjutant-general on Gen. Oglesby's staff; he served with the sixteenth army corps in the campaigns of the army of the Tennessee, up to the fall of Atlanta; he was honorably discharged July 28, 1864, and "for gallant and meritorious service" was breveted major Mar. 6, 1865. In 1866, together with John Mohr, he was admitted to partnership in his father's business, the firm becoming Carlile Mason & Co. In 1873 the establishment was known as the Excelsior Iron Works and about 1875 a corporation was formed with Carlile Mason, president; John Mohr, vice-president; and George Mason, secretary. In 1879 John Mohr retired, selling his stock to Carlile and George Mason, who continued as secretary, and later as vice-president and president of the Excelsior Iron Works until 1902. At that time a merger was formed by the sale of all the stock to the Miehle Printing Press & Manufacturing Co., and he became vice-president of the last-named company, holding the position until he retired from active business Sept. 30, 1910. He is now (1918) president of the Superior Construction Co., manufacturers of crushed granite; and a director in the Midland Terra Cotta Co. During 1873-80 he was a director of the Chicago Public Library, and in 1880-91 a director and member of the executive committee of the Interstate Industrial Exposition. Mr. Mason was one of the prime movers of the World's Columbian Exposition, having suggested the following resolution which was read and adopted at the annual meeting of the directors of the Interstate Industrial Exposition, and referred to the Commercial Club: "Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that a great World's Fair should be held in Chicago in the year 1892, the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus in America." From 1885 to 1892 he was a park commissioner for the west division of Chicago; was Illinois Commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1900; and for ten years was chairman of the board of inspectors of the House of Correction, 1901-11. On his retirement from the last-named office his fellow members of the board, in their published report, said: "Maj. George Mason, president of the board of inspectors, is rounding out ten years of continuous service as a board member, during which time the institution has made many improvements, additions and sundry innovations, which, in the opinion of those competent to judge, has placed it in the front rank of penal institutions in the United States. . . . A scholar, a soldier and a savant, a traveler of world-wide experience; interested today in his seventy-first year in the progress and in the betterment of civic conditions." Mr. Mason was also commissioner and secretary of the Shiloh Battle Field Commission; and since 1887 has been a director of the Central Free Dispensary. He is a member of the Knights Templar; companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion (commander of the Illinois Commandery, 1903); comrade of George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic; and past commander of America Post; first vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee (director and former president, and president of the local branch); director and ex-president of the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association; Chicago Academy of Sciences. Mr. Mason is characterized by strict integrity, fair play, prompt fulfillment of all obligations, and recognition and appreciation of the courtesy and help of friends. He was married: (1) June 18, 1867, to Ella B. Slocum of Chicago; she died Dec. 22, 1905, leaving

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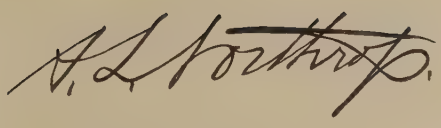

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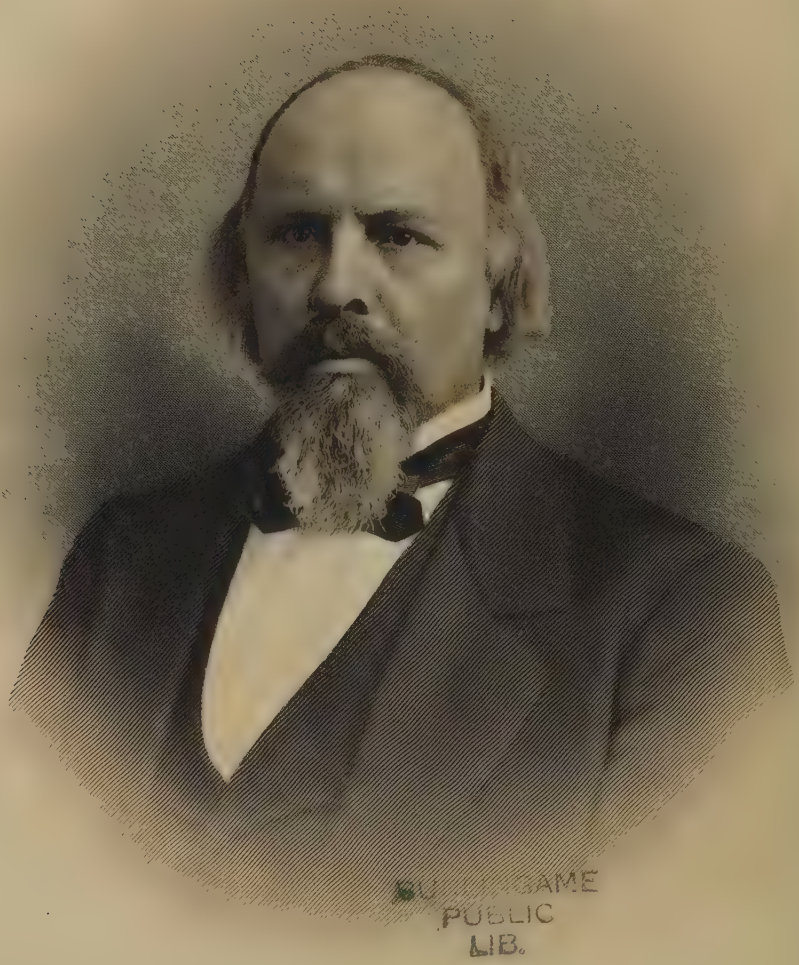
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Isaac Edwards

one child, Carlile Mason, civil engineer, and a major, U. S. ordnance, in France during the war with Germany; he was again married at Detroit, Mich., July 13, 1911, to Zilda E. LaMair.

NORTHROP, Aaron Lockwood, dentist, was born at Ridgefield, Conn., Mar. 9, 1834, son of Edwin and Mary Ann (Olmstead) Northrop. He had a public school education and decided upon the career of a dentist. He began his professional career at a period when the preceptorial system of instruction was in vogue and before dental colleges had fully gained professional confidence. He was associated for a season with Dr. Henry B. Crane, and later as a student with Dr. John Allen (q.v.). Entering upon practice, he quickly rose to a place in the foremost rank of his profession, and was interested in every phase of professional activity, taking a prominent part in dental association work. He was the first president of the First District Dental Society of New York, and a member of the Dental Society of the State of New York, the National Dental Association, and the combined New Jersey Societies. In 1874 he became a member of the Odontological Society of Great Britain, was one of its vice-presidents, and when that society was merged in the Royal Society of Medicine as its Odontological section he was continued as one of the vice-presidents of the section. Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery bestowed upon him the honorary degree of D.D.S. in 1867. Dr. Northrop was possessed of an intense love of nature, and devoted much attention to the cultivation of his farm and to the study of agriculture and animal husbandry. He was a member of all the organizations of the York rite F. & A. M., was a thirty-third degree Scottish rite mason, and a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the New England Society, and of the American Institute. His clubs were: Lotos and Union League of New York, the Primrose of London, Eng., and the Ridgefield Country and Golf. He was married May 25, 1862, to Carrie M., daughter of Charles A. Hanford, a teacher of New Canaan, Conn., and died without issue in Paris, France, Aug. 31, 1908.

EDWARDS, Isaac, lawyer and author, was born at South Corinth, Saratoga co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1819, son of John and Sarah (Cooper) Edwards, and a descendant of Alexander Edwards, a native of Wales who settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1640; he married Mrs. Sarah Baldwin, a widow, and from them the line is traced through their son Samuel, who married Sarah Searle; their son Capt. Nathaniel, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his wife Margaret ———; and their son Isaac and his wife Abiah Strickland, who were the grandparents of Isaac Edwards. His early years were spent on a farm, and after a public school education he studied law in the office of Edwards & Meads, of Albany, and was admitted to the Albany bar. He first practiced with his uncle, James Edwards, but soon afterward opened an independent office, and pursued a successful literary and legal career. His mind was eminently judicial and well balanced, and in the weighing of evidence he was without a superior. Furthermore, absolute justice was his only aim and endeavor. In 1855 he published his first legal work, "Bailments," which was held in legal circles as one of the best American works on that subject. He revised it in 1878, and the new edition showed that he was thoroughly acquainted with the decisions of the various courts. His next book, "Bills and Notes," appeared in 1857, and was of great value to the lawyer and student, and in 1870 he published "Factors and Brokers," which ranked very high from a literary standpoint. In it he exhibited the same fullness and clearness of definition which characterized his larger works. He possessed a thorough understanding of the law, the principles of which he loved to elucidate. Mr. Edwards was an occasional lecturer before the Albany Law School, and his clearness of diction, completeness of illustration and correctness of definition proving his fitness to occupy the position, he was unanimously chosen to fill the chair made vacant by the death of Prof. Dean. From that time until the close of his life he was the moving spirit of the law school, delivering half the lectures and presiding over nearly all the courts of exemplification and instruction Four years before his death he became a member of the board of public instruction and chairman of the law committee. During his early manhood he was a Whig; later he became a Republican, but he was never strongly partisan. He occasionally appeared as a campaign orator and was noted as a clear, logical and forceful speaker. He was a conscientious, capable lawyer, a successful author and a beloved and competent instructor whose virtues were impressed upon the minds and hearts of all who knew him. Union University, Schenectady, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was married in 1856 to Anna, daughter of Rev. William James, and was survived by two children: Henry Ames and Elizabeth Seelye Edwards. He died in Albany, N. Y., Mar. 26, 1879.

PHIPPS, William Wallace, agriculturist, was born near Eagle Harbor, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1842, son of Aaron and Judith (Pratt) Phipps. His first American ancestor was James Phips, who came from Bristol, England, prior to 1650, and settled at Pemaquid, Me.; he was the father of Sir William Phips. From him the line of descent is traced through another son John; his son John; his son John, who married Hannah Bullen; their son Aaron, who married Zerriah Haven, and their son Joseph Phipps, who married Mary Evans and was the grandfather of William Wallace Phipps. Aaron Phipps, father of our subject, was a strong abolitionist and temperance man; he was a founder and deacon of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, at Eagle Harbor. William W. Phipps received his education in the district schools and at Albion Academy. After teaching for several years, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and won fame in his community as a scientific farmer. He was an expert horticulturist, and also for some years a successful manufacturer of fertilizer. From the time he attained his majority he took a keen interest in all civic affairs and was a dominant factor in local Republican politics. He believed in pure politics and never would countenance a political move that was tainted with suspicion. He was supervisor of Albion during 1896-98, and in 1899 was elected to the New York state assembly, being twice reëlected. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both the public and private careers of William Wallace Phipps were without a blemish. He was known far and wide for his ability and integrity, he having inherited some of the best characteristics of a distinguished ancestry. He had a strong mind, possessed great self-control under the most trying circumstances, had good judgment, was enterprising, tactful, energetic, with a high sense of character and the moral code. He was religious, conscientious, broad-minded and kind-hearted, and he lived, in truth, a follower of the Golden Rule. His advice was sought in many directions and was always given freely. He had a good legal mind

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and was well versed in the law. In 1911 he retired from active business cares. He was twice married: (1) at Eagle Harbor, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1869, to Electa, daughter of DeWitt Warner, a farmer of Barre, N. Y.; (2) at Millville, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1904, to Clara M., daughter of Luther Eckerson, a photographer of Buffalo. She survives him, with one son, by the first union: Frank Warner Phipps, of Albion. He died at his home near Albion, N. Y., May 22, 1914.

AYERS, Franklin Egbert, lumber merchant, was born in Chickasaw, county, Ia., April 13, 1859, son of David Judson and Malissa F. (Gray) Ayers. His father, a native of New York, was a farmer. The son received his education at the Breckenridge Institute, Decorah, Ia. At the age of fourteen he began his business career in a pump windmill establishment at Lawler, Ia. In 1885 he was made deputy-treasurer of Chickasaw county, a post which he filled for two years. He became engaged in the lumber business at Lawler, Ia., in 1887, and until his death was a dominant factor in the trade in that section. He established a lumber business at Iowa city, in 1903, and speedily became one of the most active and influential citizens of that community. From time to time he was connected with various commercial as well as industrial and financial undertakings, and at the time of his death was president of F. E. Ayers & Co., Iowa city's foremost lumber establishment. He had an interest in the Iowa city implement house of George S. Randall; was vice-president and director of the Citizen's Loan & Trust Co., and had extensive interests in southern land, timber and otherwise. He was at one time president of the Southern Iowa Lumberman's Association, and president (1909-12) of the Iowa City Commercial Club. Under his leadership the club took rank with the leading commercial clubs of the middle west. While a resident of Lawler he was continuously a member of the city council and had served as mayor. He served as county representative in the 28th general assembly of Iowa. Politically he was a Republican. He found his chief recreation in gardening. He enjoyed enviable distinction for conservatism, command of large affairs, great wisdom and much common sense. Mr. Ayers was always recognized as a leading factor in the business life of Iowa City. He was a man of spotless character, philanthropic, public-spirited and hospitable. The 28th General Assembly of Iowa adopted a resolution embodying the following characterization of him: "Whether he be judged by his public or private life; whether judged as friend or neighbor, or measured by his standards of business integrity, or by his ideals of public duty in the many and various positions of trust and honor held in his community and in the state, yet the qualities of courage, kindness, candor and common sense were his ever-constant characteristics. His is the memory which sterling manhood and loyal citizenship leaves as a legacy." He was married at New Hampton, Ia., Dec. 31, 1884, to Alice F., daugher of R. O. Sheldon; they had two children: Roscoe, a lumberman of Iowa City, and Lucille V., who became the wife of Dr. R. E. Russell, Waterloo, Ia. Franklin Egbert Ayers died at Iowa City, June 13, 1918.

FRIEND, Emil ("Boersianer"), journalist, was born in Prague, Bohemia, Austro-Hungary, Dec. 25, 1863, son of Adolph and Katarine (Brandeis) Friend. The name, originally Freund, is an ancient one in Bohemia, and in preceding centuries has produced many men who gained prominence in the professions, especially in the educational world. Adolph Friend, father of the subject, was a merchant, and likewise, a native of Prague; he came to America in 1865, settling in Wisconsin. Emil Friend received his preliminary education under the preceptorship of governesses and later from private tutors. He came to the United States in 1885, was for a period connected with the German language newspapers in New York city, subsequently was with English literary, musical and dramatic journals, New York, and then went to Chicago, where he represented "The Theatre," London, and "The Keynote," New York. He was on the staff of the Chicago "Daily News" during 1898-1908, as financial editor, and since the latter year has held a similar position on the Chicago "Examiner." Throughout this period he has written under the nom de plume of "Boersianer." He is an independent in politics, and is a member of L'Alliance Française, Chicago, and the Press, Newspaper and Hinsdale Clubs, Chicago. He finds his chief recreation in music and literature; has traveled extensively, and is known as a linguist, writing and speaking fluently Bohemian, German, French and Italian. He is author of "Masks," a novel; "Paris Bourse" ("Forum," old series); "La Comedie Française" and "Paris Press" ("Cosmopolitan Magazine," old series), and a number of articles on political economy in "Hearst's Magazine," and elsewhere. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 7, 1897, to Frieda, daughter of Martin Meyer, who was a companion of Abraham Lincoln during the latter's career in Chicago; they have two children: Raymond and Esther Friend.

CORRIGAN, Charles Eugene, manufacturer, was born in Martinsburg, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1863, son of John and Charlotte (Heffernan) Corrigan, and grandson of James and Bridget (Hughes) Corrigan, who came to the United States from Ireland in 1834. John Corrigan, a dealer in live stock in New York and Canada, was a Democrat in politics, and held office in Lewis county, N. Y. The son was educated in the public schools and at Lowville Academy, where he was graduated in 1883. For a time he was associated with seedsmen in Minneapolis, Minn. Disposing of his interest in the seed business, he became a pioneer in the production of electric automobiles, issuing the first automobile catalogue in the United States. The business had its inception in Chicago about 1892, and in 1896 he received from the West Chicago Park commissioners a permit "to pass over the boulevards and through parks with his vehicle operated by electricity." He was president and general manager of the American Electric Vehicle Co. and in the late '90s moved his plant from Chicago to New York city, the factory being situated at Hoboken, N. J. In 1900 the Department of Parks of the City of New York granted him permission to "enter upon and pass over the drives of the Central Park with an electric pleasure carriage." That same year he received at the Paris Exposition a gold medal, awarded in recognition of his leadership in the production of electric automobiles. In 1901 he sold his business and engaged in the manufacture of electrical conduits, organizing the Osburn Flexible Conduit Co. of New York. In 1907 he removed to Pittsburgh and the organization was consolidated with the National Metal Molding Co., of which he has since been vice-president and a director. His entire attention is devoted to the maintenance and expansion of this great concern, and its large and flourishing business is mainly due to his keen vision, shrewd judgment and unusual administrative ability. In

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SOLON SPIRO

politics he is a Republican, and though having little time for the consideration of public affairs, he is deeply interested in every movement towards progress and reform, whether local or national. He is a member of the Electrical Manufacturers' Club of New York, the New York Electrical Society, and the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh Country and Columbus clubs of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Au Sable Trout and Game Club, of which he is president. He is also a communicant of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Corrigan is distinguished by all the qualities of genuine leadership. That which he undertakes is inevitably accomplished. He is possessed of sagacity, perspicacity, and the ability to discern future possibilities. His personal magnetism attracts men to him with loyal and affectionate devotion, and he numbers his friends by scores. His chief source of happiness is in the domestic circle. He was married, Feb. 6, 1895, to Alice Melita, daughter of Henry Potwin of Chicago, and they have five children: Ruth Frances, who married Walter Gordon Frauenheim; John Potwin, ensign in the U. S. navy during the war with Germany; Mary Alice, Charles Jerome and Francis Hughes Corrigan.

SPIRO, Solon, mine owner and operator, was born in Kurnik, Germany, Mar. 1, 1863, son of Leopold and Ernestine (Ascheim) Spiro. His father was a grain merchant of Kurnik. He was educated in private schools and a business college in his native town until 1881, when he came to America to enter the service of his uncle, Mayer S. Ascheim, a merchant of Park City, Utah. There he became manager of the Ascheim Mercantile Co., and under his personal direction the business trebled in capacity within a few years. During this period Park City became a mining community. He gathered a fund of knowledge concerning the mineralization of the district and drew deductions which a majority of mining experts treated as fanciful and impractical. His remarkable success has demolished many of the geological traditions which limited the expansion of the camp, and opened the way for a new era of mineral development in the region. In 1899 he entered the mining field exclusively. He became president and general manager of the Little Bell Mining Co., and in 1902 president and general manager of the Silver King Consolidated Mining Co., and still retains the latter position. While operating the Silver King Consolidated he came to the conclusion, in 1908 that a co-owner in a claim called the Vesuvius had not accounted for certain ore taken from the joint property. The ensuing litigation formed a sensational chapter in the history of mining jurisprudence in which he was one of the central figures. Judgment rendered in the U. S. district court for Utah in 1911 in favor of the Silver King Consolidated for $737,000 was affirmed by the U. S. circuit court of appeals, and $34,000 added by this court to the amount of the award. When the judgment finally was paid, in 1913, the accrued interest brought the total to nearly a million dollars. Prior to bringing this suit he had already begun the sinking of the main working shaft of the Silver King Consolidated to penetrate what he had believed for many years to be the ore-bearing stratum of the geological formation. This development resulted in the disclosure of one of the largest deposits of high-grade silver ore ever uncovered in Utah. Its value ran into the millions and insured dividends for years to come. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of Salt Lake City; Criterion and City Athletic clubs, New York city, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 16, 1909, to Ida Mae, daughter of Moses H. Marks, a merchant of Cincinnati.

ERNST, Carl Julius, railway official, was born at Girbigsdorf, Silesia, Prussia, Sept. 12, 1854, son of Johann Carl and Johanne Caroline (Boehmer) Ernst. He came to the United States with his parents in 1868, settling in Nebraska City, Neb., where his father, formerly a cabinet maker, became a farmer. For three years he was employed in mercantile establishments there and in 1872 became a clerk in the Otoe County National Bank. Four years later he accepted a clerkship in the land department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Co. at Lincoln, Neb., was promoted to be cashier of the land department in 1880, and assistant land commissioner, in charge of the company's lands west of the Missouri River, in 1890. When the railroad's president, Charles E. Perkins, organized the Boston Investment Co., of Lincoln, in 1897, he named Mr. Ernst his secretary and treasurer. Also at Mr. Perkins' request he served several years as a director of the First National Bank of Lincoln. During 1887-90 he was manager of the Lincoln Street Railway, which, during that period, was largely owned and controlled by certain Burlington officials. He was assistant land commissioner of the Burlington & Missouri River road (now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad) for twenty years, and in 1910 was advanced in title to land commissioner of the lines west of the Missouri River. In 1903 he was appointed assistant treasurer and in 1913 elected assistant secretary of the Burlington road for its lines west of the Missouri River. He has been in continuous service of the "Burlington" since Feb. 1, 1876. During 1876-1886 he was engaged largely in immigration work among the thousands of Germans, Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Hollanders, Bohemians, Polanders and German-Russians, who sought new homes in Nebraska, and whose friendship, thus acquired, was indicated in 1901, when, unsolicited, they elected him regent of the state university. Besides his regular railroad work, and much private work done by him for the late Pres. Perkins of the C., B. & Q., he has given twelve years of gratuitous service to educational interests, three years to the city of Lincoln, three years to the city of Omaha, six years to the state of Nebraska, honored with the presidency of all three of these educational bodies, and invariably elected by the people, and as president by his colleagues, without his ever taking the initiative in any case. Since 1903 he has resided in Omaha. He is a lover of nature, and finds his chief recreation in horticultural and agricultural pursuits. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics a Republican. Though by birth and early education a Prussian, he had no sympathy with Germany in the world-war. From its beginning, in 1914, he charged the Prussian military organization with having precipitated it, and beginning with February, 1917, because of his very pronounced one hundred per cent. Americanism, he was prevailed upon to take the platform, two of his addresses, the first called "The Story of an Emigrant Boy;" his third, under the title, "Are You Sorry You Came to This Country?" have been scattered broadcast, especially the latter, all over the United States, being pronounced by the National Council and by State Councils of Defense as among the clearest and strongest of patriotic addresses de-

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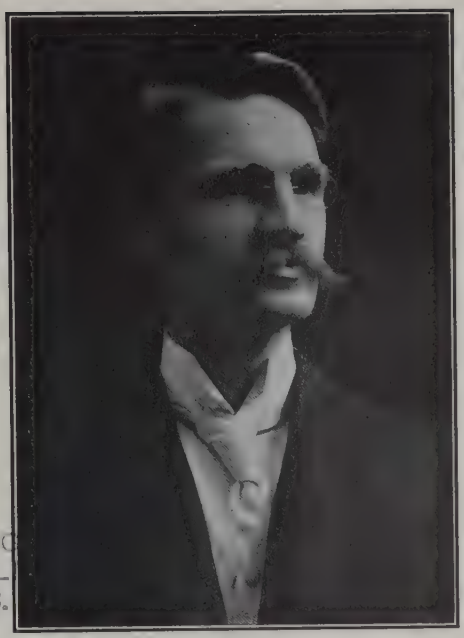
livered during that period. He was married at Nebraska City, Neb., Feb. 26, 1876, to Marie Wilhelmine, daughter of Carl Weber, a railroad engineer, and has four children: Louise Gertrude, Conrad W., Paul Luther and Flora Grace, who married Prof. Merritt Finley Miller, of Columbia, Mo.

SHULENBERGER, Ephraim Adams, dental surgeon, was born in Mifflin township, Cumberland co., Pa., Nov. 2, 1860, son of John Beatty and Martha (Adams) Shulenberger. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was a farmer. Ephraim A. Shulenberger received his preliminary education in public schools and at Newville (Pa.) Academy. After teaching school for several years he studied dentistry at Newville under the preceptorship of Dr. D. S. McCoy, and was graduated at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1885 with the degree D.D.S. From that year he practiced at Carlisle, Pa. He was widely known in his profession throughout the Cumberland Valley and distinguished for his fine sense of civic duty. He was deacon and elder in the First Reformed Church, Carlisle, and prominently identified with its Sunday school work, being for a dozen years superintendent of the Sunday school. He was president of the Carlisle District Sunday School Association; vice-president Potomac synod of his church; vice-president Carlisle classis of that church; trustee of the Reformed Theological Seminary of Franklin and Marshall College; director Young Men's Christian Association; served frequently on important church missions and committees, and was a member of the Pennsylvania State Dental Association; Alumni Association of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, and Modern Woodmen of America. He found his chief recreation in reading. He lived a life of integrity, sincerity, rectitude and uprightness without reservation. He was a man of unusual piety, and with a glad sincerity of soul. He was a remarkable churchman, focussing and concentrating his activities exclusively in the church. He was married at Newburg, Pa., Mar. 17, 1886, to Lillie, daughter of Rev. J. Marion Mickley (Michelet), of Newburg; she survives him. He died at Carlisle, Pa., Dec. 15, 1918.

REYNOLDS, William David, cattleman, was born at Wetumpka, Montgomery co., Ala., Apr. 22, 1846, son of Barber Watkins and Anna Maria (Campbell) Reynolds, of Scotch descent. His father, a native of Georgia, became a pioneer Texan in 1847, locating first in Shelby county, and immediately after the civil war settling at the famous cattle town of Fort Griffin, Shackleford co.; he continued a resident of the old military post until his death, and was one of the celebrated cattlemen of the Lone Star state. Inasmuch as schools were by no means common in Texas in those days, William D. Reynolds received but a meagre training in the literary arts and such knowledge as came from the books at his command. For a brief period he enjoyed a private tutor. His mind was keen, and he profited by all the opportunities for education that offered. His active life as cattleman dates from 1867, when he accepted a position with Loving & Goodnight, starting with a herd of 3,200 cattle for Colorado, furnishing his own horses and saddles from a salary of fifty dollars per month. In the meantime he had possessed himself of a herd of 42 cattle on his own account, and these were placed with those of his employer and sold at the same time. In 1868 he associated himself with his brother, George Reynolds, the beginning of the Reynolds Cattle Co., of which he is vice-president. In 1876 the long and severe drouth compelled the brothers to remove their herds and headquarters to Roberts county, in the Panhandle. Subsequently, and until 1883, he was engaged in the stock business at Fort Griffin. He then located at Albany, where he became vice-president of the First National Bank, and from time to time he became identified with other financial as well as commercial and industrial undertakings. But his chief concern was for cattle, and he has herded thousands over the vast free ranges when only the buffalo and the Indians disputed his possession of the territory. The Reynolds Cattle Co. owns approximately 100,000 acres of land in Shackleford, Throckmorton and Haskell counties. Their cattle are chiefly high-grade Herefords, many of which are the finest specimens of that breed to be found in Texas. William D. Reynolds is also a large independent owner of ranch lands, bank stock and city property. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married at Albany, Tex., Jan. 1, 1879, to Susie A., daughter of Joseph B. Matthews, of Albany. There are eight children: George Eaton; Ella, who became the wife of Carl T. Burns; William D., Jr.; Joseph Matthew; Annie Merle, whose husband is Robt. E. Harding; Watt Wendel; John, and Nathan B. Reynolds. The sons are all cattlemen.

MACFARLAND, Horace Greeley, naval officer and lawyer, was born Jan. 31, 1872, in Washington, D. C., son of Joseph and Isabella (Floyd) Macfarland. He was educated in private schools, including the Columbia Preparatory School, until he was appointed to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, which he entered in September, 1886, and from which he was graduated in June, 1891; his naval cadet cruise was in the old frigate "Lancaster" by way of the Cape of Good Hope to China and Japan, returning by the Suez Canal; he became an ensign in 1892, and by successive promotions, lieutenant junior grade, full lieutenant and lieutenant commander, with which rank he was retired in 1909 for physical disability (heart disease) incurred in the line of service, as a result of two tours of duty in the Philippines at especially heavy tasks there. In one of these tours of duty he was sent in command of the captured Spanish gunboat "Samar" to break up the inter-island communications of the insurgents in the lower part of the archipelago, so as to prevent them from receiving arms, ammunition and supplies for their warfare against the United States. The "Samar" was old and badly equipped, and he had with him only one other commissioned officer, a midshipman, and the crew was a mongrel one. He had only the defective old Spanish charts, and went where no other American officer had gone among the Southern Islands. In three months' cruising, he could get only such sleep as he took in a chair on deck while the midshipman watched. He captured over fifty native vessels, burned them and set the insurgent sailors free without killing anyone or losing a man. For this service he received a letter of thanks from Rear-Admiral John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval forces in the East. During the Spanish war he served on the gunboat "Helena" in various actions around the Island of Cuba, until he was transferred to the battleship "Oregon," reaching her just after the Santiago battle. He received a Cuban campaign medal as well as com-

CARL J. ERNST



EPHRAIM A. SHULENBERGER

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WM. D. REYNOLDS

HORACE G. MacFARLAND

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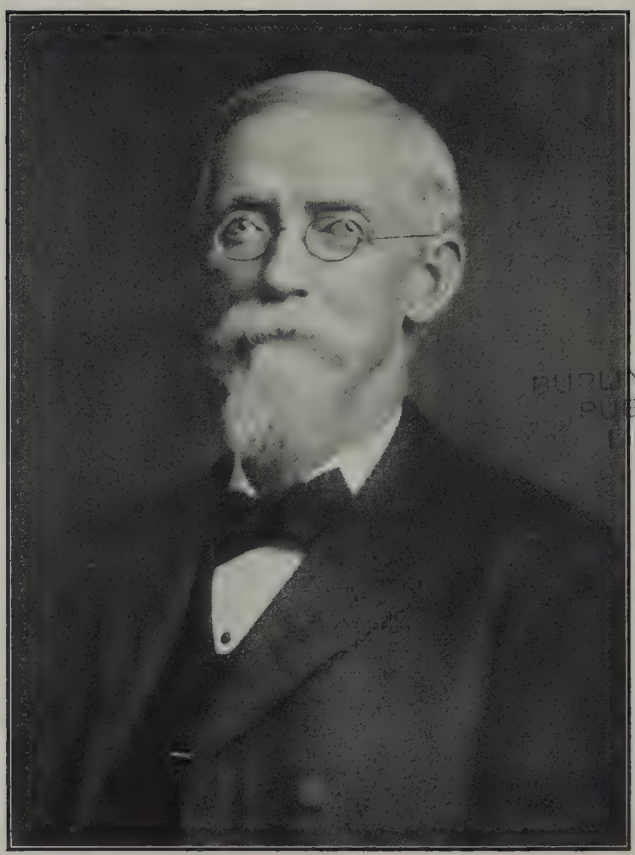

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J. A. Bowers

mendation by his superior officers. He was a seagoing officer, with comparatively little shore duty, and served on gunboats, cruisers, and battleships. As ordnance officer of the battleship "Kearsarge" he brought its gunnery practice up to a high standard for which he was thanked by the navy department. Upon retiring from active service in 1909 he determined to study and practice law, and took the four years' course at George Washington University Law School, Washington, D. C., in three years, receiving the highest marks and the degrees of LL.B. and LL.M. with honors. He passed a brilliant bar examination and upon his admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of its Court of Appeals, actively practised law until his death. In that short period he had made his mark at the bar and had become well known for his legal mind, and his skill and learning. For two years, until his practice demanded his entire time, he acted as the technical adviser of the Navy Reserve of the State of Maryland with the rank of lieutenant commander, having been recommended for that duty by the navy department, and receiving the thanks of the governor of Maryland for the benefit which his work gave to the naval division of the National Guard of the state. He was a member of the American Society of International Law, and of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes and read papers at their annual meetings on international law topics which were highly commended by international lawyers. He was a member of the Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian) of Washington, D. C., of the Army & Navy and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, the New York Yacht Club, and the Philadelphia Racket Club. He was married Apr. 30, 1913, to Arabella Adams Moran Hudgins, widow of Lieut. John M. Hudgins, U.S.N. He died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 23, 1915.

SANDERS, Henry James, physician, was born on his father's sugar plantation near Franklin, La., Dec. 10, 1828, son of Jared Young and Rachel A. (Hulick) Sanders. He was graduated at a college at Danville, Ky., and afterward pursued a course in medicine at Louisville, Ky., where he earned his degree of M. D., subsequently becoming interested in sugar raising. After the civil war he assumed the management of his planting interests and demonstrated the ability he possessed as a sugar planter and manufacturer. Dr. Sanders inherited the planting talent; his knowledge of pathology he acquired. In both he was a master. Successive floods of the Mississippi river brought disasters, but he conquered all. He had the reputation of being a model cultivator, and there were probably no better tilled fields than his anywhere in the state. Dr. Sanders was elected state senator when a young man and again during the civil war. His gentle disposition gathered round him innumerable friends, while his stalwart integrity, equipoise of temperament and unfailing kindness and charitableness, fastened them to him as with "bands of steel." Above all his benevolence, his aid to the stricken poor, his hand and heart that stayed not when aid or kindly counsel was required, endeared him to all that ever knew him. Beloved as a physician, honored as a citizen, implicitly trusted as a man of affairs, obeyed with alacrity as a master, tenderly revered as a philanthropist, his life and influence were an inspiration to all who value a just, generous, fearless and honest man. He was twice married: (1) Feb. 8, 1851, to Amanda, daughter of David Robins; the children of this marriage were Leila, wife of Charles R. Hickox; Henry Shelby; Rilma, wife of Dr. J. L. Caldwell, and Betty, deceased wife of W. S. Hansell. He was married (2), Nov. 15, 1883, to Belle W., daughter of Wm. Shaffer, who survives him. Dr. Sanders died in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 8, 1905.

BOWEN, Joseph Abraham, merchant, was born at Fall River, Mass., Oct. 10, 1832, son of Abraham and Sarah Ann (Read) Bowen, and great-great-grandson of John Bowen and his wife Penelope Read; from them the line is traced through their son Nathan and his wife, Hannah Cook; and their son Abraham and his wife Ruth Graves, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Nathan Bowen was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Abraham Bowen, grandfather of our subject, was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1804, 1807, 1808 and 1821, and was selectman in 1806 and 1817; he also served as postmaster from 1816 until his death, and was the agent of one of the first cotton mills built in Fall River in 1813. Abraham Bowen, father of Joseph Abraham Bowen, was engaged in the shipping and commission business, and later in the printing and publishing business. The son was educated in private and public schools of Fall River, including the Fall River High School, meanwhile following the printing trade in his father's office. In 1856 he engaged in the coal business at Morgan's wharf. Later he established the firm of Joseph A. Bowen & Co., having purchased Slade's wharf and a half interest in Morgan's wharf. He continued in this business during the remainder of his life. Aside from this enterprise he was also interested in several cotton manufacturing concerns, being president of the Arkwright Mills and a director of the Laurel Lake Mills and the Seaconnet Mills. Mr. Bowen was elected to the common council of Fall River in 1862, and was re-elected the following year; in 1869-70, he served as an alderman. He was in every respect a public-spirited citizen; was one of the three original water commissioners of Fall River, and was ever devoted to the industrial development of that city. Early in his life he inaugurated a movement to improve the harbor of Fall River, and himself expended large sums in dredging, to enable boats of deep draught to come up to his wharves; shipping of his own brought coal to his docks. He was a man of sterling integrity, strong will, tireless energy, keen insight, and benevolence, and was possessed of a remarkable memory. For two years he was president of the Fall River Board of Trade, was an honorary member of the G. A. R., and was long a communicant of the Central Congregational Church. His favorite diversions were riding, driving, swimming, boating, skating and reading. He was married Jan. 19, 1865, to Fanny M., daughter of Jonathan Corey of Fall River, and their children were: Joseph Henry, who conducted his father's business until his death in April, 1918, and whose son, Joseph Whitney Bowen is now (1919) sole manager of the business, which was recently incorporated as the Joseph A. Bowen Co.; and Fanny Corey Bowen. Mr. Bowen died at Juniper Farm, Warren, R. I., Sept. 30, 1914.

WENTE, William, lumberman, was born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 22, 1848, son of Christian William and Henrietta (Rogge) Wente, and when less than a year old came to America with his parents, who settled in Milwaukee, Wis. He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, and in 1865 removed to Manistee, Mich., where he entered the service of Filer & Sons, lumbermen, be-

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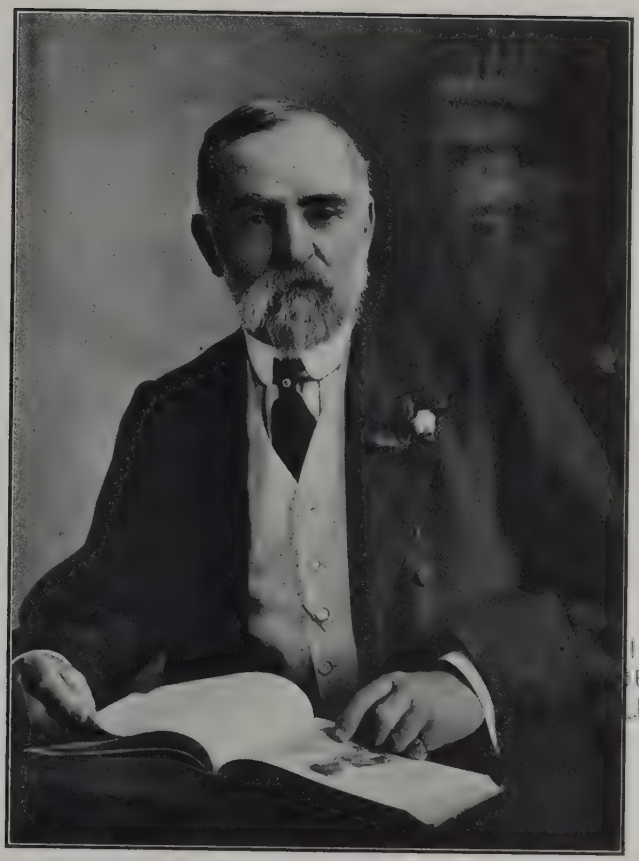
coming affiliated in 1867 with the Tyson-Robinson Co., likewise lumber manufacturers of that city. During 1872–73 he was engaged in the lumber business at Pensacola, Fla., in association with George Robinson. He then returned to Manistee as secretary and treasurer of the Manistee Lumber Co., which operated the Eureka mills and salt blocks, and continued in that capacity until the company completed their cut in 1905. While not thereafter engaged in active business, he was nevertheless connected with many important industries as officer, director or stockholder. He was a director of the Saginaw-Manistee Lumber Co., Williams, Ariz., and he was interested in various other western timber enterprises. He was one of the most eminent Masonic dignitaries in Michigan; he attained the thirty-third degree, and for twenty years prior to his death, was treasurer of the Michigan grand lodge, of which he was also past grand prelate. He was ever the friend of the deserving and needy, and his unostentatious acts of practical philanthrophy were many. During his entire life at Manistee his keen sense of civic duty was a factor in community affairs, and as a member of the board of education he did much for the public school system. No one could meet him without having the highest regard for his sterling qualities of manhood or without being attracted by his genial nature. Self-reliant, buoyant in disposition, strictly upright in all his transactions, he compelled the unquestioning confidence of men of affairs. He was married (1) at Manistee, Mich., Aug. 20, 1870, to Henrietta, daughter of Nathan Campbell, of St. Joseph, Minn.; she died in 1888. He was married (2) at Manistee, Mich., July 8, 1889, to Ella, daughter of Orison Tomlinson, and widow of Perry Russell. She survived him with five children by the first union: Olive; Eva, wife of R. T. Lynd; Frances; Robert C., and Elizabeth, wife of J. Will Jones; also three children by her former marriage: Alice, wife of E. H. O'Neill; Edna L., wife of H. O. Seymour, and Earl Russell. He died at Manistee, Mich., Feb. 25, 1915.

PEYTON, Isaac Newton, mining operator and capitalist, was born in Vermillion county, near Danville, Ill., Feb. 22, 1842, son of Joseph Morgan Peyton, a native of Virginia. He was educated in the public schools and, after editing a trade journal for two years, served as a second lieutenant in the civil war in Company K, 135th Ill. Inf. In 1870 he purchased a flouring mill and hotel in Chetoba, Kan., and in 1875 was elected to the legislative assembly of the territory of Colorado. While in this district he opened a general merchandise business and also edited a newspaper. In 1881 he settled in Spokane, Wash., where he engaged in the mercantile business, was active in the real estate and insurance business, and acquired large holdings of farm lands in eastern Washington. He was largely responsible for the development of large copper and gold deposits in British Columbia, known as the Le Roi mine, which, after paying large dividends for several years, were sold to an English syndicate for several million dollars. After disposing of his mining interests Mr. Peyton purchased control of the Exchange National Bank of Spokane and became its president. During this period he also acquired what was then known as the Great Eastern Block, on one of the principal corners of Spokane, and thereafter acquired other contiguous properties. The new holdings he acquired he improved by the erection of a modern seven-story office building, the two buildings operated as one unit, known as the Peyton Building. He was connected with many other business enterprises and was an officer, director or stockholder in a large number of corporations in the state of Washington. He was a great lover of outdoor sports and one of the best authorities on game and fish on the Pacific coast. He was married Nov. 4, 1885, to Victor A. Houghton, widow of Harvey Houghton, who had one daughter, Helen D., now residing in the New England states. Two sons were the issue of this marriage: Horace C. and Harlan I. Peyton, of Spokane, Wash. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 1, 1913.

SWAN, Reuben Samuel, banker, was born at Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 7, 1850, son of William Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Bronsdon) Swan. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Swan, a native of England, who came to the American colonies before 1640, and settled at Cambridge, Mass. He married Rebecca Palfrey of England and the line of descent is traced through their son Gershom, who married Sarah Holden; their son John, who married Elizabeth Cowdrey; their son John, who married Mary Richardson; their son Reuben, who married Ruth Teel, and their son William Henry, the father of our subject. He was descended from many of the original settlers of Dorchester and vicinity, including Gershom Cutter and John Harrington, soldiers in King Philip's war; James Tufts, who was slain at the Bloody Brook massacre at Deerfield in 1675, and Capt. John Withington and Lieut. Joseph Reed, who accompanied the Phipps expedition to Quebec in 1690. Mr. Swan received his education in the public schools of Dorchester and was graduated at the Dorchester High School in 1867. Immediately after his graduation he assisted in the survey of the town of Dorchester when it was annexed to the city of Boston. He began his business career in 1870 as a messenger in the First National Bank of Boston, and was associated with that institution in various capacities for sixteen years. When the Brookline National Bank was chartered, in 1886, he was made its cashier and subsequently became vice-president, a position he retained throughout the bank's change to the Brookline Trust Company. He remained in active service at the bank until a year before his death, when he retired because of impaired health. Mr. Swan was a member of the Boston common council from Dorchester in 1881. Prominent in Masonry, he was past master of Beth-horon lodge, Brookline; member of St. Paul's chapter, Boston; Roxbury council, De Molay commandery, K.T., and the Masters' Association of the fifth district, Massachusetts. He also held membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Brookline Historical Society, the Bank Officers' Association of Boston, and Riverdale Casino, Brookline. He was a man of great acumen, quick perception, indomitable will, resistless energy, exact method, and irreproachable honesty, and his counsel was courted and his advice sought by many a business or financial institution among whose directories his name never appeared. He was married Oct. 8, 1873, to Emma Augusta, daughter of William Melville, of Dorchester, Mass., and is survived by one son, Clifford Melville Swan. Mr. Swan died at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 20, 1914.

PETTIT, Frederick Robinson, manufacturer, was born at Kenosha, Wis., Mar. 22, 1884, son of Ossian M. and Alma (Robinson) Pettit. His



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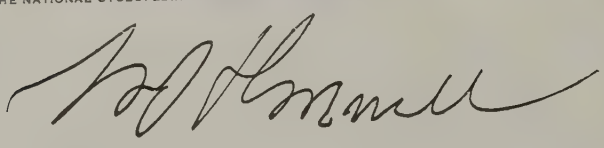

father, a native of Kenosha, was a manufacturer. The son received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Kenosha, and at University School, that city. Thereafter he matriculated at the Univesity of Chicago, and was graduated at that institution in 1904. In the latter year he began his business career as purchasing agent in the service of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis., and continued twelve years in that relation. At the beginning of 1917 he was elected vice-president and general manager of the J. I. Case Plow Works, Racine, which post he retained until the time of his death. He was also vice-president of the Wallis Tractor Co. He was a director in the Wisconsin State Manufacturers' Association, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he held the 23d degree; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, University Club, Chicago; Somerset Club, Racine, and various golf clubs. For two years he held the state golf championship for Wisconsin. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Episcopal church. Few young business men in the history of Kenosha and Racine, as active in every form of public life, municipal business and social, were more favorably known than he. He was married at Racine, Wis., Oct. 12, 1916, to Lydia, daughter of Henry M. Wallis, a manufacturer, of Racine; she survives him, with one child: Lydia Ann Pettit. He died at Racine, Wis., June 15, 1919.

GRENELL, William Horatio, seedsman, was born at Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1846, son of Ezra Orosco and Abby Munroe (Wardwell) Grenell. His earliest American paternal ancestor was Mathew Grenell, who came from England in the early part of the 17th century, and was made a freeman at Plymouth, Mass., in 1628. Ezra Grenell, great-grandfather of the subject, cleared an estate at Pierrepont Manor in 1812, and this property, "Manor Farm," is still in possession of the family. William H. Grenell received his education at Union Academy, Belleville, N. Y.; Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and at Cazenovia (N. Y.) Seminary. He then engaged in various business undertakings, continuing mercantile affairs until 1867, when he settled as an agriculturist on "Manor Farm." In 1873 he launched in the seed business on a small scale and on borrowed capital, establishing a warehouse at Pierrepont Manor. In this venture he met with signal success, and at length went to Saginaw, Mich., where he made extensive land purchases and grew large quantities of seeds. He finally relinquished his seed-growing activities at Pierrepont Manor, due to his inability to secure gardens in sufficient acreage, but he continued to maintain his residence there. He came to be known as one of the largest growers of vegetable seed in America, specializing in fancy varieties of peas and beans, and his warehouses at Saginaw were perhaps the largest in the country used exclusively for vegetable seeds. He was entirely a grower and jobber, supplying the houses that placed the seeds in packages. In this business he accumulated a large fortune. He improved the old homestead at Pierrepont Manor where he bred a herd of thoroughbred Holstein cattle. He was a director in the Adams Citizens Bank, Adams, N. Y. He was president of the American Seed Trade Association, and a 32d degree Mason. For thirteen years he served as captain of Co. A, 35th regiment, New York national guard. He was a musician of unusual ability, and for years was the leader of a brass band at Wausville. He was a Democrat. He married at Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., Mar. 19, 1867, Adelaide E., daughter of Jerome Allen, of Pierrepont Manor. She survives him, with one child, Anna Wardwell (1873), now Mrs. Matthew J. Huggins, of "Manor Farm," Pierrepont Manor. He died at Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., May 19, 1915.

PROCTOR, James McPike, merchant, agriculturist and stockman, was born near Monroe City, Ralls co., Mo., Feb. 14, 1871, son of James M. and Ellen K. (McPike) Proctor. His earliest paternal American ancestor was one of three brothers, Leonard, Thomas and Francis, who came from England in 1643 and settled in Massachusetts. Some of their descendants drifted to the Virginia colony, and to this branch belonged Capt. Leonard Proctor, of war of the revolution fame. Others of the family migrated across the mountains from Virginia to Kentucky, and from this branch the line of descent is traced through George Proctor, of Jessamine county, Ky., to his son Columbus Proctor, who became a Missouri pioneer in 1833, settling on a farm in Marion county, and who was the grandfather of James McPike Proctor. James M. Proctor, father of the subejct, was a prosperous farmer and ranchman. James McPike Proctor received his preliminary education in the public schools, was graduated at La Grange College in 1891, and then began a business career in the offices of a commission company at Chicago, Ill., as bookkeeper. Later he engaged in the dry goods business at Monroe City, forming a partnership with Aaron Boulware, under the firm style of Boulware & Co. This relation continued until 1896, when he formed a partnership with his father and became active in the management and cultivation of the family farm and ranch, adjacent to Monroe City. On the death of his parent this large estate passed to him, and he continued its management until his death, having beautified this splendid country seat until it was the show place of the entire section. He was a large trader and feeder, and approximately thirty-five car loads of cattle went from his place to market each year. He was always identified with every community interest, taking especial interest in good roads, rendering efficient service for several years as special commissioner of the Monroe City special road district. Aside from owning the largest farm in his section of the state he had large landed interests in Texas, and was the owner of the Proctor Jewelry & Music Co., and was local agent for several automobile manufacturers. He was a large shareholder and a director in the Monroe City Bank. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he was a communicant of the Baptist church. He was of a sympathetic, energetic, and cheerful nature, ready wit and sense of humor. He was married at La Grange, Mo., June 14, 1893, to Minnie, daughter of Robert M. Wallace, publisher La Grange "Democrat," and one time member of the Missouri legislature. She survives him, with three children: Mary Lucille, Vivian T., and Hattie Proctor. He died at Monroe City, Mo., Nov. 20, 1916.

STAPEL, Henry Frederick, lawyer, editor, publisher and insurance official, was born in Dearborn county, Ind., Sept. 30, 1858, son of Ernest H. and Louisa (Wulber) Stapel. His father, a native of the province of Hanover, Germany, was a farmer and merchant who came from his native land in 1841 and was a pioneer settler in Dearborn county. The son received his preliminary education in district schools, and at fourteen

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started out to provide for his own maintenance, working on a farm at West Union, Ia., and in 1875 removing to Atchison county, Mo. He worked his way through Nebraska State Normal School, Peru, graduating in 1875. He then taught school and worked as a harvest hand at Rock Port, Mo. He was graduated at the college of law of the University of Michigan in 1884 with the degree LL.B. He then returned to Rock Port and purchased the "Atchison County Mail," the only Democratic newspaper in the county, which had a circulation of only 300 at that time. Under the wise policy inaugurated by him the circulation soon increased to 3,000, and the newspaper was greatly enlarged. Through its columns he did much to promote the welfare of his adopted county. He was always on the side of progress, reform, and improvement, and his editorials carried weight. Pres. Cleveland appointed him postmaster at Rock Port in 1885. His chief work, however, was as the founder of mutual insurance in Missouri. In 1880, holding the opinion that the old line insurance companies were charging the public excessive rates, he resolved that, with the assistance of the state legislature, he would himself engage in the insurance business on the mutual plan. But it required seven years to secure the passage of a law under which he could work, and it was not until 1889 that he wrote the first policy for the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Atchison county, the parent company. So immediately popular was the idea of mutual insurance that his first day's horseback ride into the country secured for him business approximating $100,000. Under his personal direction the company had a marvelous growth, and at his death it was transacting business in one hundred and fourteen counties of Missouri. With few exceptions every property owner in Atchison county carries a policy in the company, and the concern has saved thousands annually to the insuring public, while each year it has gained strength. From this small beginning in putting into practical application the principles of mutual insurance in Missouri, other states have been inspired to introduce this method of insurance. He was also a factor in the organization of the Missouri Farmers' Mutual Tornado, Cyclone & Windstorm Insurance Co., both of Rock Port. He was the chief factor in the erection of the Stapel Mutual Insurance building, Rock Port, the first mutual insurance building in the United States. In 1906 he was elected to the 44th general assembly of Missouri, representing Atchison county, and served as member of the committees on ways and means, criminal jurisprudence, and Jamestown Exposition, of which latter he was chairman, and he was prominently mentioned for speaker of the house. In 1903 he lacked but one vote of being the choice of the Democratic party for senator in the 1st district of Missouri. He had served as member and chairman of the Democratic county central committee. He was promoter, organizer, and for four years secretary of the Rock Port Mutual Telephone Co. He owned a model farm near Rock Port. He was a member Missouri Press Association, Iowa Traveling Men's Association, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Odd Fellows' Annuity Association, Safety Fund Insurance Society, Masonic fraternity, 32d degree, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World, Ancient Order United Workmen, Fraternal Home, Order of the Eastern Star, and of various sub-societies of these fraternities. He was a communicant of the Lutheran Church, Rock Port, and superintendent of the Sunday school. He found his chief recreation in the home circle and in travel. Characteristic of him were great industry, energy, and perseverance; he had a practical mind, and great power of organization. He was married (1) at Fairfax, Mo., 1887, to Lilly, daughter of Judge John F. Sly, Fairfax; she died in 1894. He was married (II) in Munich, Germany, 1895, to Anna, daughter of Michael Neidlein; she survives him, with one child by the first union: John C. (1893), Rock Port, Mo., and two children by the second union: Frieda (1897), and Henry F. Stapel (1906). He died at Omaha, Neb., Sept. 11, 1918.

RYER, Fletcher Ferris, lawyer, was born in Stockton, Cal., Dec. 9, 1862, son of Washington and Mary Elizabeth (Fletcher) Ryer. His father was a physician of Stockton and San Francisco, Cal., who subsequently retired from active practice and engaged in ranching, having purchased considerable property in California, including Ryer island in the Sacramento river. The son was educated under private tutors abroad; at the University of California, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1883, having completed a three years' course in two. He then entered Columbia University law school, New York city, but about a year later was obliged to return to California to assume the management of his father's interests, meanwhile continuing the study of law during his spare time. He was admitted to the bar of California in 1887, in which year he opened an office in San Francisco, and devoted his time exclusively to the interests of the Ryer estate. Mr. Ryer was a member of the Geographical Society of California, of various legal and historical associations, and of the Harvard, Burlingame, University and Pacific and Union clubs, of San Francisco, and the Columbia University Club of New York city. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Episcopal church. His favorite diversion was studying languages and ancient history, in which he was well versed. He was a profound scholar and wise advocate; a man of high culture and brilliant intellect. He was married July 24, 1890, to Blanche Hubbard, of San Francisco, who survived him with one daughter, Doris Fletcher, who married Stanhope Nixon. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 16, 1911.

HICKS, Walter Scott, physician and surgeon, was born at Bristol, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1827, son of Aaron and Hannah (Cornell) Hicks. His father was a farmer. W. Scott Hicks received his preliminary education in the public schools. After a course at Geneva (N. Y.) Medical College, he was graduated at Buffalo Medical College in 1851 with the degree M.D. In that year he began the practice of his profession at Bristol, continuing there until his retirement from active professional cares within a few years of his death. He was president of the Ontario County Medical Society; member of the New York State Medical Society and the Central New York Medical Society, and in the early days was secretary of the Philomathean Literary Society of Bristol. He held various positions of trust and responsibility, though seldom if ever an office with a salary. He was also a factor in Republican politics, and for some years commissioner of loans for Ontario county. He was a communicant of the Universalist Church, Bristol. He found his chief recreation in reading and in floriculture. He was gentle and kind-hearted, but positive in his convictions. As a physician Dr. Hicks led a life akin

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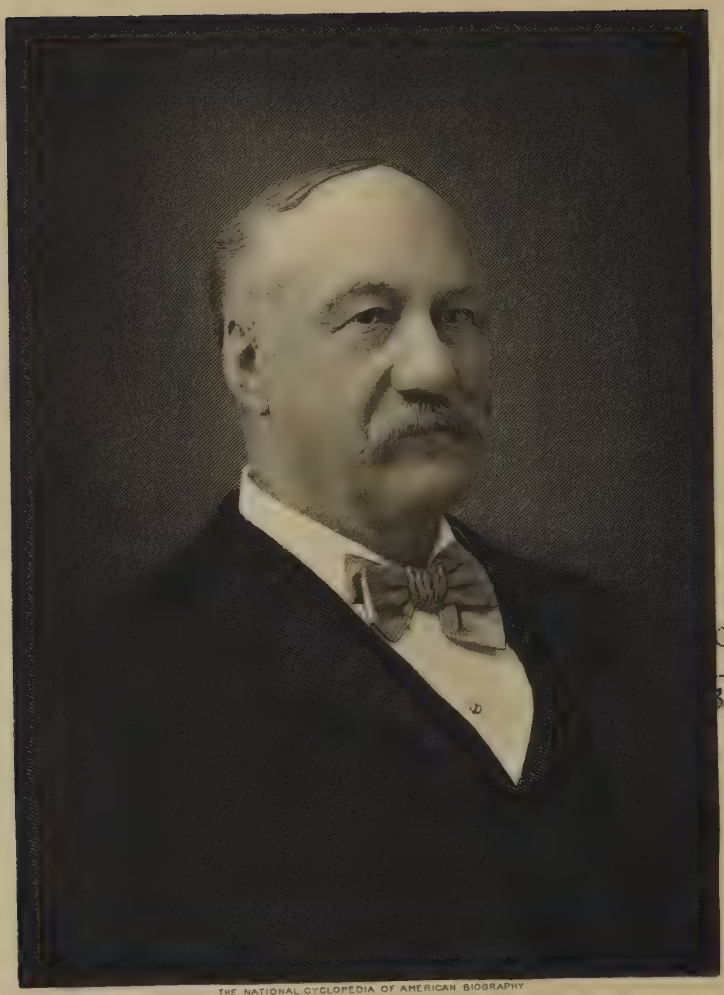

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Samuel W. Allerton

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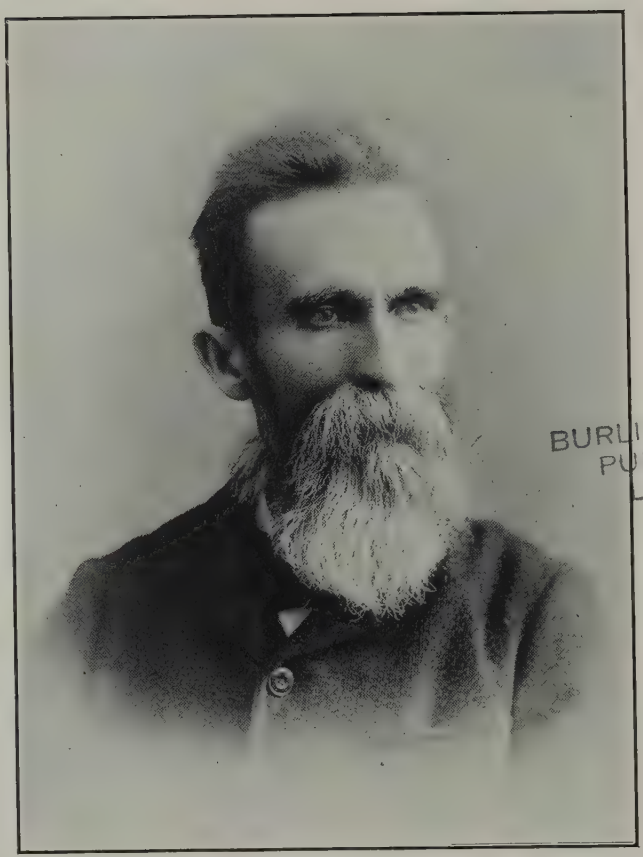

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W. Scott Hicks, M.D.

to that of the good doctor in "Bonnie Brier Bush." He was dearly loved, was a conscientious practitioner, and his practice covered a wide range throughout the surrounding country. Possessing indomitable energy, perseverance and capabilities of a high order, he attained a prominent position in his profession in Ontario county, and his practice covered a large section. He endeared himself to all by his kindliness, manliness, and rugged traits of character. Like the rare Israelite of old he was a man in whom there was no guile, a man of intrinsic righteousness of thought and act. He was the embodiment of personal and professional integrity. His own ethics were above the need and beyond the dictum of any ethical code. He was married at Bristol, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1853, to Eleanor Adelaide, daughter of Francis Mason, a farmer of Bristol, and died at Bristol, N. Y., Mar. 16, 1914.

ALLERTON, Samuel Waters, capitalist, was born at Amenia, N. Y., May 26, 1828, son of Samuel Waters (1775-1874) and Hannah (Hurd) Allerton, and a descendant of Isaac Allerton, 1584-1659), a native of England, who came to this country in 1620 and settled in the Massachusetts colony. Isaac Allerton resided in London for some time prior to his removal to Holland in 1609, and came to the new world as one of the Mayflower passengers. Mary Norris, wife of Isaac Allerton, was a native of Newbury, England, and they were married at Leyden, in 1611; from them the line of descent is traced through their son Isaac and his second wife Fear Brewster; their son Isaac and his wife ———; their son John and his wife Elizabeth ———; their son Isaac and his wife Lucy Spaulding; their son Reuben and his wife Lois Atherton, who were grandparents of our subject. His father studied for the medical profession, but afterward became a merchant tailor. Samuel W. Allerton spent his boyhood mainly on the banks of Seneca Lake. He was but twelve years of age when his father failed in business and he began providing for his own support, hence his district school education was but a meagre one. As an agriculturist on a rented farm, which he managed with his brother, he not only relieved the indebtedness of his parent, but saved the sum of $3,200, gained principally by trading in live stock in the Albany (N. Y.) market. He subsequently shipped cattle to New York city, and heeding the call of the west removed to Illinois and engaged in buying cattle in Fulton county. Impaired health and a financial panic caused his return to Newark, N. Y., where with his brother Orville he conducted a general merchandising business. Finding, however, that the limits and possibilities of such a career were too narrow, he settled in Chicago in 1860. There he engaged in live stock dealing, and bought his first cattle shipment in the old Merrick yards on Cottage Grove avenue. In May, 1860, upon a sharp decline in prices, he cornered the pork market by buying every hog in Chicago. At that time he was alone in the city and it was difficult for him to obtain money. Three telegrams, one from his own bank and two from New York, however, were regarded as sufficient security on the part of a banking firm to secure him a loan, and the profits which accrued from that deal constituted the foundation of his fortune. Moreover, the experience brought to him a recognition of the need and value of union stock yards and better banking facilities in Chicago, and he set to work to gain both. In the '60's there were three stock yards in Chicago. In 1865 he joined with John B. Sherman in the agitation of a proposition to combine the interests, and their labors resulted in the organization of the Union Stock Yards in 1866; he afterward became interested in the stock yards of Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Jersey City, St. Joseph and Omaha. For years he was president of the Allerton Packing Co. His earlier experience with the banks led to his efforts for the establishment of the first Chicago bank under the national banking laws and he became one of the original directors of the First National Bank of Chicago, of which he was a director for fifty years and in which he continued to hold a heavy interest until his death. He always held that Illinois farm lands were the best investment in the country. He gave close study to the economic conditions of the state, and he acquired nearly one hundred thousand acres. His holdings comprised also many thousands of acres in the Mississippi Valley, including farm property in Ohio, Ia., Nebraska and Wyoming. He acquired a fine area of land in Piatt county, Ill., near Monticello, while trading in cattle in the early days. His son, Robert Allerton, has since taken over the property and made from it one of the finest modern farms in the West. It is known as "The Farms." The home thereon is modelled after the typical residence of the English country gentleman, and although every acre is tilled to perfection, fine horses, cattle and hogs are the chief sources of revenue. His country home at Lake Geneva, Wis., now the property of his widow, was ever a source of delight to him, and there he found his chief recreation amid the pleasures of yachting, driving and fishing. In California he maintained a winter residence, an old Spanish mission building having been converted into a qaint yet elegant home. He had vast land and elevator interests at Allerton, Ill., and was also interested in the State Bank of Allerton. His business regulations in Chicago were of immense benefit to the city. After watching the workings of the cable street car company in San Francisco in 1880, he used his influence as a stockholder in the South Side Traction System with the result that the cable was adopted by all the street railways of Chicago. Until his death he remained a director of the Chicago City Railways Co. In addition to acting as director of the First National Bank since its inception, he was a director in the First Trust & Savings Bank, and the National Safe Deposit Co. He was the Republican candidate for mayor of Chicago; was a strong protectionist and an advocate of all things calculated to enhance the interests of American labor. He gave efficient aid to the World's Columbian Exposition as a director, and was a member of the Union League, Chicago Golf, and Marquette clubs, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. Of unemotional nature, yet of well balanced character, he early learned correctly to judge of life and its contacts, of his own capacities and powers, and of those things which make up life's experiences. Among his strongly marked characteristics was a democratic manner and reserved dignity. He was regarded as one of the notable business men of his city, a man contemporaneous with Armour, Morris, Pullman, Swift and Field, with all of whom he had close personal acquaintance. No citizen of Illinois did more toward the advancement of the agricultural, financial, industrial and general business interests of the state than Samuel Waters Allerton. He was married (I) at Peoria, Ill., July 1, 1860, to Pamilla M., daughter of Asler C. Thompson, of Fulton county, Ill. After her death he was married (II), Mar. 15, 1882, to Agnes C., a sister of his first wife; she survives him, with two

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children, by the first union: Kate Reinette, the wife of Hugo R. Johnstone; and Robert Henry Allerton. He died at Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 22, 1914.

GOULDEN, Edward Lewis, restaurateur, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., June 6, 1857, son of Samuel and Martha Goulden. His father was a carpenter and builder. Edward L. Goulden received his education in the public schools of his native city. He began a business career as a lumber salesman, and was later superintendent of the lumber yards of A. W. Burritt, Bridgeport. In 1894 he became proprietor of a restaurant at Bridgeport, and in 1904 removed to Waterbury, Conn., where he established the Park Lunch. He met with such success in this undertaking that he subsequently opened a large restaurant. His eating house had a large clientele and he remained its proprietor until his death, becoming one of the most widely known restauranteurs in the state. Built in an heroic mould, striking in appearance and genial in manner, he was the ideal boniface and made a splendid host. He was an amateur actor of ability and always had conspicuous parts in such productions at Bridgeport and East Bridgeport. He was an organizer of his lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, and a member also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both lodge and Rebekah, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of which he was past state councilor, state secretary, and had held a number of national offices, and he was also a member of the Order of Owls. He was a communicant of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Bridgeport. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty, and had been active in the affairs of the Waterbury chamber of commerce. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was generously endowed with the faculty of making friends of all with whom he came in contact, and, during his many years of active business life, he was consulted by those in prosperity and adversity with equal confidence that his advice would be the honest expression of his excellent judgment. He married at Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 21, 1875, Emma H., daughter of James C. Blakeman, of Bridgeport; she survives him, with one child: Louis D. Goulden, of Stamford, Conn. He died at Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 26, 1915.

KISER, John William, manufacturer and financier, was born near St. Paris, Champaign co., June 20, 1857, son of George Riley and Margaret Ellen (McVey) Kiser, grandson of Nicholas Kiser, whose father was a native of Germany. He was reared on his father's farm and was graduated at Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., in 1884. He was traveling collector for the Springfield, O., Engine and Threshing Co., for five years. Settling in Chicago in 1889, he became manager of the Chicago Sewing Machine Co., of which he was made president in 1893. With Chandler Robbins, he organized the Monarch Cycle Manufacturing Co. in 1893, was subsequently its president, and made it one of the strongest concerns in the bicycle field. By selling his interest to the American Bicycle Co., in 1899 he showed his business foresight in anticipating the waning popularity of the bicycle. In 1902 he became treasurer of the Phoenix Horse Shoe Co. of Chicago, with factories at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Joliet, Ill., and served as its president from 1907 until his death. He held a controlling interest in the Cincinnati Horseshoe & Iron Co., and he was a director of the First National Bank of Chicago, the First Trust and Savings Bank, the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, and vice-president of the First National Bank of St. Paris. Interested in farming as a hobby, he maintained several farms in Ohio in a high state of cultivation and efficiency. Mr. Kiser was a man of keen intelligence who was able to apply his intelligence in a practical manner. He never magnified an act of his through his own publicity; and many kind deeds were performed in behalf of the needy, of which the public knew nothing. In politics he was an Independent Democrat, and his religious affiliation was with the Congregational Church. His clubs were: Union League; Chicago Athletic; Mid-Day; Glen View; South Shore Country; Chicago Golf; Automobile Club of America, and Blind Brook Country and he was also a member of the Chicago Historical Society; the Ohio Society of New York, and American Iron and Steel Institute. He was married Sept. 18, 1884, to Thyrza, daughter of Ezra Furrow, of St. Paris, O., who survives him with one son, John W. Kiser. He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 31, 1916.

KISER, John William, manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., June 10, 1889, son of John William Kiser (above.) He was educated at the Lawrenceville (N. J.) School, the University High School of Chicago, the University of Chicago, and Yale University, being graduated Ph.B. at the last named institution in the class of 1915. In that year he became associated with the Phoenix Horse Shoe Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., as assistant to his father, who was prsident of the company. He was quick to master the details of the business and displayed such remarkable executive ability that upon his father's death in 1916 he succeeded to the presidency. In politics he is a Republican and his religious affiliation is with the Congregational Church. He finds his chief recreation in yachting, agricultural pursuits and outdoor sports. Mr. Kiser is a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and of the Automobile Club of America, Springfield (O.) Country Club, the Yale Club of New York, and University Club, Chicago. He is unmarried.

ERNEST, Juan Watson, inventor, composer and author, was born at Rockford, Ill., Mar. 28, 1852, son of James Lawrence and Mary (Billings) Ernest. His maternal grandfather, Luther Billings, was a brother of William Billings (q.v.), the composer. His father, a native of New Jersey, removed from Illinois to Minnesota in 1857, and the son was educated in the public and private schools of southern Minnesota. He was graduated at the University of Minnesota in 1872. While studying he became apprentice to a jeweler and watchmaker, and at the University maintained a small jewelry store and repair shop. In 1880 he settled permanently in southern California, where he made extensive investments in real estate, becoming owner of various ranches and of much city property in Los Angeles and nearby towns. From his earliest youth he exhibited a real genius for mechanics, and was the inventor and patentee of a folding voting booth (1895) which came into general use in many states. He was considered an authority on finance; wrote interestingly of the causes of the money panic of 1907 and criticisms anent the monetary commission and the Pujo investigation, besides contributing to the newspapers and magazines. He composed a number of sacred songs, the most popular being "The Changed Life," from the parable of the prodigal son, for which he also wrote the words. He was deeply interested in religious matters, was a keen Bible

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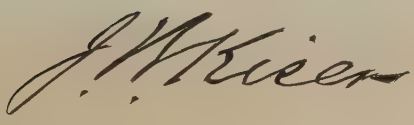

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John W. Kiser, Jr.

student and a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was up to the time of his death an enthusiastic collector of precious and semi-precious stones. Mr. Ernest's career was a long succession of achievements in various lines of effort. Working always for the work's sake and its value in forwarding human betterment, the wealth he acquired was regarded as but a means to an end. He loved to give of himself and of his means, and, of an exceptionally hospitable nature, he entertained generously and much. His was a life of service, of devotion to high purposes. He was a fighter for the common good, and he was a man who had the best of life always, not because of what he got out of it, but rather because of what he put into it. He brought to the task of living and laboring the gift of a comprehensive sympathy, a vast capacity for loyalty, a thorough and non-exclusive accord with his fellow men. In all the posts and places in which he wrought with a characteristic American versatility, he left the impress of his pleasing personality. He was married at San Bernardino, Calif., July 21, 1914, to Etta, daughter of Julius Billings, attorney and judge of Minnesota. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., Apr. 5, 1916.

JONES, Charles, capitalist, was born at Stroudwater, now a part of Portland, Me., Apr. 16, 1804. He early entered the employ of a relative, Hezekiah Winslow, proprietor of a shipping commission firm in Portland, Me. Later he was taken into partnership under the firm style of Winslow & Jones, which continued several years. Subsequently he organized The Portland Co., "for the manufacturing of all equipments of a railroad and of all other articles of wood and metal." This company was established in connection with various railroads then organized in Portland, and was especially allied with the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Co., now a unit of the Grand Trunk system. He was also a prime factor in the growth and maintenance of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroads. In its struggle for existence he guided its finances with strong resourcefulness, and under his direction and management and by his initiative ability it became an important link in Maine transportation. He organized the Portland Gas Light Co., the first in the state, and served as its president until his death. This company is still in existence, and rated as a leader among the public utilities of New England. He was for years a dominant factor in real estate operations in Portland. He enjoyed a local reputation as an amateur architect; several notable buildings still standing in Portland were designed by him. He also sketched plans and designs for locomotives to be built by The Portland Co. His name was long identified with charitable and philanthropic enterprises in Portland. He was director in the Widow's Wood Society, and the Portland Benevolent Society. He was a communicant of the Unitarian Church. Politically, he was a Republican and a staunch advocate of prohibition. He was a lover of horses and of all equine sports. He was married June 8, 1847, to Anna Ticknor, daughter of Charles S. Daveis, Portland, Me., and had one child: Elisabeth C., wife of Stanley Thomas Pullen (below). He died at Portland, Me., Dec. 12, 1859.

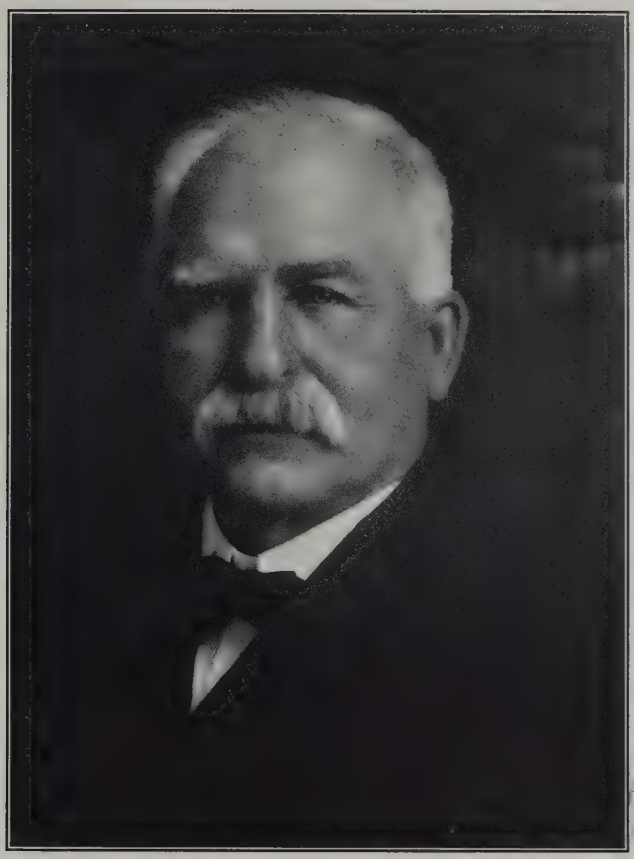
PULLEN, Stanley Thomas, lawyer, publisher and banker, was born at Guilford, Me., Aug. 6, 1843, son of Thomas Stanley and Harriet (Bailey) Pullen. His father served as sheriff and later judge of probate for Piscataquis county, and was also a member of the Maine state senate. On the maternal side the subject was a direct descendant of Priscilla Mullens, of the Mayflower. Stanley Thomas Pullen received his preliminary education in the schools of Foxcroft and Dover; was graduated A.B. at Colby College in 1864, and for a year thereafter was principal of Foxcroft Academy. He studied law at Foxcroft under the preceptorship of Augustus G. Lebroke; was admitted to the bar of Maine in 1866, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Foxcroft. In 1869 he removed to Portland, where he formed a partnership with Percival Bonney, under the style of Bonney & Pullen, continuing until 1872. He then purchased a controlling interest in the Portland "Daily Press," of which he was editor and publisher for eleven years. In 1886, with Frank C. Crocker, he secured a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. He continued as the New York representative of the firm until 1894 when he assumed the management of the Portland office. Pullen, Crocker & Co. dissolved partnership later in 1894, and in 1896 he formed a similar partnership with Edmund C. Stedman (q. v.) of New York, but shortly thereafter was stricken with a malady of the eyes and was obliged to relinquish all active business connections. Almost total blindness ensued and continued until his death. It was a blow to a man of his many and varied activities and interests, but he faced the inevitable with courage and patience. The cloud which settled over his life did not impair his usefulness to as great a degree as it might have with many other men. He had long been prominent in the councils of the Republican party, was a delegate to various national conventions, and during 1874–75 was a member of the Maine house of representatives, serving on the judiciary committee, and declining a renomination on the ground that it prevented the exercise of editorial independence. In 1878 Pres. Arthur appointed him surveyor of customs of the port of Portland. He was for some years a member of the Portland school committee, and for twenty years was a trustee of Maine state normal schools. In 1872 he joined the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; was its first secretary, and later president. In 1891 the society united with the State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which then became known as the Maine State Society for the Protection of Animals. He was a member of the University and Players' clubs, New York city; Cumberland and Portland clubs, Portland, and of the Masonic lodge and chapter, and for years was superintendent of the Preble Chapel Sunday school. He was married at Portland, Me., Sept. 8, 1894, to Elisabeth Cavazza, daughter of Charles Jones, a merchant, of Portland. Mrs. Pullen, who survives him, is an author and poet of note. He died at Portland, Me., Feb. 15, 1910.

VIEBAHN, Charles Frederick, educator, was born near Cologne, Germany, April 20, 1842, and came to America with his parents in 1852, settling on a Wisconsin farm. He was educated in the public schools and by private instruction, and for three years was a student at the University of Wisconsin, where he was a close friend and classmate of John Muir, naturalist, explorer and author. During two terms his course as a student was interrupted by teaching in a country school. He studied law and was admitted to the Wisconsin bar, but finally decided to adopt teaching as a profession. He became principal of schools at Sauk (then Manitowoc), Wis., and while acting in that capacity in 1873 established the first kindergarten in the state to be conducted in connec-

tion with a public school. Later he was superintendent of schools of Manitowoc county and then of Sauk county. While filling the latter position he prepared and introduced a study course for country schools, the first in the state. He was superintendent of schools and principal of the Watertown (Wis.) high school during 1880–94, and he was the first teacher in the state to be granted an unlimited teachers' certificate. He was president of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association, conducted a number of teachers' institutes and read many papers before educational bodies. or years he was a member of the state board of examiners, serving under five different state superintendents, and at the time of his death was its chairman. In addition to the laurels he won as an instructor, having retired from teaching in 1904, he was selected to represent his district in the legislature in 1908, was re-elected in 1910 and again in 1912. During one term he was chairman of the committee on education and member of the committee on legislative procedure. After his return from the legislature his interest in educational matters continued, and he was an almost daily visitor at the Watertown high school, and even acted as a relief teacher. He was instructor, friend and counsellor to many, and he endeared himself to all who knew him by his kindliness, his rugged manliness and sterling traits of character. His professional career was peculiarly signalized by an intense interest in his work and marked conservatism in his opinions and methods. He was married (1) in 1868 to Apolloma Fischer, of Sauk, Wis.; she died in 1893, and he was married (2) Oct. 26, 1895, to Mrs. Josephine Augusta Hall, widow of Arthur Hall and daughter of Chas. Edward, of Watertown, Wis.; she survives him. He died at Watertown, Wis., Mar. 17, 1915.

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, clergyman, was born at Edwardsville, Ill., July 29, 1832, son of Jesse B. and Adeline C. (Smith) Thomas, grandson of Richard Symmes and Frances (Pattie) Thomas, great-grandson of Jesse and Sabina (Symmes) Thomas, and great-great-grandson of Thomas Thomas, a native of England, who came to this country in 1651, and settled in Maryland. Jesse B. Thomas, father of our subject, was justice of the Illinois supreme court. The son was graduated at Kenyon College in 1850, subsequently studied law, was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and for a time practiced in Chicago. In 1862 he abandoned the law for the ministry and was ordained at Waukegan, Ill., which was his first charge. He was pastor of the Pierrepont Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., during 1864–68, the First Baptist Church of San Francisco, Calif., 1868, and the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, Chicago, 1868–74, when he returned to Brooklyn as pastor of the First Baptist Church, with which his former church, the Pierrepont Street Baptist Church, had united. He remained there until 1888, and then became professor of church history at the Newton (Mass.) Theological Institution. In 1905 he retired with the title of professor emeritus. Dr. Thomas was a natural orator, and a preacher of unusual power. A conservative in theology, with flawless logic he was picturesque in style, passionately in earnest and winsome in personality. He was a great teacher and was an inspiration to his students. Despite his belief that error was deeply entrenched and growing apace, he was far removed from pessimism, and his courageous defence of what he regarded as the truth was the more effective because he believed deeply in the ultimate triumph of the truth. He was the author of: "The Old Bible and the New Science" (1877); "The Mould of Doctrine" (1883); "Significance of the Historical Element in Scripture" (1895); "Some Parables of Nature" (1911); and "The Church and Kingdom—a New Testament Study" (1914). He received the degrees of D.D. from the University of Chicago in 1866, and LL.D. from Georgetown College in 1898. He was married, May 30, 1855, to Abbie Anne, daughter of Dr. Timothy Eastman of Ottawa county, Mich., and had five sons and three daughters. Four died in childhood and the surviving were Jesse E., wife of Merwin E. Leslie of Newark, N. J.; Rev. Leo B. Thomas, a Baptist minister; Medora C., wife of Ernest S. Harrington of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Rev. Raphael C. Thomas, M. D., also of the Baptist church. Dr. Thomas died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 6, 1915.

HOLLISTER, Seymour Walter, soldier, lumberman and capitalist, was born at Racine, Wis., Aug. 17, 1845, son of Asa and Sarah M. (Toombs) Hollister, and grandson of Ephraim Hollister and his wife Susannah. Asa Hollister, father of Seymour W. Hollister, and a native of New York, became a Wisconsin pioneer in 1843, five years prior to the admission of the territory to statehood, making Oshkosh his permanent home in 1845. A man of energy, enterprise and mature business judgment, he became prominently and successfully identified with milling and logging operations. Seymour W. Hollister received his education in the public schools of Oshkosh, and in 1864, at the age of sixteen, enlisted for the civil war in the 3d regiment, Wisconsin volunteer cavalry, with which he continued in active service until the close of the war. As a boy he had gained practical experience in connection with pioneer lumbering, and after the war became associated with his brother, William W., in logging operations, and in 1868 established himself independently as a lumberman. His operations became quite extensive and in 1882 he was an organizer of the firm of Hollister, Amos & Co., which purchased a saw mill at Oshkosh. The new firm built up a prosperous business which is still continued under the original title, although he subsequently became sole owner, operating one of the four surviving saw mills of Oshkosh, once a center of milling activity second to none in that section. For a quarter of a century he was a member of the firm of R. McMillen & Co., manufacturers of lumber, sash, doors and blinds, Oshkosh. In 1888 he formed the firm of Hollister, Jewell & Co., in which his principal associate was Philetous Sawyer, former member of the U. S. senate. This company purchased a tract of 90,000 acres of timber land in Ontario, and erected a double-band sawmill at Garden river, or Ketekaunee-Seebe, on the St. Mary's river, near Sault Ste. Marie. The average annual output of this mill, until destroyed by fire in 1893, was 20,000,000 feet. He was a founder and vice-president of the Choate-Hollister Furniture Co., Oshkosh, and was president and general manager of the Keshena Improvement Co., and the Wolf River Boom Co., and a director in the Old National Bank, Oshkosh Tool Manufacturing Co., Winnebago Traction Co., R. McMillan Co., and in various other commercial, industrial and financial concerns of his adopted city. He served as a member of the staffs, with rank of colonel, of Govs. Upham and Schofield, and he was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Masonic fraternity, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Order of Hoo Hoos, the social organization of the lumbermen. He found his chief diversions in out-door sports. His political affiliation was with the Republican



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BENJAMIN F. BURWELL

A. M. Miller

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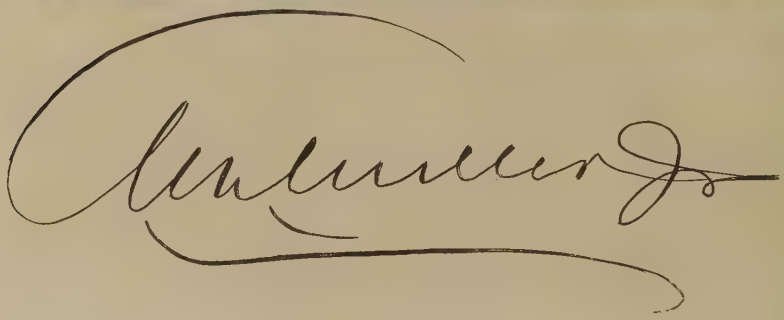

party. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 7, 1868. to Katie G. Smith, of Oshkosh; she died in 1896. He was married (2) Nov. 26, 1897, to Lottie Irene, daughter of Chas. W. Loomis, of Burlington, Wis. There are three surviving children by the first union: Raymond A., a lawyer, of Oshkosh; Winifred S., wife of William Bouck, Oshkosh; and Carl W., lumberman; also one child by the second union: Edith Loomis Hollister. He died in Oshkosh, Wis., Feb. 19, 1916.

BURWELL, Benjamin Franklin, jurist, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., Apr. 15, 1866, son of Joseph Yarenton and Maxia (Lanham) Burwell. After a public school education in Pennsylvania, he studied law in West Virginia, and Kansas, and was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1890. He began the practice of his profession at Gypsum City, Kan., acting also as city clerk during 1890-91. Removing to Oklahoma City, Okla., he formed a law partnership with Angelo C. Scott. He became interested in the welfare of the Indians and his attention to the condition and treatment of the different tribes led to his appointment as associate justice of the territorial supreme court, in 1898, by Pres. McKinley. At that time there were five judicial districts, and he represented the 3d, which embraced Oklahoma, Cleveland, Greer and Pottawattomi counties. No case decided by the territorial supreme court with him sitting was ever reversed by the U. S. supreme court. The territorial court reversed but two of his cases, a remarkable record considering the many complications which arose during those stormy days. The coming of statehood caused the territorial court to be abolished, and in 1907 Judge Burwell resumed his law practice, forming a partnership with Charles Edward Johnson and Albert P. Crockett. The firm of Burwell, Crockett & Johnson was one of the strongest legal combinations in the state and enjoyed an extensive and profitable practice. Judge Burwell's political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was a communicant of the First Baptist Church, and prominent in the work of the Men's Brotherhood, and the Sunday school, and he was a teacher of the men's Bible class. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Oklahoma County Bar Association, Oklahoma City Bar Association, Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, Men's Dinner Club, and he was a 32d degree Mason. Judge Burwell was a natural born lawyer, having a fine analytical mind, and as judge his decisions ranked with those of the justice of the appellate courts of any state in the union. Members of the bar regarded him as one of the leading jurists of the entire southwest. Personally he was a man of splendid character and high ideals. He had a simplicity of manner, and a charm of personality that was irresistible. He was a delightful companion always, and ever the true gentleman. He was married Dec. 25, 1888, to Agnes Jane, daughter of Joseph Carnahan, a contractor of Hope, Kan., she survives him, with one child: Keene Burwell (1898), Kansas University, '19. He died at Oklahoma City, Okla., Apr. 2, 1916.

MILLER, Andreas Mitchell, merchant, was born in Denmark, July 16, 1838, son of Johan and Maren (Ingersloe) Müller, and a scion of the younger branch of the old royal family of that country. His father, a wealthy East India merchant trader, was the son of Peder Erasmus Müller, Lutheran bishop of Zealand, a Danish theologian and archaeologist, a member of the committee appointed to revise the constitution of Denmark, and the author of the "Library of the Sagas," He came to America when a lad of twenty to seek his fortune. He landed in New York city ignorant of the language and customs and of all varieties of labor, entirely unprepared to meet the obstacles that were to be encountered in the new country. After his funds were exhausted, too proud to send home for assistance, he hired to a man from Ontario to split shingles in the Canadian woods, and remained there until 1861, when he became division roadmaster on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, with headquarters at Prairie du Chien, Wis. Later he became division superintendent on the Union Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah. In 1870 he settled at Duluth, Minn., where he became a dominant factor in railway building, lumber and finance, playing a leading part in the industrial development of St. Louis county. He was identified with the building of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, the first line between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi river. He obtained possession of timber lands, built a saw mill at Thomson, and embarked on a successful career as a lumber merchant. He purchased the Savoy mine and others on the Vermillion range; built the Lyceum building in Duluth, at a cost of half a million dollars, and was one of the owners of the Savoy Hotel, New York city. He retired from active business in 1890. Mr. Miller was a man of unimpeachable integrity and an uncompromising friend of his adopted country. He was typical of his day and generation, a gentleman in all things, brave, truthful, kindly, generous, hating sham, despising hypocrisy and judging all men by his standard of manhood regardless of accidental fortune. To those whom he honored by his friendship he was always loyal; to all courteous and gentle. Much could be written of his unostentatious charities. His sympathy was shown in kindly thoughts and worthy deeds, no man being ever more free from selfishness. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty, and formerly had played a conspicuous part in the business and municipal life of Duluth. He was widely known to government officials who were so impressed by his honesty and fair dealings that often orders were placed with him without the necessity of requisitioning bids, for the officials knew that they would be given the lowest market price and that they would receive everything they paid for. Thus he came to ship lumber to the government throughout the entire western country. His name and memory will long be revered in Duluth, to which city he gave $600,000 for the founding of a free hospital; he also contributed generously to the support of the Home for Aged Scandinavians, the Children's Home, and numerous other charities. He was married at Prairie du Chein, Wis., Jan. 4, 1870 to Anneliza, daughter of Thomas Spragins, a miner and planter of Virginia; she survives him, with one daughter: Maren Louise, wife of Edgar John Fellows, of New York. He died in New York city, May 22, 1917.

MILLER, Athol Morton, civil and mining engineer, was born in Duluth, Minn., July 24, 1874, son of Andreas Mitchell Miller, above. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., where he was graduated as a civil and mining engineer in 1895. His initial business venture was in the packing industry, which he soon abandoned to engage in locating and developing iron mines. For two years he was manager of the Ohio mine at Virginia, Minn., the Missabe Range. His mining career was remarkably

successful and in a few years he amassed a large fortune. He made a donation of $200,000 to his alma mater. Mr. Miller was a man of fine physique, a typical Norseman, possessed of great personal magnetism, and was the soul of honor, whose word was his bond. The simplicity and genuineness of a character at once kindly, sincere, thoughtful and generous, were written upon his countenance, so that all who knew him admired and loved him. He died at the full tide of life and prosperity, but his memory will long survive. He was married Dec. 9, 1903, to Helen, daughter of George Spencer, and had one daughter, Atheline Morton Miller. He died in Duluth, Minn., Feb. 16, 1912.

McCOMB, Samuel Deems, marine underwriter, was born in New York city, July 10, 1879, son of James and Jane Parker (Branagan) McComb. His father, a native of Flurry Bridge, Ireland, came to this country in 1857 and settled in New York city, where he was one of the original members of the New York Produce Exchange and for many years was interested in the shipping business; his mother also was a native of the North of Ireland. He was graduated at Trinity Chapel School and enrolled in the engineering department of New York University, but soon afterward left the last-named institution and entered Webb's Academy, where he was graduated as a naval architect and marine engineer in 1901. That same year he was employed in the drafting room of the Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding Co., Shooter's Island, N. Y., and spent there a number of years, being assigned for a time to outside work. Subsequently he was placed in charge of the estimating department, and these various positions afforded him excellent advantages in learning the details of the business. In 1905 he accepted a more responsible post with the firm of Cary, Smith & Ferris, naval architects, and thus he was brought into contact with new phases of the shipbuilding industry. Two years later he took charge of surveys for the Charles M. Hall Co., underwriters, and he quickly evinced a special capacity for the business that resulted in his transfer into the underwriting department. In 1911 he became manager of the Vessel Agency, organized by a group of fire insurance companies for the purpose of underwriting ships, and so continued until 1916, when he decided to establish a business on his own account as a writer of marine risks, meeting with an early success. In a few months his agency had become one of the recognized organizations in its particular field. His firm has taken an active part in the development of American foreign trade and through its underwriting facilities has endeavored to assist in the upbuilding of the American merchant marine. He is now (1921) president of S. D. McComb & Co., organized to act as the manager of the marine departments of several insurance companies which had previously done only a fire insurance business, among them the American Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J.; Fireman's Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J.; Glens Falls Insurance Co. of Glens Falls, N. Y.; and the Hanover Fire Insurance Co. of New York. He is a member of the New York University Alumni Association, Webb Academy Alumni Association, Delta Upsilon college fraternity, Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Marine Insurance Club, New York Beaver Club, Whitehall Club, and Maritime Association of the Port of New York. He was married, Mar. 23, 1911, to Nina Rose, daughter of Will M. Clemens, author, of New York city; Mrs. McComb died in October, 1917, leaving four children: Thomas Jefferson, Richard Sheldon, Nina Marion, and Samuel Deems McComb, Jr.

WHITE, Chester Field, lumberman and banker, was born at Stoughton, Mass., Mar. 28, 1852, son of Emery and Hannah (Savage) White. His father, a shoe merchant in Boston, removed to Eureka, Cal., in 1859. The son was educated in public schools. At the age of twenty he began his wage-earning career with a logging company near Centralia, Wash. Ter., afterward going to Keokuk, Ia., where he engaged in the lumber business with an uncle, upon whose death, in 1876, he became one of the proprietors of a sawmill at Montrose, Ia., under the firm name of Healey, Felt & White. This plant was operated successfully until 1884, when the company decided to enter the logging business at Shelton, Wash. Ter., and he became the first postmaster of that town. In 1887, finding a poor market for its logs, the company decided to build a sawmill at Tacoma. He opposed this, but his partners outvoted him and decided upon a venture which failed, in 1889. The mill, built by the Pacific Mill Co., organized for that purpose, and of which he was president, was to cost $75,000, but the total investment, when completed, was $225,000. After the failure he was engaged with a mill company at what is now Bellingham, Wash., and later for a brief period was jobbing lumber at Tacoma. In 1891 he assumed the active management of the Grays Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, which he built up and made an important factor in the lumber industry of the Pacific coast. With this firm he continued until 1910, but in 1906 he changed his residence to Seattle. While at Cosmopolis he bought heavily of standing timber, laying the foundation of a goodly fortune. He organized the Metropolitan Building Co., which became the greatest building factor in the city, and which took over a fifty-year lease of the university grounds from the University of Washington. At that time none of the present buildings was upon the tract save one. He was active in promoting the corporation and it was in recognition of this fact that the first permanent building erected was named the White Building in his honor, and his success was to be seen in the Henry, Cobb and other important buildings. Impaired health necessitated his retirement from active business cares in 1912, but he continued as one of the chief owners of the company until his death. In 1909 he was one of the organizers of the Metropolitan Bank and was a former vice-president of that institution, and was for years a director in the National Bank of Commerce. An active worker in Republican politics, he was a presidential elector from Washington in 1892. He was first president of the Seattle Commercial Club, and member also of the Rainier, Arctic, and Seattle Golf clubs, Seattle, and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. When, in 1908, the transcontinental railroad lines imposed a 25 per cent. raise on freight rates on eastbound lumber, the lumbermen of the Pacific coast resisted this advance. As chairman of the joint committee of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and Western Oregon Lumber Manufacturers' Association, he headed the fight which the lumbermen at that time made. The contest was a long and arduous one, but it resulted in a substantial victory for the lumbermen. He continued tirelessly and capably the prescribed work as chairman, displayed great skill and diplomacy, and worked consistently with his immediate associates and the coöperating asso-

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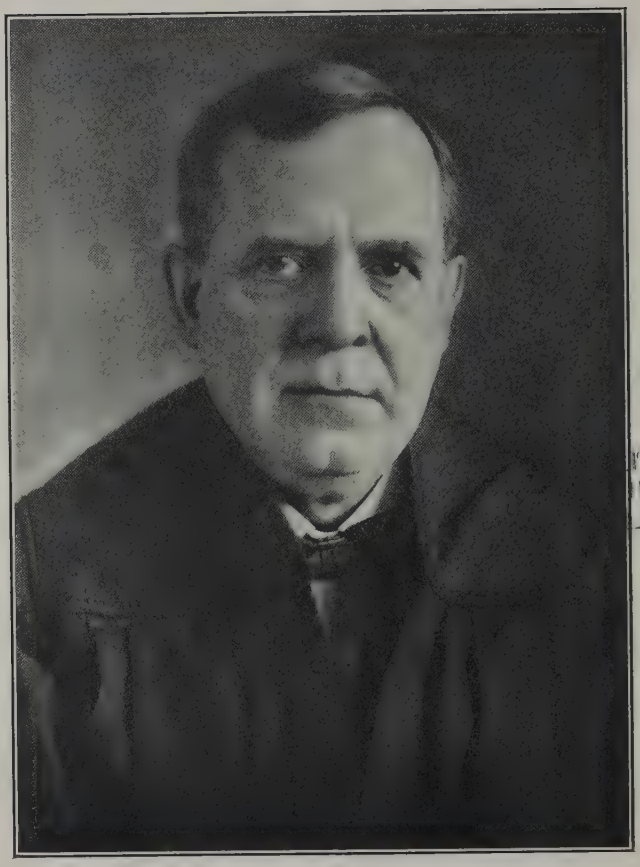
S. D. MacCosh.



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Alston G. Dayton

ciations and brought to the attention of the courts and the Interstate Commerce Commission appropriate testimony which convinced the latter body of the wisdom of the course advocated by the affiliated lumbermen. He was a man of lively disposition, amiable and of great personal magnetism, and for years was one of the foremost figures in the lumber industry on the Pacific coast. A born executive, he knew the value of organization. He was a lover and a rare judge of horses, and until the coming of the automobile he was never without one or more. He was married at Keokuk, Ia., Jan. 10, 1883, to Mary, daughter of William Holliday, a widely known Mississippi river pilot of his day, and member of a family celebrated in the express history of the West; there is one child of this union, Marguerite, wife of Henry C. Field, of Seattle. He died at his home in The Highlands, Seattle, Apr. 27, 1917.

DAYTON, Alston Gordon, lawyer and congressman, was born at Philippi, Va., now West Virginia, Oct. 18, 1857, son of Spencer and Sarah (Bush) Dayton, and a descendant of Ralph Dayton, of Bedfordshire, England, who came to this country and settled in Massachusetts in the 1630's, and was one of the original settlers of New Haven, Conn., in 1638. He subsequently removed to Southampton, L. I., and was one of the founders of East Hampton, L. I. From him the line descends through his son, Samuel and his wife Wilhelmina; their son Isaac, and the latter's wife Rebecca Tuttle; their son Isaac, and his wife Elizabeth Tod; their son Michael, a captain of militia in the revolutionary war, and his wife Mehitable Doolittle; their son Justus, also a captain in the revolutionary army, and his wife Hannah Titus; and their son Henry, and his wife Lavinia Culver, who were the grandparents of Alston G. Dayton. On the maternal side he is descended from Thomas Dewey, of Sandwich, Kent, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1633. Spencer Dayton, father of our subject, was a Virginia lawyer, and during the civil war took a prominent position as a Unionist in the border land of Virginia, being a strong Union man in a Southern sympathizing community. With others he was instrumental in having Virginia divided and the western portion of it established as a new state. He was a member of both Wheeling conventions called in 1860 for the purpose of restoring the loyal government of Virginia, and which adopted plans whereby the state of West Virginia was formed. By reason of his stand for the Union he lost a very considerable proportion of his property. He resumed the practice of his profession at Philippi, W. Va., after the war, and in 1869 was elected state senator. At various times he was elected and appointed prosecuting attorney for Barbour and adjoining counties and was universally recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the state of West Virginia. Alston G. Dayton was graduated A.B. at the University of West Virginia in 1878, receiving the degree of A.M. in cursu, in 1880. During three years before his graduation from college, he studied law during vacations in his father's office, and upon his graduation renewed his law studies with so much energy that he was enabled to pass an examination for admission to the bar, on his twenty-first birthday. He immediately entered into partnership with his father at Philippi, under the firm name of Dayton & Dayton, which continued until his father's death in 1903. In 1880 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Upshur county, W. Va., and was elected for a four years' term as prosecuting attorney of his home county of Barbour in 1884. He was elected to Congress from the second congressional district of West Virginia in 1894, defeating W. L. Wilson, author of the Wilson tariff bill, and served in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, and was elected to the 59th congress, but resigned March 14, 1905, to accept a judgeship, having been nominated by Pres. Roosevelt U. S. district judge for the northern district of West Virginia, the judgeship having been made vacant by the resignation of Judge J. J. Jackson, Mar. 7, 1905, and confirmed and commissioned seven days thereafter; this office he held until his death. As a lawyer Judge Dayton had much experience in important litigation in his state, and his practice was very extensive in the state and federal courts in the counties of Barbour, Randolph, Tucker and Upshur. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Philippi and served on its board of directors until appointed judge; he was also a director of the Tygart's Valley Bank for more than fifteen years. He was interested in several coal, oil, and gas companies, but he disposed of all these business interests shortly after his appointment to the judgeship. He is now interested in three orchard companies, the growing of fruit being to him a very interesting study. As a lawyer he had a wide practice throughout the state, being unusually successful. As a judge he has had to solve many difficult problems growing out of the rapid industrial development of his district. By designation of the Chief Justice he has served a number of terms in Pittsburgh and New York, and has served on the circuit court of appeals at Richmond, Va., one term each year since his judicial appointment. In congress he was a member of the house committee on naval affairs, and was a persistent advocate of a strong navy. He believed in the battleship, and during his term the number of those vessels in our navy increased from three to more than twenty, and our naval tonnage grew to be as large as that of any other power, excepting that of Britain. He gave much time to the study of naval affairs, and was recognized as an authority on such matters, becoming intimately associated, in the course of this study, with Theodore Roosevelt. Judge Dayton was a member of the American Geographical Society, the American Bar Association, the Americus Club (honorary) of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Cheat Mountain and Allegheny clubs. He was a Mason and belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (grand master of West Virginia, 1903), and the Knights of Pythias. An elder in the Presbyterian church, he was active throughout his life in Sunday-school and temperance work, and served as moderator of the Tygart's Valley Presbytery. He was a man of strong will, possessing a great capacity for hard work and concentration. He was fond of literature and had a finely selected library of 5,000 books. He was married, Nov. 26, 1884, to Columbia May, daughter of Arthur Sinsel, of Grafton, W. Va., superintendent of bridges of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and they had one son, Arthur Spencer Dayton, an attorney. He died in Battle Creek, Mich., July 30, 1920, following a general breakdown in health.

SMITH, James Cosslett, lawyer, was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., Mar. 23, 1857, son of James Cosslett and Emily (Ward) Smith. His father was a justice of the supreme court of New York and a delegate to the celebrated peace conference of 1861. The son was educated at Canandaigua Academy, and was graduated with honors at Ho-

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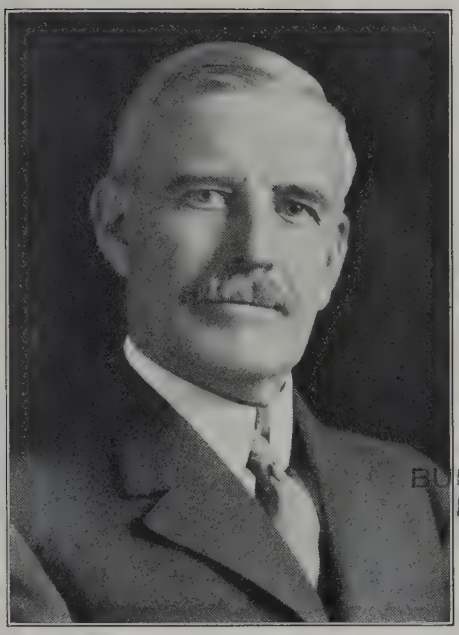
bart College in 1878. He was graduated LL.B. at the Columbia Law School in 1880, was admitted to the bar in the same year, and began the practice of his profession in Detroit, Mich., as an associate in the law offices of Miller, Bissell & Sibley. His law firm subsequently was Miller, Smith & Paddock, and at the time of his death was Miller, Smith, Canfield, Paddock & Perry. From 1892 he was a member of the vestry of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, and he was the first chancellor of the diocese of Michigan, having been appointed by Bishop Thomas F. Davis in 1904. He was a member of various bar associations and other legal organizations, of the Sons of the American Revolution, Sigma Phi fraternity, and of the University, Detroit, Detroit Athletic, Detroit Boat, Detroit Country, Yondotega, and Witenagemote clubs, Detroit, also of the Church Club of Michigan. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He had a fine understanding of human nature, and believed in his fellow man, receiving in return the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was married in Detroit, Mich., April 12, 1888, to Virginia, daughter of Thomas Ferguson, of Detroit; she survived him. He died without issue in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 7, 1917.

FOOTE, William Augustine, financier, was born in Adrian, Mich., June 9, 1854, son of Augustus N. and Sarah (Parks) Foote. He received a public school education, and began his business career by operating a flour mill at Adrian. In this mill he experimented with the generation and transmission of electric power, and as a result installed the first electric light system in that locality. He began to realize the greater opportunities in the field of hydro-electricity and the possibilities in developing the latent water power in Michigan, and resolved to sell his flour mill and electric interests so as to devote all his efforts to this new enterprise. Removing to Jackson, Mich., in 1886, he organized the Jackson Electric Light Works, which seven years later was merged with the Edison Electric Co. under the name of the Jackson Light and Power Co. Following this he organized similar companies to furnish electricity to Battle Creek and Albion, Mich. His purchase in 1898 of the controlling interest in the Kalamazoo Electric Co. marked the completion of a chain of companies westward to the Kalamazoo river. Ths was followed by the construction of hydro-electric plants near Allegan (1901), (with a high tension transmission line to Jackson), at Plainwell (1902), at Otsego (1903), and at Ceresco (1905), the last three being on the Kalamazoo river, and the Webber hydro-electric plant near Lyons, Mich., on the Grand river. In 1904 all of the companies controlled by Mr. Foote were consolidated into the Commonwealth Power Co. Meanwhile the Grand Rapids-Muskegon Power Co., organized principally by Mr. Foote, built the Rogers hydro-electric plant near Big Rapids, Mich., on the Muskegon river (1905), and the Croton hydro-electric plant (1906), transmitting power to Grand Rapids. The transmission line when installed carried the highest voltage of any in the world. In 1906 Mr. Foote added by purchase of this company the power of the Grand Rapids Edison Co., and in 1910 these properties and others were consolidated into the Consumers Power Co., which took over the ownership of the Commonwealth Power Co., Grand Rapids-Muskegon Power Co., Saginaw Power Co., Bay City Power Co., Economy Power Co., Au Sable Electric Co., Flint Electric Co., Consumers Power Co. of Michigan, Pontiac Power Co., Manistee Power and Light Co., Cadillac Water and Light Co., Battle Creek Heating and Lighting Co. and the Central Power Co. Following this period of organization was one of construction of hydro-electric generating stations on the Au Sable river near Oscoda, Mich., viz.: the Cooke hydro-electric plant (1911), the Five Channels hydro-electric plant (1912) and the Loud hydro-electric plant (1913), completing a system that had grown from the small beginning at Jackson in 1886 to a great network covering the major portion of the lower peninsula of Michigan, outside of Detroit, and furnishing electrical energy for street and commercial lighting, power and the operation of city and interurban railway systems. The long-distance transmission lines for these generating stations again carried the highest voltage in the world. Mr. Foote was essentially a creator, and by converting the energy of idle streams in Michigan into electrical energy and delivering it to the point of consumption, he contributed very materially to the progress of civilization and the wealth of his state. During the years of this activity many problems had to be worked out, such as constructing steam-generating plants as auxiliaries to hydro-electric plants, obtaining contracts for municipal lighting, operating electric railways, proving to manufacturers that it was to their interest to substitute electricity for steam power and providing capital to prosecute the work. He was a man of commanding personality, sterling character, generous nature and lofty ideals, loyal in his friendships and upright in his business transactions, possessing an active, analytical and logical mind. He was a member of and a liberal contributor to the Methodist church. He was married Feb. 28, 1878, to Ida, daughter of George W. Westerman, of Adrian, Mich., and had four children, two of whom survive: Ethel F., wife of William W. Tefft, and Edna T., wife of Luke C. Bootes. He died in Jackson, Mich., April 14, 1915.

NORTON, Charles Willis, jurist, was born near Lodi, San Joaquin county, Cal., July 18, 1861, son of Oscar Orlando and Maria Julia (Elliott) Norton. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Norton, who came from Ockley, county Surrey, England, in 1639 and settled at Guilford, Conn. His wife was Grace Wells, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Mason; their son Samuel and his wife Dinah Beach; their son Ebenezer and his wife Elizabeth Baldwin; their son Miles and his wife Esther Norton; their son Jesse and his wife Anna Wright, and their son Wyllys W. Norton and his wife Phoebe Gregory, who were the grandparents of Charles W. Norton. Ebenezer Norton (IV) was colonel of militia in the revolutionary war, and a member of the general assembly of Connecticut. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits in San Joaquin County, Calf., until 1896, when, having studied law in Stockton, Calif., under the preceptorship of Judge Minor, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Stockton. He was deputy district attorney during 1899-1902; district attorney of San Joaquin county during 1902-06, and as superior court judge of that county during 1906-16, resigning in the latter year because of impaired health. As district attorney he prosecuted the famous trunk murder mystery,



JAMES C. SMITH

WILLIAM A. FOOTE

HUGH WALLACE

CHARLES W. NORTON

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E. D. Leffingwell

known as the LeDeux case. Aside from his professional activities he was the founder of the First National Bank of Lodi. In his later years he had been largely interested in grape culture, and owned a model farm and plant at Norton Station, Calif., as a member of the firm of Norton & Angier, general fruit shippers. He was a member of the San Joaquin County Bar Association, California State Bar Association, and American Bar Association. He was a Mason and member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Congregational church. His chief decisions were in swamp land cases, condemnation suits, a great variety of criminal cases, will contests and damage actions. On the bench he was eminently fair, painstaking and conscientious. Integrity and sobriety were his dominating personal characteristics. He was married Jan. 1, 1885, to Nellie F., daughter of John F. Staples, a farmer of San Joaquin county, and left three children: Oscar Sargent, in U. S. army, European War; Lillian, wife of Eric Brandstad, and Sylvia, wife of Brace R. Davis. He died at Stockton, Calif., July 11, 1918.

WALLACE, Hugh, manufacturer, was born in Dumfries township, Galt, Ont., Can., Oct. 8, 1862, son of James and Elizabeth (Wells) Wallace, and grandson of Hugh Wallace, who came over from Scotland, in 1835. The subject was educated in the Hamilton (Ont.) Collegiate Institute, and at twenty years of age was employed as a salesman for the Galt Machine Knife & Edge Tool Works. Five years later he engaged in the retail hardware business for himself, at Galt, and met with a unique success. Removing to Detroit, Mich., in 1897, he began the manufacture of astrakhan and buffalo fur cloths, which are utilized in making robes, coats, mackinaw jackets, etc., under the name of the Western Robe Co. In 1907 the business was incorporated as the Hugh Wallace Co., of which he was president until 1915. He then retired from active business cares and was elected president emeritus, but he remained on the advisory board and the board of directors of the Hugh Wallace Co., and at his death was the chief owner. Mr. Wallace was also a director and vice-president of the old Citizens' Savings Bank, which was merged with the Dime Savings Bank in 1909. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Detroit Boat, Detroit Golf, Detroit Athletic and Ingeside clubs, Detroit. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. His dominating personal characteristics were courage and optimism. He was a trustworthy friend, a wise counsellor, a loyal citizen and an unswervingly faithful official; a man of large mind, sincere sympathies, inborn courtesy, and never failing humor. He was married in Detroit, Mich., Mar. 25, 1899, to Louise, daughter of Edwin Israel Arms, a direct descendent of the Arms family of Deerfield, Mass. She survived him with two children: Edwin James and Ruth Louise Wallace. Mrs. Wallace is author of "An American Child in Europe," (1914), a volume written in the words of her young daughter, and giving the child's impressions of each country visited during a travel period of a year. Hugh Wallace died in Detroit, Mich., Mar. 7, 1917.

LEFFINGWELL, Elisha Dyer, physician and surgeon, was born at Aurora, N. Y., June 1, 1849, son of Elisha and Jane Elizabeth (Jackson) Leffingwell. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Lieut. Thomas Leffingwell, who came probably from some parish in Norfolk or Essex, England, in the early part of the 17th century and settled in Connecticut. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Sergt. Thomas and his wife Mary Bushnell; their son Benjamin and his wife Joanna Christopher; their son Elisha and his wife Alice Tracy, to their son Dyer Leffingwell and his wife Hannah Waterman, who were the grandparents of Elisha Dyer Leffingwell. His father, a graduate of Dartmouth College, was a prominent physician of Montague, Vt., and Aurora, N. Y. Elisha Dyer Leffingwell received his preliminary education in the public schools of Aurora; was graduated at Cornell University in 1872 with the degree of A.B., and at Bellevue Medical College, New York city, in 1877 with the degree of M.D., and was valedictorian of his class. He then went abroad for post-graduate work in the best hospitals and universities of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Heidelberg and Leipzig. Returning from abroad in 1883 he went into the Dansville (N. Y.) Sanitarium, of which his uncle, Dr. James Jackson, was the head. Afterwards the company was reorganized and he became president and head physician. In 1890, in association with his brother, William Leffingwell, and his friend, Dr. James King, he founded the Glen Springs Sanatorium at Watkins, N. Y. There was not a prominent medical school in Europe that he did not visit. He brought into practice in this country many of the approved therapeutic methods of leading Continental physicians and surgeons. Many sanative devices now common are so because in his practice at Dansville and Watkins these curative agencies were introduced by him. He was a member of various medical societies, and of the Fortnightly Club, Oswego. He was a great reader, and assimilated and remembered with remarkable accuracy whatever he read. He was fond of walking, also of the splendid team of horses which he drove both for pleasure and to meet his professional engagements. On political, social, literary and financial questions, and on the European War, his judgment was remarkably keen. Personally, he was a handsome man, and good humor and benevolence marked his countenance. His long experience as a diagnostician made him a quick and accurate reader of men, and he was rich in that genuine love of his fellows and that devotion to his profession which made complete a successful career. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 23, 1893, to Lucy, daughter of DeWitt Clinton Littlejohn (q. v.), seven times a member of the New York legislature, and member of congress during the civil war. He died at Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1916.

SHELBY, William Read, railroad president, was born in Lincoln county, Ky., Dec. 4, 1842, son of John Warren and Mary H. Knight Shelby, and a descendant of Evan Shelby, who came from Cameron, Wales, about 1730, and settled near Hagerstown, Md.; from him the line is traced through his son Evan and his wife Catherine Cox; their son Col. Isaac and his wife Susanna Hart; and their son Evan and his wife Nancy Warren, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Evan (2) was appointed brigadier-general by the state of Virginia in 1779 for services rendered in Indian warfare. Isaac (3) was a distinguished revolutionary officer and the first governor of Kentucky. William Read Shelby was educated in the preparatory schools and at Centre College, Danville, Ky. At the outbreak of the civil war he left college and, as a member of the Kentucky home guard, enrolled and recruited men for

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the Federal army. In 1863–65 he supplied wood to steamers on the Mississippi river, at Island No. 37, being protected by U. S. gun boats. From then until 1869 he was employed by the Adams Express Co., at Louisville, Ky., removing to Pittsburgh to become secretary of the Continental Improvement Co. Among its first undertakings was the contract to build the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad in Michigan and Indiana. Mr. Shelby took charge of a branch office at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1871, having in the year previous been elected secretary and treasurer of the Grand Rapids & Indiana and the Michigan & Lake Shore Railroad companies. During 1876–97, he was engaged in wheat raising on the 10,000-acre Cass-Cheney farm in North Dakota, which yielded the first spring wheat in that state. On Jan. 1, 1887, he was made first vice-president of the former company, retaining the positions of treasurer and purchasing agent. In June, 1896, the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Co. was sold out under foreclosure proceedings; a new company, with the same name was organized, and Mr. Shelby was elected vice-president, treasurer and purchasing agent. In 1870–73 he held also the office of secretary and treasurer of the Southern Railway Security Co. On Oct. 16, 1899, he was elected president of the Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Co., and president of the Big Rapids & Western Railroad Co; and Oct. 24, 1899, he was elected president of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad Co. In 1813, after forty-six years of service, he retired under the pension rule of the Pennsylvania railroad. He is a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank, later known as the Old National Bank, of Grand Rapids, and is a stockholder in various manufacturing and mercantile concerns; a member of the Board of Education, and former chairman of its committee on grounds. During 1888–93 he was a member and part of the time president of the Board of Public Works. Mr. Shelby is a Democrat, and it was on his motion in the sound money conference in Chicago, that the Indianapolis convention was held in 1896, causing the defeat of the Chicago platform and William J. Bryan. He was chairman of the sound money Democratic organization in Michigan, which conducted so vigorous a campaign against free coinage. His clubs are: Peninsula (president, 1896–1898); Lake Side (president for several years); Owashtonong and Kent Country. His favorite diversions are bird hunting and trout fishing. He was married at Sewickley, Pa., June 16, 1869, to Mary K., daughter of Gen. George W. Cass, president of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad and of the Northern Pacific railroad; their surviving children are: Cass Knight, Charles Littleton, Ellen Dawson, wife of R. B. Tunnecliffe, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; George Cass and Violette Shelby, wife of E. H. Passnore, Chicago, Ill. (Portrait opposite page 81).

CARSON, John Avery Gere, factor, merchant and banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 19, 1856, son of Carvill Hynson and Sarah Frances (Gere) Carson. His father was engaged in the lumber business in Baltimore up to 1870, when he removed to Savannah with his family. For years he held an official position with the Central of Georgia Railway. John A. G. Carson received his education in the public schools of Baltimore and at the Pennsylvania State Normal School, Lycoming county. He began his business career in 1874 at Savannah as clerk for S. G. Hayues & Brother, grain and provision dealers. In 1884 he became associated as a factor in the cotton and naval stores business with Jesse P. Williams, and for years was manager and first vice-president of the J. P. Williams Co., Savannah, Ga. Since 1910 he has been president of the Carson Naval Stores Co., factors and wholesale grocers, Savannah, with a branch in Jacksonville, Fla. Also, from 1900 to 1910 he was president of the Merchants National Bank of Savannah. He is officer or director in various other commercial, industrial or financial institutions. Prominent in civic and municipal affairs and active in politics, he served as an alderman of Savannah, during 1889-93, and as commissioner of Chatham county, during 1893-97. He was a lieutenant in the Chatham Artillery of Savannah during 1895-96. He has been deputy governor general of the Society of Colonial Wars, of Georgia, from its organization in 1896, and he is a member also of the Oglethorpe Yacht and Motor Boat clubs of Savannah, the New York Club, India House, Southern Society and Georgia Society of New York, is an alderman of the city of Savannah and a member of the Public Library Commission. He finds his chief recreation in yachting and automobiling. He was married at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 29, 1879, to Carrie Gordon, daughter of Stephen Jackson Maxwell Cubbedge, of Savannah; they have four children: John Avery Gere, Gordon Cubbedge, Edwin Williams and Carville Hynson.

STEVENS, Frederic Beckwith, manufacturer, was born in Canton, Hartford co., Conn., Sept. 24, 1855, son of Samuel and Mary Anne (Beckwith) Stevens. He was educated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and began his business career as a bookkeeper in Hartford, Conn. In 1876 he entered the employ of the Detroit Stove Works at Detroit, Mich., and in 1880 took charge of the office of his father-in-law, Ozias W. Shipman, coal miner and wholesale coal dealer. In 1882 he established a business of his own as manufacturer and wholesale dealer of foundry facings and foundry supplies and by close application, judgment and executive ability, achieved remarkable success. Mr. Stevens is a member of St. John's Episcopal church, a 33d degree Scottish rite mason and a director of First and Old Detroit National Bank. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Detroit Club, Bankers' Club, Detroit Athletic Club, Society of Colonial Wars; honorary member Acacia Fraternity, University of Michigan, active member and officer, Grand Master General of Ceremonies, Supreme Council 33°, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America. He is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce and takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the vital prosperity of his home city. He was married, April 20, 1880, to Anne E., daughter of Ozias Williams and Emily (Comstock) Shipman, of Detroit, and has one daughter, Winifred Marian, who was married to Lewis Haight Kirby, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

STEVENS, Anne E. (Shipman), club woman, was born at Waverly, Tioga co., N. Y., daughter of Ozias Williams and Emily (Comstock) Shipman. Her first paternal American ancestor was Edward Shipman, who came to this country from Nottinghamshire, England, and was one of the original settlers of Saybrook, Conn., about the middle of the sixteenth century; from him and his wife Mary Anderson (or Andrews) the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Martha Humphries; their son John and his wife Elizabeth Kirtland; their son Samuel, a deputy captain in the revolutionary war, and his wife Sarah Doty; their son Samuel and his wife Sarah

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WILLIAM R. SHELBY

JOHN A. G. CARSON

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FREDERIC B. STEVENS

ANNIE E. S. STEVENS

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Charles Frank Williams

Stanclift; their son Samuel and his wife Rhoda Newell; and their son Horace and his wife Abigail Anne Williams, who were the grand-parents of our subject. Her father, Ozias W. Shipman, removed from New York state to Detroit, Mich., in 1875, where he became a prominent coal merchant, having large interests in mines in Shawnee, O., and Pennsylvania; he was a thirty-third degree Mason, and a vestryman in St. John's Episcopal church for many years until his death; his wife was a cultured woman and they were among the first families of the city. The daughter, Anne E., was educated in the private schools of the Episcopal church and at Waverly Academy. In all the lines for the advancement of women she has ever been an active worker. She is a charter member, 1894, of the Twentieth Century Club of Detroit (director of department of art and literature, 1896-97, president, 1913-14); life member of Vassar Students' Aid Society; life member of the Association of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Detroit, founded May 18, 1836 (chairman of the board for several years); life member of the American Red Cross Society; vice-regent of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1905-07, regent, 1907-09; life member National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; president of the Tuesday Musicale, 1920; secretary a number of years, and president 1911-12, of Mt. Vernon Society in Detroit; member of the Lucinda Stone scholarship fund committee of the University of Michigan; one of the three governors appointed by the regents of the Martha Cook Building of the University of Michigan; life member of the Women's League of the University of Michigan; life member of the Archæological Society of America, Life member National Historical Society, Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs, National Federation of Women's Clubs, Michigan Federation of Music Clubs, National Federation of Music Clubs, McDowell League, of Peterborough, N. H., Fine Arts Society, Detroit, life member Arts and Crafts, of Detroit, Little Theatre, Theatre Arts, Drama League, Tuesday Musicale, Women's City Club of Detroit, guarantor of the Detroit Symphony Society and of the Detroit Orchestral Association; president of Woman s Auxiliary to Board of Missions, Diocese of Michigan, since 1908, and general chairman for all women's organizations for the Triennial General Convention of the Episcopal church, held in Detroit, October, 1919. Elected to preside at meetings of the National Woman's Auxiliary during the Triennial General Convention of the Episcopal church held in Cincinnati in 1910, in St. Louis in 1916 and Detroit, 1919. Anne E. Shipman was married in Detroit, Apr. 20, 1880, to Frederic Beckwith Stevens (above).

WILLIAMS, Charles Frank, master printer, was born at Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 17, 1859, son of Isaac A. and Sarah Maria (Carpenter) Williams. His father was a carpenter and was much interested in civic affairs, at one time being connected with the police department of Brattleboro. C. Frank Williams received his education in the public schools of Brattleboro. When a young man he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he was employed in a printing office that had been established by another Brattleborian. Subsequently he became an independent master printer, and his first class workmanship and pleasing personality soon won for him a large and important clientele, and built up a prosperous business. In 1882, with a desire to increase his facilities, he formed a corporation under the name of the C. F. Williams Printing Co. This plant was completely destroyed by fire, but he secured another location and rebuilt. He subsequently took his son, Fred A. Williams, as a partner, under the firm name of C. F. Williams & Son, which relation was maintained until his death. He lived at Delmar, N. Y. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty and had long been one of the foremost men of that village. Always a busy man, yet he found time to give generous support and hard work to innumerable good causes. He was a trustee of the fire department, and treasurer of the school district. He was a man of rare capacity and sterling honesty, both in public and private business, and at all assemblages of the citizens looking toward reform movements or better government he played a conspicuous part. In politics he was a Republican. He was a Mason, and a communicant of Calvary Baptist Church, Albany. He found his chief recreation in doing for others. Occasionally a hunting or fishing trip, and in the summer his garden was his hobby, both vegetable and old fashioned flowers. Mr. Williams illustrated the finest qualities in human nature. He had a clear and firm grasp of public questions as they came up during his lifetime. He was an administrator of rare capacity in public and in private business alike. He was of such native honesty that no one ever dreamed it possible for him to be otherwise in any transaction, large or small. Integrity was constitutional with him, as a matter of course, native to his very soul, and the years of his life spent in Albany only fortified him in the public esteem without effort on his part. He married at Albany, N. Y., June 12, 1884, F. Euretta A., a daughter of John and Hannah Gorham Pangburne, of Albany, N. Y.; she survives him, with four children: Frank, a civil engineer, Troy N. Y.; Fred A., treasurer of C. F. Williams & Son, Inc., Albany, N. Y.; Harold, a student living at Delmar, and Alida Williams, trained nurse, Albany, N. Y.; Charles Frank Williams died at Delmar, N. Y., May 30th, 1914.

YOUNG, Milton, turfman and breeder, was born in Union county, Ky., Jan. 10, 1851, son of Milton and Maria (Thompson) Young. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Young, a native of London, who came from England in the closing years of the 18th century, located first in Virginia, and in 1793 became a pioneer in Nelson county, Ky. His son Bryan R. Young was the grandfather of Milton Young, our subject. Bryan R. Young was a physician of note; built the first brick residence in Kentucky, and during 1845-47 represented the Bardstown district in the lower house of the national congress. Milton Young, father of our subject, engaged in farming in Union county; served that county with honor as judge; became a noted tobacconist of Henderson county, and was elected to represent the latter county in the Kentucky legislature, but died of heart trouble while en route to the state capitol to take his seat. He was a conservative Union man, of superior intellect, and a speaker of great ability. The son received his education in public and private schools at Henderson, Ky. At fourteen he became an independent dealer in cigars and tobacco, and two years later became part proprietor, with George S. Norris, in a hardware store at Henderson. In this undertaking he met with success and gained the initial fortune which enabled him to become a figure of national importance on the turf and as a breeder of thoroughbred horses. In 1878 he purchased Joe Rhodes, a thoroughbred horse, and the following year his colors appeared for the first time on the turf. From time to time he added to his stable of racers such noted horses as Boot Jack.

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Bancroft, Getaway, Boatman, Beatrice and others. His entire racing career was successful. At Cincinnati in 1881 he had six horses entered in six races and ran without defeat, winning the entire six. At St. Louis his Getaway won the best 1½-mile heat race on record. At Nashville in 1881 Boot Jack won two races in one day, and a stake race on the day following. At the spring meeting in St. Louis in 1882 he won the entire program of the opening day, the four winners being Monogram, Boot Jack, Ascender and Bancroft. In that year he sold his entire racing stable to R. C. Pate. Having decided to embark in the breeding of thoroughbreds he bought "McGrathiana," the estate of Price McGrath, the home of Tom Bowling and Aristides. Here he collected stallions and brood mares of the best blood, the unbeaten Hanover being his premier stallion. For a quarter of a century he sent annually to the sale marts of the East large quotas of embryo racers, and he came to have the distinction of owning the largest thoroughbred breeding establishment in the world. In addition to Hanover, who had won thirty-two races and approximately $121,000, his racing stallions included Onondago, Pirate of Penzance, Lamplighter, Sorcerer, Friar, Favor, Strathmore, Cameron, Woolsthorpe, Sempronius, Yorkshire Lad, Lackford, Monsieur de Lorne, King of Coins and Alloway. Among the notable mares were American Lady, Ambulance, Anna Lisle, Bezique, Borealis, Laughing Water, Nellie Blythe, Pocahontas and others. Some of the notable products of "McGrathiana," while in his hands, were Yankee Consul, Handspun, Sewell and Broomstick. He held the esteem of turfmen everywhere. He was for years an officer of the Kentucky Racing Association and a member of the old American Turf Congress. Later he was a member of the Kentucky State Racing Commission, and was the author of some of its best rules, notably that which fixed the limit of commission to be charged in pari-mutuels at five per cent. In the early part of 1900 adverse racing laws were passed whereupon the price of thoroughbreds ceased to make breeding profitable. In 1908 he sold his farms and horses at auction, and took up his residence at Lexington. He served with rank of colonel on the staff of Gov. John Young Brown. He was a citizen of the world, but a loyal and patriotic American also, and had a rare consideration for the rights of others. He was married at Morganfield, Ky., Dec. 14, 1882, to Lucy, daughter of Ignatius A. Spalding, lawyer and legislator, of Morganfield, Ky.; she survives him, with seven children: Spalding, Alice and Maria, nuns of the Order of the Sacred Heart; Milton, who was a volunteer for special service during the European war; Jack Spalding, an officer in the National Army, European war; Tom Brown, University of Notre Dame, and Lucy Young, University of Kentucky. He died at Lexington, Ky., May 5, 1918.

RICHMOND, Charles Herbert, physician and surgeon, was born at Churchville, N. Y., July 15, 1840, son of Billings and Susan (Willey) Richmond, and a descendant of John Richmond, who came from England and settled probably in Maine between 1630 and 1635; from him the line is traced through his son Capt. Edward; his son Col. Silvester and his wife Elizabeth Rogers; their son Capt. Perez and his wife Deborah Loring, and their son Edward and his wife Elizabeth Throop, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Charles H. Richmond was educated at the Riga and Webster academies, Eastman Business College, Rochester, the University of Buffalo, being graduated at the latter institute with the degree of M.D. in 1860. For some time thereafter he served as resident physician and surgeon of the Buffalo General Hospital. He located at Livonia, N. Y., in 1861, but after the outbreak of the civil war enlisted as assistant surgeon of the 104th N. Y. Vols. He was promoted surgeon with the rank of major and had charge of the division hospitals at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, also for several months was surgeon of the artillery brigade of the 1st and 5th army corps. During his residence in Livonia he acquired an enviable reputation as a physician. In addition to his large practice he engaged for a time in farming and breeding Merino sheep. For several years he reviewed medical works for the "New York Medical Journal." He was three times elected supervisor of his town on the Democratic ticket, and in 1881 was a candidate for member of assembly, running far ahead of his ticket. He was curator of the University of Buffalo from 1870, and from 1895 until the close of his life, he was president of the village of Livonia. He was commander of E. S. Gilbert post, G. A. R.; past master of the Livonia lodge, F. and A. M., and was a member of the Livonia Presbyterian Church. He held membership in the Rochester Pathological Society, and the Livingston County, Central New York and New York State Medical societies. Dr. Richmond's dominating characteristics were sympathy and geniality. He loved his work because he loved mankind, and therefore could not fail to attain success. While ministering to the bodies of the sick, he furnished them medicine for the mind and sympathy for the heart, which often combined to secure a complete restoration of hopeless cases. He was married, Aug. 8, 1861, to Jennie A., daughter of William Smith, of Livonia, N. Y., and their two children, Jennie Imogen, wife of Lewis H. Beecher, and Ella Gertrude Richmond, a teacher, preceded him in death. He died at Livonia, N. Y., Mar. 2, 1904.

LUTHER, George Martin, capitalist, was born at Greenbush, Rensselaer co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1849, son of George Washington and Phebe (Andrews) Luther, and a descendant of Capt. John Luther, a native of Shrewsbury, Dorset county, England, who emigrated in 1635 and settled at Swansea, R. I. The family is supposed to be descended from a brother of Martin Luther. After attending Albany Academy, he entered Cornell University and was graduated in 1870 with the degree of B.S. He began his business career in the coal trade as an associate of his father in Albany. In 1885 he went to New York city and became treasurer of the C. W. Hunt Co., manufacturers of coal-handling machinery. Five years later he became associated with William H. Nichols in the manufacture of chemicals, and soon thereafter was elected secretary of the Nichols Chemical Co. In 1899 it became the Nichols Copper Co., having sold the chemical part of the business to the General Chemical Co. Thereafter the Nichols Copper Co. was devoted exclusively to the electrolytic refining of copper—the largest organization in the world for that purpose. Mr. Luther was secretary and general manager of this company until his death. During 1910-12 he was president of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. He was widely known in the copper trade and justly considered an authority on that metal. He was a member of the Copper Producers' Association, the Chemists' and Cornell clubs, the Albany Society of New York and the Down Town Association. In politics he was an independent. He possessed a strong, vigorous and dominating personality. He

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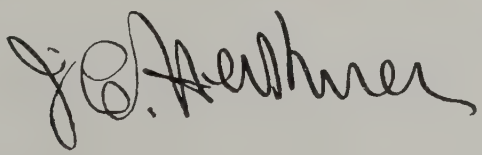

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L. Scott Townsend

was genial, hospitable and wonderfully loyal to his friends, and no man had higher endowment for friendship. His humor was unfailing and irresistible; his imagination delightful. He had few peers as a raconteur, and the memory of his anecdotes is ineffaceable. Fond of the out-door life and of nature, he found his favorite recreation in gardens and gardening. He was married in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1873, to Mary Hartness, daughter of William Gould, a publisher of law books. She survives her husband, with two children: Mary Gould and Phebe Andrews, wife of Philip Lee Gill. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1913.

HERKNER, Joseph Carl, soldier and merchant, was born at Kratzau, Germany, Dec. 1, 1840, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Shultz) Herkner, and came to America with his parents in 1849, settling at Grand Rapids, Mich. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and in 1856 became a jeweler's apprentice in the store of N. T. Butler, Grand Rapids. In 1860 he accepted a clerkship with George Barnard, a pioneer jeweler of that city. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Co. D, 1st Mich. engineers and mechanics, one of the most noted Michigan commands in the war, and with which he served with distinguished gallantry throughout the conflict, being mustered out with the rank of captain. In 1870 he established himself in the jewelry business in Grand Rapids. His aptitude, industry, and faculty for supplying the demands of a rapidly growing trade led to splendid success, and the name Herkner became a symbol of quality, with a trade extending over many states. In 1872 he organized a company of local militia for the Michigan national guard, and was its captain for four years. Later he was appointed lieutenant-colonel and inspector of brigade, M. N. G. He was a member of the Grand Rapids Association of Commerce, the Grand Army of the Republic, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a thirty-third degree Mason, member of the lodge, chapter, council, consistory and past commander of the Knights Templar commandery. He was a leader in all movements looking toward the betterment of civic and municipal conditions of his adopted city. Successful yet modest, aggressive yet thoughtful, ambitious yet unselfish, Col. Herkner was a maximum type and beloved by all with whom he had personal relations. He was married, June 13, 1867, to Clara L., daughter of Charles Philo Calkins, of Grand Rapids, Mich., formerly of Vermont; she died in 1906. There is one surviving child: Elizabeth Herkner. He died in Grand Rapids, Mich., Mar. 17, 1914.

TOWNSEND, Levi Scott, capitalist, was born in Pencader Hundred township, New Castle co., Del., Dec. 31, 1867, son of George L. and Cornelia (Scott) Townsend, and member of a distinguished colonial Delaware family. Bishop Levi Scott, of the Methodist Episcopal church, was his grandfather. The farm homestead in Pencader Hundred has been in possession of the family for six generations. His father was a member of the Delaware general assembly, collector of the port of Wilmington, and U. S. marshal. Scott Townsend, as he was generally known, received his education at district schools near Odessa, Del., and at Conference Academy, Dover, Del. Upon attaining his majority he became clerk in the service of the Security Trust & Safe Deposit Co., Wilmington, then but newly formed. His manifold energy and almost ceaseless activity brought success to every enterprise he touched, which became beneficial, not to himself alone, but to all with whom his lot was cast, and with whom his labors were shared. Through successive promotions he rose to the position of vice-president, and was an important factor in the rapid growth of that institution. His counsel was courted and his advice sought by many a business or financial institution among whose directorates his name never appeared. In 1915 he took up the position of vice-president of Laird & Co., investment bankers, Wilmington, and transferred his active service to that house while retaining his former post, and in 1917 he became president of that firm. He was also a member of the executive committee Security Trust & Safe Deposit Co.; vice-president Peoples' Bank, Middletown, Del., and a director in the Diamond Ice & Coal Co., American Vulcanized Fibre Co., Kennett Turnpike Co., and Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. For years he was treasurer of the Delaware State Fair Association, and to that, as to many other enterprises, he gave unstinted time and attention. He was a director of the Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis Society, treasurer of the Delaware Hospital, chairman of the finance committee of the Wilmington Associated Charities and headed the campaign to raise a fund to carry on its work. Keenly interested in agriculture, he owned and operated five farms. He was past master and active member of West Brandywine Grange. For twelve years he was one of the county auditors; was a jury commissioner for two terms; a county school commissioner; treasurer of the building commission, and a member of the Delaware state educational survey commission. For years he was treasurer of the Republican county committee, and had been treasurer of the Republican state committee. He was also a member of the commission having in charge the erection of the public building for the joint use of Newcastle county and the city of Wilmington. He was a 3d degree Mason, and held membership also in the Wilmington, Wilmington Country, and Young Men's Republican clubs, Wilmington. He was a 32d degree Mason, and held was not only an active and up-to-date farmer, but he was keenly interested in all out-of-doors sports and diversions. He was a skilful horseman and an ardent fox-hunter and gunner, and always found time amid the multiplicity of his duties to enjoy these pastimes and pleasures. One of the most lovable of men, he numbered his friends by the thousand and had the enviable faculty of retaining his friendships. The wide scope of his knowledge of local men and affairs made his advice of the utmost value. His charm of manner and delightful personality won for him the loyal regard of all who came within his sphere of influence. He brought with him to the discharge of all his duties, whether official, political or social obligations, a high and keen sense of duty, which would not be content with a cursory performance of them. His investigation of the details of all banking matters was careful and minute, but he never lost, in the study of these, his ability to see the matter as a whole and comprehensively. In everything he undertook he was keenly alert and active. He loved work and accomplishment, not for the honor or advantage that success would bring him, but for the sheer joy of achievement. His ready wit and humor made companionship with him delightful, and this, with his sympathetic and kindly nature, his sincerity and loyalty, won for him the warm affection of all. Considerate always of the opinions of others and modest of his own attainments, yet he had confidence in himself and the courage to express convincingly his own judgment on any important matter. He worked zealously for the

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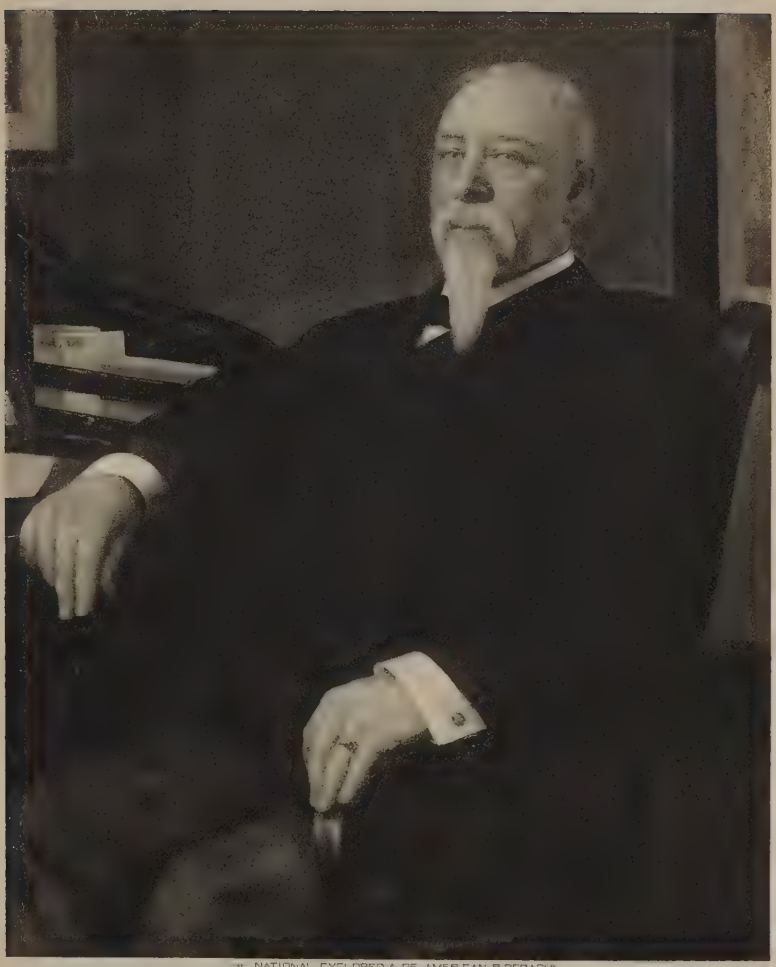
betterment and benefit of the civic and business interests with which he was associated, recognizing and assuming his full share of the responsibilities of life. To these interests he gave always the best that was in him. His home was at "Rockland Farm," where he was happy in the rearing of fine live stock and standard bred poultry. He was married at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 9, 1895, to Nellie B., daughter of Henry F. Dure, manufacturer and capitalist; six children were born of this marriage, of whom four survived him: Julia, Sarah D., L. Scott, and W. Laird Townsend. He died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 28, 1918.

GRISWOLD, Joseph Lancaster, railway official and hotel proprietor, was born at Taylorsville, Ky., Apr. 13, 1843, son of William D. and Maria Mosby (Lancaster) Griswold. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Edward Griswold, who came from England about the middle of the sixteenth century, and died in New England in 1691; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Lieut. Francis and the latter's wife Susannah Huntington; their son Francis and his wife Abigail Bingham; their son Isaac and his wife Abigail Latham; and their son Isaac and his wife Huldah Dickinson, who were the grandparents of our subject. He is also a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, who came over in the "Mayflower," and on the maternal side of John Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore. William D. Griswold moved from Vermont to Terre Haute, Ind., where he became the law partner of Hon. John P. Usher (q.v.), secretary of the interior under Pres. Lincoln, during which time he passed through his successful railroad career; he retired from active railroad work in 1872 and moved to St. Louis, where he soon established large financial interests. Joseph L. Griswold was graduated at Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass., in 1862. After the war he became interested in the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, and in 1864 was made superintendent of the western division. Having gained a broad knowledge of the business, at the age of twenty-four he became general superintendent of the great Ohio & Mississippi system, of which his father was president. It was then that he accomplished the feat of standardizing the grade of the road between Cincinnati and St. Louis in eight hours, without the least interruption of traffic. In 1862 he took up his residence in St. Louis, and in 1872 acquired an interest in the old Lindell Hotel. Later he purchased the Laclede Hotel and conducted that hostelry until his death. As early as 1895 he had been offered $1,000,000 for the hotel site at Sixth and Chestnut streets, but he was fond of the hotel business and especially of the Laclede, and repeatedly declared that he would never sell the house. He was keenly interested in Democratic politics and for several years served as state fish and game commissioner under appointment of Gov. William J. Stone (q.v.). He was the organizer of the Central National Bank, and continued an active director of this bank until his death. His chief philanthropies were always directed to the assistance of unfortunate children. He despised anything dishonest, or petty, or mean, while his humor and gay spirit made him a social favorite. He was a member of numerous societies, including the Sons of the American Revolution and the Missouri Historical Society, and was a Mason of Terre Haute Lodge No. 86. He was married Oct. 21, 1875, to Emily Woods, daughter of Karl Frederich con Adae, of Cincinnati, O., and had one child, Nellie Griswold. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 30, 1896.

McKNIGHT, William F., lawyer, was born in Cascade township, Kent co., Michigan, July 23, 1863, son of Thomas and Mary (Fitzpatrick) McKnight, and grandson of James McKnight, a native of Ireland who came to this country about 1833, locating first in Kentucky, where he served as foreman on the plantation of Henry Clay (q.v.) and about 1845 removed with his family to a farm in Cascade township, Mich.; his wife was Mary Quinn, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Dublin, Ireland, and a woman of superior attainments. Thomas McKnight, father of our subject, was also born in Ireland, and was still a lad when he accompanied his parents to America; after the family removed to Michigan he made farming his life-pursuit and in it was successful. William F. McKnight attended the public schools until he was sixteen years old, and then began to teach in the country schools. After teaching for two terms he entered the Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., and was graduated A.B. in 1884. He then served as superintendent of schools at Kankakee, Ill., for two terms, after which he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and was graduated LL.B. in 1887, being admitted to the bar in Grand Rapids, the following year. For two years he was a law partner of G. Chase Godwin and Allen C. Adsit, but in 1890 was elected prosecuting attorney of Kent county, the firm being dissolved by Mr. Adsit's election to the bench and by the death of Mr. Godwin. He was afterward associated in practice with T. F. McGarry, but in 1895 entered into partnership with James T. McAllister, under the firm name of McKnight & McAllister, his brother L. F. McKnight, also being a member of the firm. This partnership continued until 1910. At the time of his death he was a member of the law firm of McKnight & McCook. Mr. McKnight was a candidate for congress in 1896. He was entrusted with the litigation of large interests and in its handling he practised in all the courts. He was widely known throughout the state of Michigan, and his reputation among the members of the bar was that of a practitioner who always observed the highest ethics of his profession. His personal excellencies endeared him to a large circle of friends, while his universal kindness and courtesy commanded the respect and esteem of the community at large. To quote from an editorial which appeared in the "Grand Rapids Herald" at the time of his death: "He was a man of strong talents and unusual capacity. Until ill health attacked him, he was always prominent in communal affairs—always ready for a man's part in the battle of life. He was successful in his chosen profession of law—successful in a diversity of commercial enterprises—successful as a maker of warm friends. His passing will be registered amid sincere regrets, not only in Grand Rapids, but throughout the state." Mr. McKnight was president of the Maine Lumber Co. and of the White River Timber Co.; secretary-treasurer of the Dickie Mining Co., and a member of the board of directors of the Grand Rapids Book Case Co. He was a member of the American Bar and Michigan State Bar Associations, the Association of Commerce, the Peninsular, O-wash-ta-nong and Highlands Country clubs, the Masonic order, Order of Elks, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Modern Woodmen of America and Knights of Columbus. His favorite recreation was golf. For seven years he was a member of Company B, Grand Rapids Battery, of the Michigan National Guard. He was one of the leading Democrats of America and foremost in the state of



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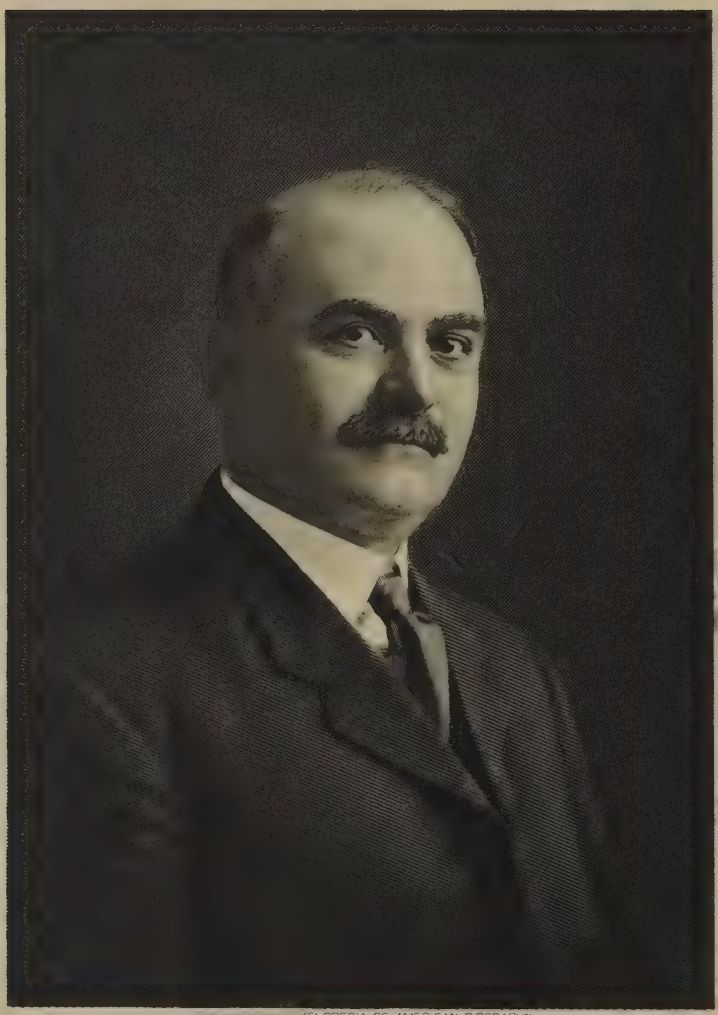

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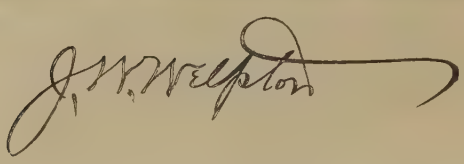

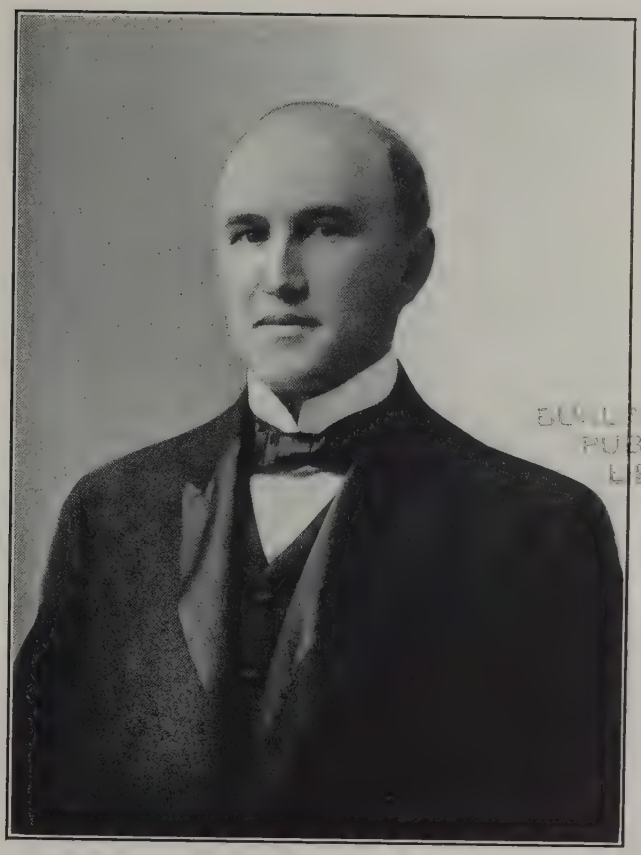

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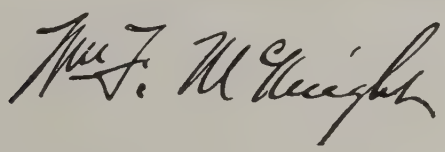

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THOMAS K. GRAY

Michigan. In religion he was a member of the Roman Catholic church. He was married, Aug. 20, 1907, to Anna, daughter of John Caulfield, of Grand Rapids, and died in Grand Rapids, Mich., May 19, 1919.

WELPTON, John Walter, banker, was born at Salem, Ia., Oct. 29, 1859, son of Nelson and Louisa (Connor) Welpton. He attended the district schools until the age of fifteen, when he became clerk in a mercantile establishment at Red Oak, Ia., subsequently being similarly employed at Emerson, Ia., and Osceola, Neb. Later he opened a store in Emerson and made extensive investments in farm lands in Keith and Perkins counties, Nebraska. He conducted a real estate office at Grant until 1895, when he opened the Exchange Bank, a private institution at Grant, which was removed to Ogallala, Keith county, in 1897, and incorporated as the Exchange Bank of Ogallala in 1900. In 1905 he organized and incorporated the Welpton Investment Co.; in 1906 the Commercial State Bank of Paxton; in 1907 First State Bank of Brule; in 1908 the Welpton Lumber Co., and in 1910 the Bank of Keystone, being president of all of these institutions. At the time of his death he was one of the great land holders of Keith county and his ranch near Ogallala produced some of the finest live stock in the section. He was a president of the Nebraska State Bankers' Association, a member also of the American Bankers' Association; chairman of the Keith county chapter, American Red Cross Society; a 32d degree Mason; member of the Order of the Eastern Star, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; he was a communicant of the Congregational church. For more than a score of years he was chairman of his Republican county committee. He was married at Emerson, Ia., Nov. 4, 1879, to Hester, daughter of Andrew Corp, a resident of Indiana, and had four children: Mabel, Winifred, Marguerite and Bess, wife of Thomas I. Dutch. Mr. Welpton died at San Diego, Calif., May 15, 1918.

GRAY, Thomas Kennedy, druggist, was born at Jefferson, Lincoln co., Me., June 16, 1883, son of Peter J. and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Gray. Massachusetts was the early home of the Gray family, but a few years before the birth of Thomas K. Gray, his parents moved from Andover, Mass., to Jefferson, Me., where his father was a practising physician and a member of the state legislature. When Thomas K. Gray was four years old his father died, and the family moved to Waldoboro, Me., where later our subject attended the public schools. Upon his graduation from the public schools he entered Wiscasett Academy, where he spent three years. Through reading the medical books in his father's library he developed a taste for the handling of medicine. At the age of seventeen he graduated from Wiscassett Academy and entered the service of a Waldoboro dry goods store as clerk. He remained three years in this position, and at the age of twenty went to Toledo, O., where he became a clerk in a retail store. At the end of eighteen months he went to Minneapolis, Minn., to join his brothers, Oliver C., and John D. Gray. He arrived in Minneapolis in October, 1855. A year later Oliver C. Gray left Minneapolis for the South, and John D. Gray entered the drug business in partnership with Dr. M. R. Greeley. In the meantime Thomas K. Gray went to work for D. W. Ingersoll in a clerical capacity, and in 1857 he bought Dr. Greeley's interest in the drug business, and became his brother's partner. The Gray brothers' drug store was located on Bridge Square, Minneapolis, and for fifty-two years they carried on the business in the same place. The firm did a flourishing business in drugs, medicines, paints and oils from the start, and began wholesaling in connection with their retail trade, becoming the pioneer drug jobbing house of Minneapolis. In 1871 John D. Gray retired from the firm and moved to the Pacific coast, and Thomas K. Gray became the sole owner and manager of the business, devoting his entire time to its management, and to the enlargement of its scope as a wholesale house. He continued the wholesaling of drugs in connection with his retail business until the advent of exclusively wholesale drug houses rendered his business no longer profitable. In 1864 the whole block of buildings in which Mr. Gray's place of business was located, was burned to the ground, but the drug business was continued in the same place, the burned frame building being replaced by a brick structure. During his entire life Mr. Gray devoted himself single-mindedly to his drug business, and its success was a result of his well-directed industry. In the late 'fifties Mr. Gray bought a tract of about nine acres at the corner of what later became Oak Grove and Spruce streets, Minneapolis. At the time he bought the land it was a hazel and aspen thicket, and no streets had been laid out. Here he built his home, in a country district which has since become one of the most attractive sections of Minneapolis. Mr. Gray did not take an active part in public affairs, though his acquaintance with topics of popular interest, as well as with the literature of the day, was considered extensive, and based on accurate information. He was of a retiring nature, reticent in speech, but took a kindly interest in those about him, and his relations with his family, his friends, and with the community at large, were extremely cordial. He was a devoted member of the First Baptist church. He was married in 1865 to Julia, daughter of Rev. L. B. Allen, one time pastor of the First Baptist church. They had five children: Horace A., Burton N., Grace Elizabeth, and Marguerite, all of whom, with their mother, survived Mr. Gray, and Edward L., who died in youth. Thomas Kennedy Gray died in Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 24, 1909.

LATHROP, Gardiner, lawyer, was born at Waukesha, Wis., Feb. 16, 1850, son of John Hiram (q.v.) and Frances E. (Lothrop) Lathrop. He was graduated at the University of Missouri in 1867, receiving his M.A. degree from that institution in 1870; was graduated at Yale University in 1869, with the degree of A.B., and also like his father, who had graduated there just a half century before, was the salutatorian of his class. Yale gave him the degree of M.A. in 1872, and in 1873 he was graduated at the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B. In 1907 the University of Missouri, and Washington University, St. Louis, both conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was admitted to the bar in 1873 and that same year engaged in the practice of his profession in Kansas City, Mo.; since 1885 he has been the senior member of the law firm of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore. In 1905 he was appointed general solicitor for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railway system, with headquarters in the Railway Exchange, Chicago, which position he still occupies. He has taken much interest in affairs of his alma mater, the University of Missouri, and has served as president of its board of curators. For eighteen years he was a member of the Kansas City Board of Education, and its vice-president for several years. He is a member

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of the University and Chicago clubs, Chicago, and of the University and Kansas City clubs, Kansas City, and holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and the Wisconsin Society of Chicago. He is past president of the Kansas City Bar Association, and also a member of the Missouri State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 16, 1879, to Eva, daughter of Nathaniel Grant, of Kansas City; they have had five children: Frances E., Jessie, John H., Louise, and Lothrop Lathrop.

STEVENS, W[alter] Tyrie, export merchant, was born at Dunnville, Ont., Can., Dec. 11, 1867, son of Millage Albert and Elizabeth (Jamison) Stevens, and grandson of Robert and Anne (Jeffries) Stevens. He received his education in the grammar and high schools of Dunnville, and at the age of fourteen he began his business career as clerk in a mercantile establishment in his native town and became manager of the business at the age of 17. During 1886-87 he was in the service of W. H. Murray, also Geddes Bros., Strathroy, Ont. He entered the service of Duncan & Duncan, merchants, of Seaforth, Ont., in 1888, and remained about a year, and during 1889-90 he visited the West Indies and South America and compiled Wright's Trade Directory for those countries. In 1891 he arranged his own syndicate and represented American manufacturers on a trip to the West Indies. During the ensuing four years he made three voyages around the world, visiting every continent, including Australasia, and was very successful in opening strong business connections. Returning to New York in 1895, he established the export firm of W. T. Stevens & Co., for which he opened a branch in Bombay the same year, and at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, South Africa, the following year. In 1901 he merged the business in the old New York export firm of G. Amsinck & Co., as their South African department, with important interest to himself. In 1904 he severed his connection with this concern and joined the American Trading Co., as manager and partner in their South African business. He temporarily abandoned the export trade in 1906 and entered into a business in Canadian farm lands, with offices in St. Paul, Minn. The following year, however, he returned to New York and opened an export department for the Columbia Refining Co. In 1908 he established independent export offices in State Street, New York City, and still continues in that relation. His house transacts business in practically every country in the world, and he has his own offices at Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres, Argentina. He is past president (1913-14) of the Circumnavigators' Club; vice-president, since 1915, Canadian Club of New York, and member also of the Pan-American Society, Pilgrim Society, Asiatic Society, India House, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a Knight Templar and Shriner. He finds his chief recreation in shooting and fishing. He was married (I), May 8, 1898, to Marie Claire, daughter of George T. Perkins, M.D., of Chestertown, Md.; she died in 1913. He was married (II) in New York city, Jan. 20, 1915, to Anne Gillaird, daughter of Laurens Burton O'Bryan, Esq., a barrister, etc. of Allendale, S. C. He has three children; Robert Tyrie (1905), Walter Tyrie, Jr. (1917), and Mary Elizabeth Stevens (1918). (Portrait opposite page 87).

PELZER, Francis Joseph, capitalist, was born at Charleston, S. C., Apr. 9, 1826, son of Anton Aloys and Johanna M. (Clarke) Pelzer. His father, a native of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, and a descendant of the distinguished Pelzer family of that place, came to America in his youth and settled in Charleston, S. C., taught school there, and died while on a visit to relatives in Aix-la-Chapelle, where he is buried. The son began his business career in Charleston as clerk for his brother-in-law Ebenezer Henderson Rodgers, who was in the cotton factorage business. At the age of twenty-one he entered into partnership with E. H. Rodgers under the firm name of E. H. Rodgers & Co. After the death of Mr. Rodgers in 1867, Mr. Pelzer reorganized the business under the firm name of Pelzer, Rodgers & Co., taking into co-partnership Francis S. Rodgers, son of his former partner. The firm handled a large part of the cotton business of Charleston for many years. For half a century Mr. Pelzer was prominent as a cotton factor, and for more than thirty-five years he was actively identified with cotton manufacturing in South Carolina, while he was also a pioneer in the development of the great fertilizer industry in that state as founder and president of the Atlantic Phosphate Co. In 1881 he organized the Pelzer Manufacturing Co., and the great cotton mills at Pelzer in Anderson co., S. C., stand as a monument to his enterprise and industry. The first mill was built in the following year, followed by Mill No. 2 in 1885, Mill No. 3 in 1887, and Mill No. 4 in 1895. The company was originally capitalized at $400,000 with Ellison A. Smyth president. The present capitalization is $3,000,000. The four mills operate 136,000 spindles and employ 1,500 hands, turning out principally sheeting, shirtings and drills to supply both the export and domestic trade. The success of this enterprise was due largely to the efforts of Mr. Pelzer, who devoted years of his time to a close study of the cotton industry, and sought in many ways to improve and extend it. At the time of his death he was a director in many other cotton mills in South Carolina, and was associated with various other commercial, industrial and financial concerns. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He served two terms as an alderman of Charleston, taking an active part in the affairs of the city council as chairman of the ways and means committee. For years and at the time of his death he was chairman of the board of commissioners of the Charleston Orphan House. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. No man of his time was more intimately connected with the development of Charleston and the cotton industry than Mr. Pelzer. He was an intelligent, constructive, and conservative force in the life of the city, a devout Christian and a loyal friend. He was twice married: (1) Apr. 13, 1848, to Sarah Ann, daughter of William Keller, a planter, of Orangeburg co., S. C.; she died in 1872, and (2) May 4, 1875, to Mrs. Eliza Ford (de Saussure) McIver, daughter of Charles A. de Saussure, of Charleston, S. C. His surviving children are: Francis J., Jr.; William Keller; Arthur; Eliza de Saussure, who married Arthur A. Lynah, of Charleston, S. C.; and Sarah Louise Pelzer. He died at Charleston, S. C., Mar. 31, 1916.

DOWDEN, William Edgar, merchant, was born near Marshall, Mo., July 11, 1865, son of William Fulks and Sarah Louise (Neville) Dowden. His first American ancestor was Zachariah Dowden, a native of Ireland, who came over to the colonies in 1748 and settled in Montgomery county, Maryland. William F. Dowden was a farmer and one of the pioneers of Saline county, Mo.; he served

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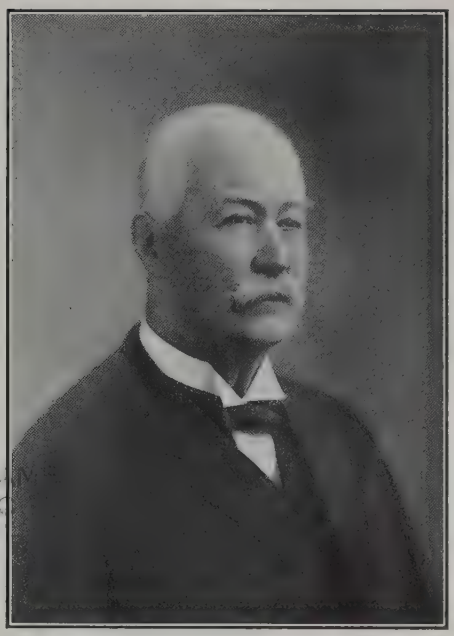
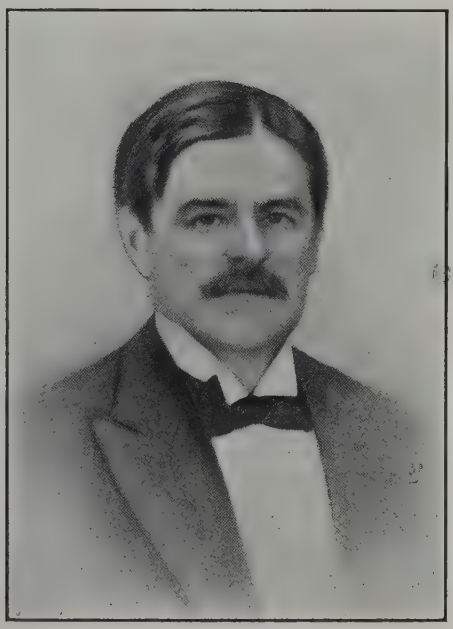
W. TYRIE STEVENS



FRANCIS J. PELZER



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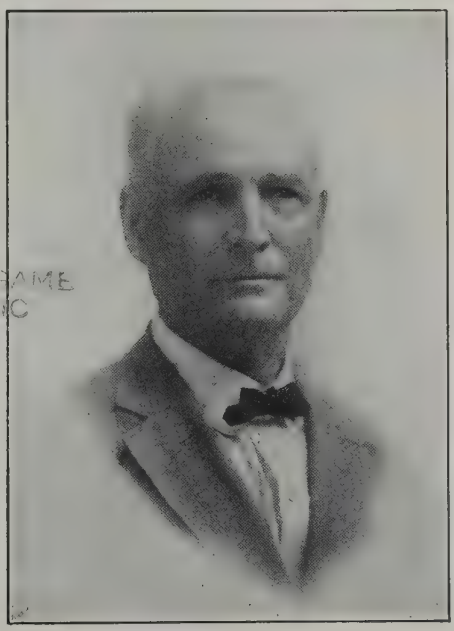
WM. E. DOWDEN



ROBERT S. NEBLETT

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Wm. A. Dunn

throughout the civil war in the Confederate army. The son received an academic education, and began his business career in 1883 in Kansas City, Mo., with the Horner, Rhoades and Hubbs Dry Goods Co. Shortly afterward he accepted a position as traveling salesman with Messrs. Tootle Hanna of Kansas City, which firm later became Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co. He severed his connection with this company in 1889, and went with the Wear-Boogher Dry Goods Co. of St. Louis, Mo., remaining with this firm until 1895, when he accepted a position with the Ely, Walker Dry Goods Co. of St. Louis. Four years later the Ferguson, McKinney Dry Goods Co. was organized, Mr. Dowden becoming one of the members of the firm, with which he was associated until 1911, when he sold his interests, and became manager in Kansas, with residence at Emporia, for the Rice-Stix Wholesale Dry Goods Co. of St. Louis. At the time of his death he was also connected with a chain of dry-goods stores in Kansas. Mr. Dowden established many modern methods in merchandising previously unknown to that section. As a business man he exemplified those qualities which are regarded as particularly American. He was one of the notably successful merchants of Kansas, and in his death the state lost a man through whose foresight and organizing capabilities the entire state profited. Mr. Dowden was a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. In politics he was a Democrat, and he belonged to the Protestant Episcopal church. He had a summer home at La Jolla, in Southern California, where his favorite diversion was fishing. He was married Nov. 23, 1886, to Mary Henderson, daughter of William J. Wallace of Blackburn, Mo., who survived him with two daughters: Edith Ottilie, wife of Raymond Low of San Diego, Cal., and Abigail Wallace, wife of James S. Eaton of Wichita, Kan. He died at San Diego, Calif., Apr. 5, 1917.

NEBLETT, Robert Scott, lawyer, was born in Grimes co., Tex., Mar. 16, 1855, son of W. T. and Lizzie (Scott) Neblett. His father, a native of Mississippi, and a lawyer, removed to Corsicana, Tex., in 1857, but returned to Grimes co. during the war between the states. Robert Scott Neblett began his education in public schools, subsequently entering Trinity University. He studied law at Navasota, Tex., under Judge John R. Kennard; was admitted to the Texas bar in the same year, 1877, and at the beginning of 1878 began the practice of his profession at Corsicana, forming a partnership with Rufus Hardy, under the firm name of Hardy & Neblett. For years, and at the time of his death, he was attorney for the Cotton Belt and the Texas & Houston Central Railway companies. Notwithstanding the demands of a busy practice he found time to serve in various posts of trust and responsibility. He was mayor of Corsicana during 1885-88; chairman of the school board during 1899-1905; represented Navarro county in the state legislature in 1907, declining a second term; was chairman of the board of managers of the Texas State Orphans' Home in 1911, and was chairman of the county draft board during the European war. His dominating personal characteristic was patriotism; this impelled him to loyal service in various capacities during the European war, and he gave liberally to many war charities. He was a member of the American Bar, Texas State Bar, and Navarro County Bar associations. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was first and foremost a lawyer, and to his chosen profession gave all the strength and force of his mind. He was a most diligent and untiring student of law, and his familiarity with the reported decisions of the higher courts was very extensive. His greatest forte was the preparation of the record and the briefing of a case on appeal. As a Mason he received all the York Rite degrees, and was profoundly versed in its mystic philosophy. He was for several years master of the lodge at Corsicana; served as district deputy grand master, and was a member of the committee on Masonic jurisprudence in the Grand Lodge of Texas. He was a scholar and an earnest student of literature and science, and especially scientific biology and biological research, being a close student of the works of Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Haeckel, and others, and was a life member of the National Geographical Society, to which he was very much devoted. Politically a Democrat, he adhered unswervingly to the principles of that party. He was married at Hearne, Robertson co., Tex., Nov. 25, 1879, to Mattie C., daughter of A. J. Yeater, an Episcopal minister, of Hearne; she survived him, with three children: Conger Neblett, Corsicana, Tex.; Roberta, who is Mrs. Winston Hall, Denver, Colo., and Robert S. Neblett, Jr., Corsicana. He died at Temple, Tex., Jan. 18, 1918.

EMBRY, Talton, III, live-stock commission merchant and capitalist, was born near Richmond, Madison co., Ky., June 5, 1860, son of Talton, II, and Martha (Foster) Embry. His earliest paternal American ancestor was presumably John Embry, who came from North Wales, and is registered at Jamestown, Va., among the first settlers of America. Talton Embry, III, was educated in the public schools, and in his youth worked on his father's farm, which he and his brother, Joel Embry, purchased in 1876. In 1879 his father removed to Covington, Ky., and in that year the subject joined him in the live-stock commission business in Cincinnati, O. He took up his residence in the latter city in 1882, the father returning to Louisville the following year. He then formed a partnership with his brother, John Embry, under the firm style of Talton Embry & Co., which relation continued until John Embry sold his interest to Thomas M. Greene, when the firm became The Greene & Embry Co., in 1887. In 1913 it was incorporated as The Greene, Embry Co., of which he was vice-president until the beginning of 1916, when he succeeded to the presidency. Considered one of the best informed and most astute stock men in the country, especially renowned as a sheep expert, his name became celebrated in live-stock circles, and he was instrumental in building stock yards at Wichita, Kan.; Indianapolis, Evansville and La Fayette, Ind.; Peoria, Ill.; Cleveland and Dayton, O.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Jersey City, N. J., and Havana, Cuba, establishing commission firms at most of these yards, being president or vice-president of many of them, and a director in others. Aside from the live-stock business he was vice-president of the Stock Yards Bank of Cincinnati from its organization, and was one of the first Americans to engage in sugar refining in Mexico, where he also owned thousands of acres of land. He was formerly a director in the Cincinnati chamber of commerce; was a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and held membership also in the Business Men's and Hamilton County Golf clubs, Cincinnati. He was a communicant of the Walnut Hills Christian Church, and his political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He was a great factor in upbuilding the civic and

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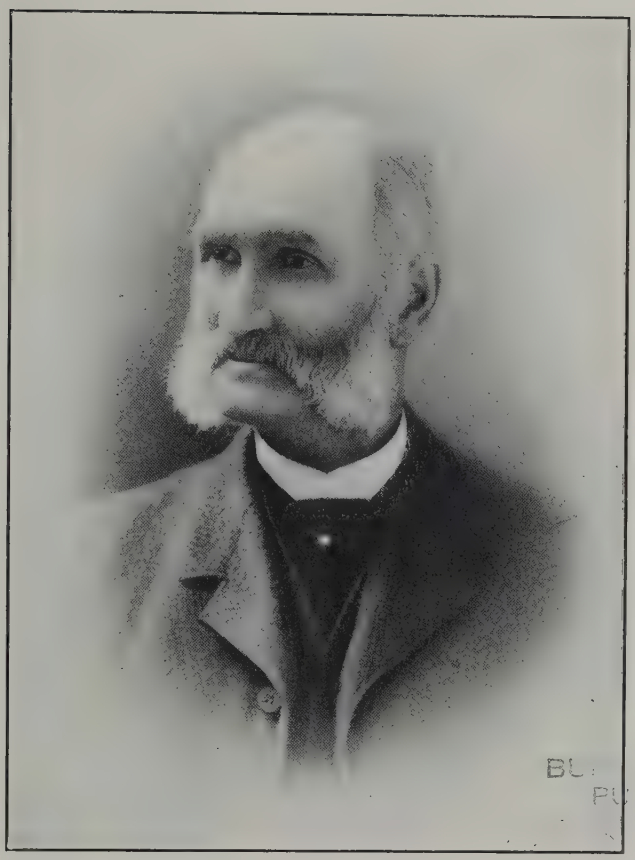
commercial interests of Cincinnati, and was known among his associates as a genial and most loyal friend. Charitable to a marked degree, his prompt, generous and tactful sympathy will long be remembered by many whom he heartened in the darkest hours. His personality was unique, lovable and altogether charming. In his death Cincinnati sustained a genuine loss, and the live-stock mart of the country one of its acknowledged authorities. He demonstrated that it is possible to attain success, and yet be just and righteous in all dealings, uncompromisingly fair, square and truthful. He was married at Fort Worth, Tex., Apr. 17, 1895, to Susan, daughter of Charlton Hunt Higbee, banker, cattleman and ranch owner of Fort Worth, Tex.; she survived him, with one son, Talton Higbee, of the firm of The Greene, Embry Co. He died in Cincinnati, O., July 9, 1916.

JACK, D[octor] Franklin, capitalist, was born in Cherokee county, Ga., Dec. 17, 1843, son of William and Malinda (Davis) Jack. At the age of eighteen he enlisted for the war between the states, serving as private, and participating in numerous battles and engagements. At the close of hostilities he began his business career at Augusta, Ga., in the service of the Southern Express Co., as clerk, and was repeatedly promoted until he attained the post of superintendent of division. He became associated with Henry B. Plant (q.v.) in what was subsequently the Atlantic Coast Line system of railroads, meeting with successive promotions, and becoming assistant to the president. Later he voluntarily retired from the post he held with Plant and settled at Augusta, Ga., where until his death he was a dominant factor in various commercial, industrial and financial undertakings. He never took an active or conspicuous part in public matters, but was interested in any movement to promote the political, financial, or moral welfare of the community. He was associated from his youth up with some of the leading builders of the new South, and for many years he held a leading position in the financial life of Augusta. He was a communicant of the First Baptist Church, Augusta. He found his chief recreation in reading and motoring. He was married at Augusta, Ga., Dec. 17, 1872, to Anna, daughter of John M. Clark, a merchant of Augusta; she survives him, with two children: Effie, who became the wife of Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Newburgh, N. Y., and John Clark Jack, a farm owner, of Augusta. He died at Augusta, Ga., Sept. 28, 1917.

HAYWARD, William Eugene, soldier and capitalist, was born at Hillsboro, Ill., July 23, 1842, son of John Shaw and Harriett Fuller (Comstock) Hayward. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Hayward, who came from England in the same vessel with John Ames, settled in Duxbury, Mass., prior to 1638, and was among the original proprietors and earliest settlers of Bridgewater, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Nathaniel and his wife, Hannah Willis; their son Nathaniel; his son Josiah and his wife, Sarah Kinsey; their son Nathan and his wife, Susanna Latham, to their son Beza and his wife, Experience Shaw, who were the grandparents of William Eugene Hayward. Beza Hayward was representative, senator and councilor and for many years register of probate at Plymouth, Mass. William Eugene Hayward received his education at the Hillsboro Academy, at a military school in Hartford, Conn., and at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O. Before he could enter the business world, the war broke out, and early in 1862 he was commissioned second lieutenant, company I, 2d regiment, Illinois light artillery volunteers, subsequently being promoted to senior second lieutenant of battery I, 2d light artillery. In 1863 he was commissioned captain of company F, 2d U. S. volunteers. He participated in the taking of Island No. 10 at the seige of Corinth, Miss., and in the battle of Stone's River, later serving under Gen. John Rope, on garrison and frontier duty, guarding the overland mail, etc. He was mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth in 1865. He immediately entered his father's business, to which he later succeeded. Removing to Pana, Ill., he engaged in the banking business during 1867-79. He served as mayor of Pana during 1893-95, and during his administration the Pana waterworks were built. In 1899 he removed his business headquarters to Indianapolis, where he continued in the real estate and mortgage field. In 1911 he retired from all active business connections. Mr. Hayward found his greatest pleasure in his home and family. His collection of books was large and well chosen and in them he found much relaxation from business cares. He was an extensive traveler, in early years largely for business and in his latter years for pleasure. His charities were many and generous but bestowed without ostentation. He was a member of the Indiana commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, and the Grand Army of the Republic. His club affiliations included the Columbia, Commercial and Country clubs of Indianapolis. He was married at Pana, Ill., in 1868, to Clara M., daughter of Darlington Turnbolt, of Decatur, Ill. They had six children: Beza Thomas, Lucian Pascal, Clara Turnbolt, Susan Lydia, wife of Karl Schneider; Eugenia, and Evadne, wife of Freeman H. Hibben. He died at his summer home at Marblehead Neck, Mass., Aug. 5, 1914.

BROWN, William Harrison, merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 22, 1848, son of Thomas and Mary (Erringer) Brown, and brother of the wife of John Wanamaker (q.v.). He was a member of one of the oldest families of Philadelphia. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Brown, a tea-merchant, who came to this country from England, and settled at Philadelphia, date unknown. William H. Brown was educated at private schools in Philadelphia and began his business career in that city as a commission merchant, in 1868. In 1883 he moved to New York city, where he established himself in the mercantile business in which he was active until a few weeks before his death. He was the founder of the house of W. H. Brown, Son & Co., importers of dress goods, with offices in lower Broadway. He was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Society in New York, and at the time of his death was a member of the council of that society, after having served as its vice-president. In politics he was a Democrat, and he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, although not a strict sectarian. His clubs were: Merchants', Lotos, and Automobile. He was also a member of the Merchants' Association and a trustee of the Metropolitan Bank of New York city. He was twice married: (1) September, 1869, to Sarah, daughter of William Sanderson of Philadelphia; Mrs. Brown died in 1871, and he was married (2), Jan. 27, 1883, to Sara Voorhees, daughter of Chauncey Keep, merchant, of Lockport, N. Y. Mr. Brown died at his summer home, Briarcliff, N. Y., July 26, 1917.

TALFOURD, William Daniels, merchant and



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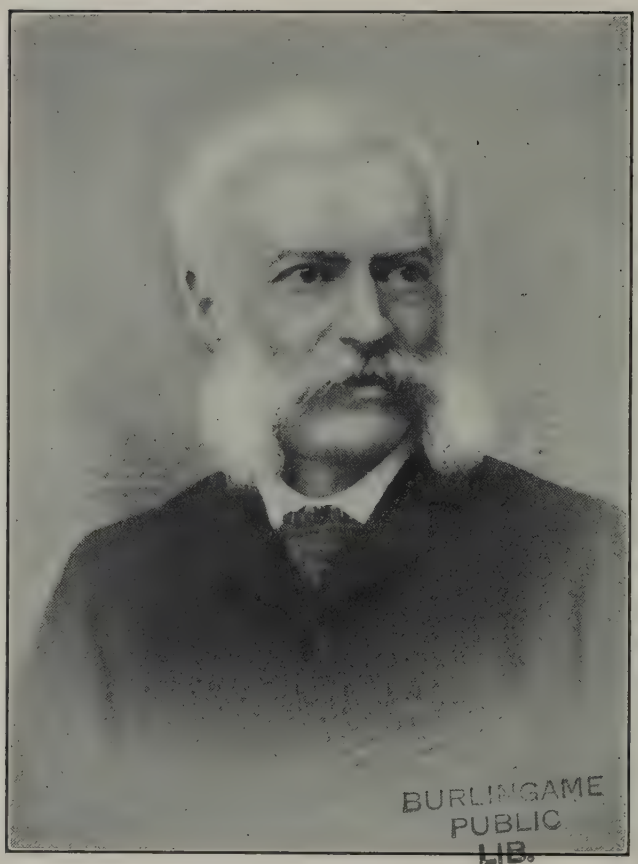
W. D. Talford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JOHN F. SCOTT

banker, was born at Ridgeway, Orleans co., N. Y., Apr. 8 1823, son of David and Mariam (Daniels) Talfourd. He attended the public schools of Ridgeway and at nineteen went to Michigan. After teaching school for several years he began his business career in the service of Seward Wilcox, a merchant of Adrian, rising rapidly until he became a member of the firm. In 1850 he began an independent career as a merchant at Grand Rapids. He was also one of the initial directors and vice president of the Grand Rapids Savings Bank, and he was connected with various other financial, commercial and industrial institutions. He loved Grand Rapids, was proud of the remarkable development which had made it one of the great manufacturing centers of the world, in which he played so distinguished yet modest a part, and he had confidence in the future of that city as a commercial and industrial center. His discernment in anticipating needs and demands in the furtherance of constructive enterprise was especially noteworthy. With others he laid the foundations for the future growth and development of the Baptist cause in that section, and was for forty years a trustee of Fountain Street Baptist Church, Grand Rapids. He was married Sept. 6, 1848, to Cordelia Louise, daughter of Deacon Lorrin Chapin, of Hudson, Mich.; she died in 1892. There are two surviving children: Florence Louise and Ella Josephine Talfourd. Mr. Talfourd died at Ogunquit, Me., Sept. 15, 1915.

SCOTT, John Frederick, coffee broker, was born in New York City, May 27, 1841, son of William and Louisa C. (Hoyt) Scott. His earliest known paternal American ancestor was Joseph Scott, of Providence and New York, who died in Philadelphia in 1782. Joseph was married in 1738, to Sarah, daughter of Henricus Van der Spiegle and Annetjie Provost, the latter a daughter of David Provost, 2d, of New York, attorney to the court of burgomeisters in 1694. From them the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife Mary Morgan; to their son John Van der Spiegel Scott and his wife Susan Haight, who were the grandparents of John F. Scott. Joseph Scott (I) went to London, England, in 1753, where he remained until 1766. John Ven der Spiegel Scott, grandfather of the subject, became judge of the Greene county (N. Y.) courts. He was married in 1796 at Athens, N. Y., at the home of his wife's brother, Gen. Sam. Haight. On the maternal side John F. Scott was a grandson of James Isaac Hoyt, of the celebrated New York firm of Gould, Hoyt & Co. William Scott, his father, began his business career in the shipping offices of his borther-in-law, William Whitlock, Jr., New York city. In 1848 he established the coffee brokerage firm which afterwards was known as William Scott & Sons, as his two sons, James and John F., became his partners. But the one great interest of his life was that of church extension. Aside from his devotion to his own parish church, Calvary Church, New York, he entered with eagerness into the establishment of "St. Paul's Within the Walls," the first Protestant church in the city of Rome, Italy, and of which he was one of the wardens, as well as of Holy Trinity Church, in Paris, and also of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in New York city. He was also a charter member of the board of trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City; and was an early member of the Union Club, New York. John F. Scott received his education at the College of the City of New York. He early became associated with his father in the coffee business, in which he became a partner in 1864. Upon the organization of the New York Coffee Exchange, in 1882, he was elected treasurer, which position he held until his death, with the exception of two years when he served as president. He was for several years a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank. He was a member of the Union League and Metropolitan clubs, New York City. He was married May 30, 1866, to Emily A., daughter of Edward Willis, a member of the old New York family of that name. She survived him. Six children also survived him: William Sherman, a member of New York Stock Exchange; John Frederick, a real estate broker; Emily W.; Louisa Hoyt, who married Edward K. Van Winkle; Edward W., who lost his life at Ronnsoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918, in the assault on the "Hindenburg Line," when his bravery and high qualities of leadership won for him the distinguished service cross; and Arthur Cleveland Scott, (1884). John F. Scott died in New York city Dec. 25, 1895.

SMITH, John, pioneer preacher, was born in Sullivan county, East Tennessee, Oct. 15, 1784, son of George and Rebecca (Bowen) Smith. His father was the only child of German parents who came to Virginia in 1735, and being early left an orphan was reared in the family of Col. Buchanan of Botetourt county. At the beginning of the Revolution, George Smith left his farm in the care of his wife and sons, shouldered his musket and went to take part in the struggle for independence. He was a zealous member of the strictest sect of the Baptists, who had been bitterly persecuted in Virginia before the Revolution, and finding at the close of the war that proscription for opinion's sake was not yet at an end, decided to emigrate to the rich wilds of the West. Accordingly, he set out with his family in 1784 and late in that same year our subject was born in a cabin in East Tennessee. It was not until 1795, however, that the family reached its final destination in the wilderness of Clinton county, Ky., where enough rich land was taken up to secure it against future. The education of her children lay heavy on the mother's heart, for she alone must teach them, with the Testament as her only textbook. Thus the young John's mind "drew all its nourishment from the Book of Books, and in his knowledge of Scriptures lay the foundation of all his greatness, the secret of his influence and power." So alert and eager was his mind that "even as he played and hunted with the Cherokee Indians, he learned their language and kept it through life, the only modern language he ever acquired. Night after night, by the light of his blazing pine knots he toiled alone at some difficult problem, till the night itself was gone." Later, when public land in Alabama was thrown into the market, he removed to that state and by 1814 owned a comfortable farm near Huntsville, which provided a living for his family, while he preached practically without remuneration, as was the custom among the Baptists. He had been ordained to the ministry in 1808 on the Philadelphia Confession of Faith, but when, during his absence, his Alabama home was burned to the ground, with his children in it, and his young wife died of grief, the harsh doctrine of predestination left him forever, and that was the real beginning of his career. Returning to Montgomery county, Ky., he was so troubled by the controversies of the various sects of Baptists that he threw himself into the reformation started by Thomas and Alexander Campbell, hoping to abol

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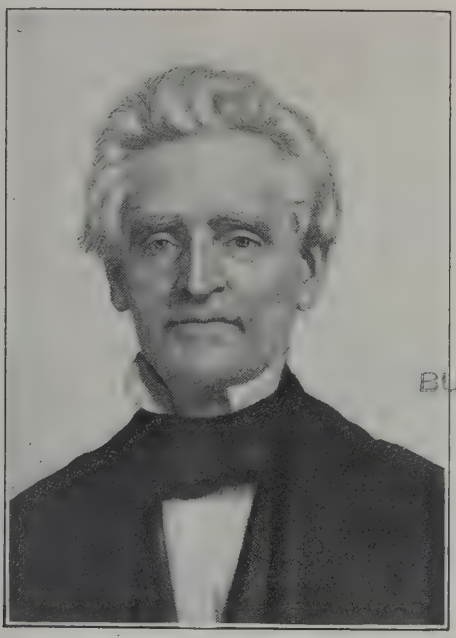
ish creeds and unite all in one Christian Church. This movement resulted only in the formation of another Protestant denomination, now a large and influential body called the Church of the Disciples, which freely accords to Elder John Smith the distinction and veneration of being one of its founders. He was a preacher of great power, presenting the Gospel in all the majesty of truth, so that "when the people could not find seats to hear him, or places to stand, they climbed the trees close by, and the very saplings swayed with people eager to see and hear." Of his work in Kentucky it is said: "He did a work there which no other could have accomplished." He was twice married: (1) in 1806, to Anna Townsend; of her sorrowful death and that of her children mention has already been made; he was married (2), Dec. 25, 1817, to Nancy Hurt, a Kentucky girl of substantial family; there were eleven children of this marriage, four of whom survived: Jonathan, merchant, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Maria McDonald, wife of James A. J. Lee, banker, of Kentucky; Emily, wife of Albert Ringo, banker, of Mexico, Mo.; and Mary Vance Smith, wife of Robert S. Steele, merchant, of Mexico, Mo. Elder Smith died at Mexico, Mo., Feb. 28, 1868.

SCHNEIDER, Nathaniel Churchill, physician and surgeon, was born at Hamilton, Canada, Nov. 1, 1839, son of John and Rhoda (Churchill) Schneider. His father, who was a farmer, suffered financial reverses, and at the age of eighteen Nathaniel Churchill Schneider left home for the United States to carve out his own fortunes. After studying for a time at Baldwin University, Berea, O., he took up the study of homeopathic medicine at Cleveland Medical College, where he was graduated in 1864. Subsequently he began the practice of his profession in Cleveland. Surgery was a passion with him, and he was soon heralded as an authority among his professional brethren in the city of his adoption. In 1867 he was given a chair in surgery at Cleveland Medical College, of which he became dean in 1874. For sixteen years (1867-83) he was surgeon to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, and through his efforts the railroad for many years supported about ten beds in the Huron Street Hospital. He took post-graduate work in Europe in 1873 and 1883, while each year he spent much time in New York, attending clinics and lectures. He was past vice-president and had held various other offices in the Institute of Homeopathy, and was a member and one time president of the State Medical School, in the interest of which he worked zealously. He was surgeon of the First City Troop. As a high-principled follower of his calling, he was a man who never lowered his standard, but sought to utilize every opportunity not only for the advancement of his own skill but for general progress in surgical and medical science. Such was the regard and esteem for him personally that his friendship was prized by all who knew him, and most of all by the men of strong intelligence and broad outlook who are the best judges of life's values. Among his intimates were many of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the country, who valued him as a man and honored him as a professional peer. His home life was ideal. He was married in Cleveland, O., Sept. 25, 1867, to Elizabeth Augusta, daughter of Ralph Pratt Myers, of that city. He died in Cleveland, Feb. 4, 1895.

CREGO, Floyd Stranahan, physician and surgeon, was born at Trumansburg, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1856, son of Russell and Alvaline (Marsters) Crego. His mother was the daughter of John and Mary Marsters. His father, a merchant of Columbus, N. Y., was distinguished by sound business traits and staunch integrity. The first of the family in America was Eben Crego, who came from Utrecht, Holland, about 1647, settling at New Amsterdam. His great grandson, Abram Crego (1757-1842) married Mary White; their son John Stranahan married Polly Andrews, and they were the grandparents of Dr. Crego. Prominent among these ancestors was Abram Crego, who was a member of the Colonial army during the Revolution, and fought in the battle of Bennington. Floyd S. Crego was educated for his profession in the most thorough manner. He studied in early life at the Albany Academy, and later attended the University of Heidelberg and the Carlsruhe Polytechnic School in Germany acquiring a perfect command of the German lanquage. Returning, he entered the Medical College of Ohio, and there graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1879. He was at once appointed to the Good Samaritan Hospital of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1881 became assistant physician at the State Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y., where he served until 1885. In 1883 he established the chair of nervous diseases at the medical department of Niagara University, before it was absorbed by the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and was prominent as a neurologist at that time. For many years he was a lecturer and writer on insanity and nervous and brain diseases, and under his direction the study of the nervous system became one of the leading branches of medical training. Dr. Crego was connected with the various hospitals of Buffalo as a specialist in his chosen field. He figured in some of the most prominent cases in the courts, testifying not only in criminal actions but also in civil law-suits for damages for injuries. His advice was sought by various notable people of the country, as well as by leading lawyers, who depended upon his knowledge of the nervous system to aid them. In criminal cases in Buffalo he had frequently been retained by the district attorney, and often by the defense where insanity was the plea of the defendant. To him was referred the examination as to the sanity of Leon Czolgosz, the anarchist assassin of Pres. McKinley in 1901. During the war with Spain, Dr. Crego was surgeon of the 4th brigade, New York state volunteers, and was stationed at Camp Townsend, N. Y., where he served with the rank of lieutenant-colonel until his command was mustered out. His disposition was somewhat retiring, but he was genial, friendly and kind-hearted. He was especially helpful to young medical students, and there were many others who were indebted to him for innumerable kindnesses, encouragement and assistance. He was married, May 26, 1885, to Katherine W., daughter of Henry Childs, iron manufacturer of Buffalo, N. Y., and had three living children: Floyd Harry, assistant manager Travelers Insurance Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Richard Childs and George S. Crego. The two latter were (1919) with the army occupation in Europe. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., April 23, 1919.

STEVENS, James Paul, railroad executive, was born at Peru, Ind., Dec. 28, 1885, son of George Walter and Virginia (Wilson) Stevens, and grandson of James S. and Julia (Penn) Stevens. His father, a native of Utica, O., was president of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Hocking Valley Railroad. After receiving a private school education the son entered the service of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. as telegraph operator, and served



JOHN SMITH

NATHANIEL C. SCHNEIDER

FLOYD S. CREGO

JAMES P. STEVENS

LINGAM
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LIB.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Samuel S. Patterson

VINTON LIDDELL

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Geo Winship

successively as train dispatcher at Richmond, Va. and Hinton, W. Va.; chief dispatcher at Covington, Ky.; superintendent at Covington during 1908-10; general superintendent at Covington, Ky., Richmond, Va., and Huntington, W. Va., and finally in 1916 general manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio system, remaining in that position until his death. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His chief recreation was golf. He was perhaps the youngest man who ever occupied the position of general manager of a railroad system as important as the Chesapeake & Ohio. He had the respect and affection of all employes, and was enabled to obtain coöperation to a remarkable degree; his ability in solving transportation problems was unusual. He was married at Covington, Ky., Feb. 18th, 1908, to Louise Simrall, who survived him with one child: J. Paul Stevens, Jr. James Paul Stevens died at Fort Mitchell, Ky., Dec. 9, 1918.

PATTERSON, Samuel Sharpless, banker and fruit grower, was born near Tippecanoe, Fayette co., Pa., Jan. 8, 1855, son of William G. and Edith (Nichols) Patterson. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William G. Patterson, who came from England in the eighteenth century and settled at Chester, Pa. He received his education in the district schools. Upon the death of his father he was elected justice of the peace of Tippecanoe, a position he filled for many years. In 1899 he relinquished farming and removed to Uniontown, the county seat, where he served a term as county commissioner and for two years was trust officer of the Citizens' Title and Trust Co. While acting as county commissioner he originated a bill to lessen the cost of court trials, which passed the Pennsylvania legislature in 1901, and he was the father of other money-saving devices for the county, including a "delinquent costs docket." In 1905 he removed to Riverside, Cal., where he purchased an orange grove and acquired valuable realty interests, among them a half interest in the largest office building in Riverside. In politics he was an old line Republican and was the last county chairman of his party in Pennsylvania. On one occasion he ran for the Pennsylvania legislature, but, owing to a breakdown in health, he was unable to give his campaign the necessary attention. He also took an active part in politics in California. An able public speaker, he was often called upon to speak at political and other gatherings. He was interested in genealogy and gathered considerable data for a history of the Sharpless family. Mr. Patterson was a man of large intelligence, firm and decided in his convictions, tenacious in his friendships and consistently faithful to the highest standards of ethics and citizenship. He was endowed with an impressive personality, a gift of easy, jovial conversation, and a faculty of winning and retaining the friendship of all who came into contact with him. For some time he was chairman of the Republican Club of Riverside, and he was also a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Riverside, a Mason and Knight Templar. Mr. Patterson was married at Woodward, Ia., in 1905, to R. Belle, daughter of Alexander Newell, of Woodward. He died at Riverside, Calif., May 11, 1914.

LIDDELL, Vinton, manufacturer, was born at Erie, Pa., Oct. 5, 1859, son of Walter J. F. and Anna (Brubaker) Liddell. He removed with his parents to Charlotte, N. C., in 1875, where his father founded the Liddell Co., manufacturers of machinery. Vinton Liddell received his education at Lewisburg, Pa., and Rochester, N. Y. For several years he was associated with his father and brothers in the machinery business, and after conducting an independent business for a short period at Montgomery, Ala., returned to Charlotte in 1890, dividing his time between that city, and Great Barrington, Mass., where he maintained a summer residence, and in foreign travel. He had served as president of the Highland Park Manufacuring Co., operating the well known gingham mill at Charlotte, and at the time of his death was vice president of the Elizabeth mills, though he had practically retired from active business cares as early as 1900. He was a charter member and third president of the Southern Manufacturers' Club, Charlotte. He preferred a quiet life, and while he loved his friends, of whom he had scores, it was in his domestic circle that he found his greatest happiness. He was a man in whom were blended the highest, purest qualities. Loyal, generous, honorable and magnanimous in all things, he displayed that courage which no danger could daunt, the intellectual power which commanded respect and achieved well merited distinction, the lofty patriotism and high sense of duty which controlled his actions. He was married Feb. 20, 1889, to Jane Hyde, daughter of John G. Hall, of Ridgeway, Pa., and had two children, a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Vinton Liddell. He died at Charlotte, N. C., May 14, 1915.

WINSHIP, George, manufacturer and financier, was born in Clinton, Ga., Dec. 20, 1835, son of Joseph and Emily (Hutchings) Winship, and a descendant of Edward Winship, who came to America from England in 1634 and settled at Cambridge, Mass.; was one of the original members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of Boston; served as selectman in 1637–54 and as representative during 1663–64 and 1681–86. At seventeen years of age George Winship entered the iron works of his father in Atlanta, Ga., and learned the machinist's trade. The product principally was machinery for ginning cotton, and after the civil war he became the head of the firm of Winship & Bro. Later the business under the name of the Winship Machine Co. was absorbed as the Continental Gin Co., of which Mr. Winship was a director at the time of his death. His marked ability as a financier drew him into various other lines of activity, and for many years he served as director of the Atlanta Home Insurance Co., the Trust Company of Georgia, and the Merchants' Bank of Atlanta, and, at the time of his death, was president of the Atlanta Banking and Savings Co. In 1896 he retired from active business, retaining only his connection with the Continental Gin Co. and the Atlanta Banking and Savings Co. He was for twenty-five years a trustee of Emory College, to which he contributed generously, and at his death left a legacy of $10,000. He also donated $25,000 toward the foundation of Emory University. As a trustee of Georgia State School of Technology, he displayed rare technical skill and administrative ability. He was one of the founders and a trustee of the Wesley Memorial Church and the Wesley Memorial Hospital in Atlanta, to both of which, as well as the Methodist Orphan's Home of Decatur, Young Harris College and the Reinhardt Normal College he left substantial bequests. For over fifty years he was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Atlanta, and politically he was a Democrat. His moral characteristics were industry, integrity, punctuality, charity, modesty and serene faith. He was thrice married: (1) Nov. 14, 1860, to Mary

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Eugenia Speer; (2) Oct. 14, 1879, to Lula Lane, and (3) Nov. 18, 1896, to Elizabeth Thiot, widow of John H. Bailey, who survived him with five children: Frances, wife of Robert Taylor; Cora, wife of James H. Nunnally; George, Joseph, and Charles T. Winship. He died at his winter home at Sarasota, Fla., Apr. 11, 1916.

WILEY, John Adams, manufacturer, was born in Wakefield, Mass., Feb. 1, 1825, son of Nathaniel and Lydia (Trull) Wiley. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Wiley, who came from England in the early part of the 17th century and was at Reading, Mass., prior to 1640; from him and his wife Elizabeth the line of descent is traced through their son Timothy and his wife Elizabeth Davis; their son Timothy and his wife Mary Poole; their son Nathaniel and his wife Mary Eaton, and their son Nathaniel and his wife Sally Poole, who were the grandparents of John Adams Wiley. His father was a farmer. The son received his education in the district schools and at the academy at Woburn. He early learned the trade of wheelwright and followed it for several years at Wakefield, Andover and North Andover. He then entered the service of the Davis & Furber Machine Co., North Andover, having charge of setting up the machinery sold by this firm, and in 1858 was admitted to partnership, continuing in this connection for nearly half a century. His thorough knowledge of the business, his foresight and sagacity in affairs, his strong and pleasing personality and his industry and progressiveness were the dominant factors of his unique success. No man of North Andover has won in his generation a greater degree of respect and confidence from his townsmen. He was liberal in his support of charity and gave evidence of breadth as well as strength of character. In politics he was an independent, and served a term each as a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives and as state senator. He was a communicant of the Congregational Church, North Andover, and contributed $5,000 to its building fund. Aside from his manufacturing interests he was a director of the Pacific Bank, Lawrence. His citizenship was of the highest type, his personality was impressive and his influence wide, and the recognition of his integrity, of his rectitude of life, of his ever present sense of justice and honor was universal. He was married Feb. 24, 1848, to Eliza R., daughter of Samuel Downing, of Andover, Mass., and died at North Andover, Mass., Sept. 1, 1905.

CHALIF, Louis Harvey, dancing master, was born in Odessa, Russia, Dec. 25, 1876, son of Harvey Chalif, a leather merchant. When nine years of age he entered the Russian Ballet School at Odessa and studied there for seven years. His graduation thesis was the initiation of the excellent and now widely used exercise composed from the five standard positions, thus early showing a constructive teaching ability. In 1893 he received a diploma from the leading artist of the Government Theatre at Warsaw and immediately afterward was invited to assist the celebrated Waclaw Adler, of the Imperial Theatre at Warsaw, who was then conducting a dancing school under authorization of the Odessa officials, and who soon gave evidence of his appreciation of the young man's talent by turning over to him the entire teaching and management of the school, the transfer being approved by an official certificate. In 1895 he received a post-graduate diploma from the renowned Adamowsky, artist of the Imperial Ballet school. In 1903 he sailed for New York, and as soon as he had learned the English language he was engaged to introduce the national and folk dances of Europe in several private schools. For three years he taught interpretative dancing at the Elinor Comstock School of Music and in the summer of 1906 taught dancing at the New York University summer school. In 1907 he opened the Chalif Normal School of Dancing, which was at once favorably received and has grown steadily, each graduating class being larger than the previous one. There is no department of dancing which he does not take up in his usual course of instruction, and he is frequently called upon to prepare and instruct dancers for special occasions. Public recognition was accorded him when he was made director of the Harvest Festival of All Nations, in the Second Congress of the Playground Association of America, and a year later when he was made director of the Historic, Pantomimic, National and Folk Dances of the great Hudson-Fulton celebration. He has been chairman of the Congress of Dancing Societies of America; first vice-president and demonstrator of the New York Society of Teachers of Dancing; and is an honorary member of the International Association of Masters of Dancing and a member of various foreign societies. During 1910–18 he was instructor of classical, simplified classic and national dancing to the American Society of Professors of Dancing, and has served as instructor of classic and national dancing in the Savage School for Physical Education, New York. He is the originator of the popular Chalif dances. The Chalif Building, the new home of Mr. Chalif's school in New York, is a remarkably beautiful structure, in the studio district of the city; it has six floors, four ball rooms, several dressing rooms, with alcoves and shower baths attached, provision for the storage of costumes, two elevators, house telephone system, and furnishing and service of the best. Mr. Chalif is the author of "The Chalif Text Book of Dancing," two volumes (1917); and "The Chalif Text Book of Greek Dancing" (1918), and about 300 original compositions of Greek, national, classic, toe, character and folk dances.

LITZ, George William, merchant, was born in Burke's Garden, Tazewell co., Va., Oct. 24, 1872, son of John Tifany and Elizabeth Emily (Thompson) Litz, grandson of John Peter and Sarah (Gose) Litz, and a descendant of Johann Philip Litz, who came from Rotterdam, Holland, on the ship "Patience" in 1751 and settled in Pennsylvania. His father was a lieutenant in the Tazewell Troopers in the civil war; was taken prisoner, and confined at Camp Chase, Columbus, O., until the end of the war. The son was educated in the public schools and at Tazewell College, winning an oratorical medal at the latter. At different periods, by reason of changing business interests, he resided at Welch and Panther, W. Va.; Hurley, Va.; Bluefield, W. Va., and for several years prior to his death in Columbus, O. For a number of years he purchased and grazed annually large herds of cattle in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, spending months at a time in the mountain wilds, which he loved. He also dealt extensively in horses, and few men were better judges of horseflesh. Having made investments in timber lands in Virginia he became interested in the W. M. Ritter Lumber Co. in 1901, and was superintendent of the first large plant operated by the concern, at Panther, W. Va., for five years. He then assumed charge of all the lumbering operations of the company, covering

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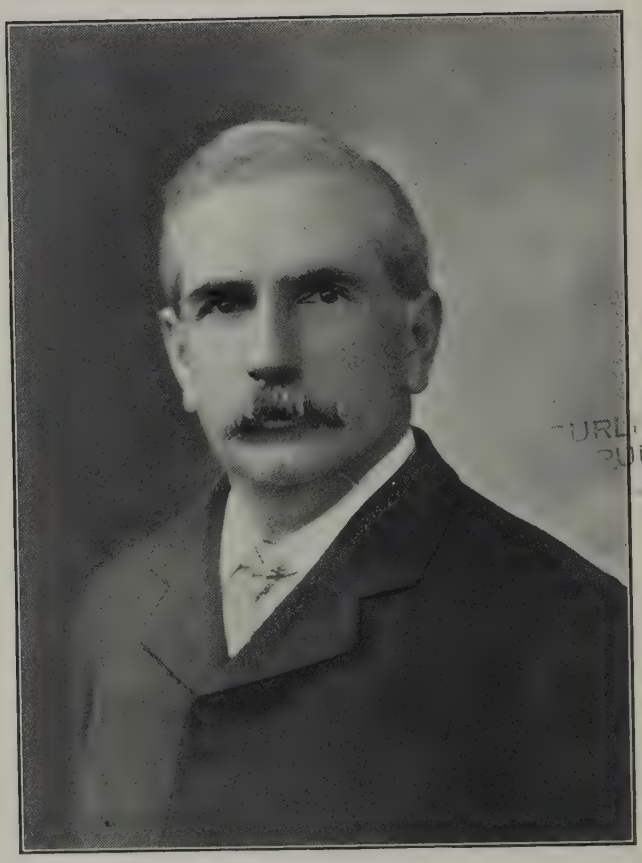
John A Wiley



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Henry H. Smith

the states of West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. At his death he was assistant to the president of the Ritter corporation; assistant to the president of the Raleigh Lumber Co.; general manager Big Sandy & Cumberland Railroad Co., and vice-president of The Colleton Cypress Co., and he was interested in other lumber, coal mining and land companies. He was a 32d degree Mason and a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he was a Republican. He was particularly interested in the prohibition campaigns in West Virginia and Virginia, stumping Buchanan county for the cause of the "drys." He was a communicant of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Columbus. His dominating personal characteristic was his sturdy common sense. He was married Dec. 29, 1910, to Ethel G., daughter of Rev. William Morris Wakefield, of Ashland, Ky., a descendant of Thomas Wakefield, a soldier of the war of the revolution; she survived him with one child: Helen Elizabeth Litz. He died at Gastonia, N. C., July 20, 1916.

FOSTER, George H., manufacturer, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., Nov. 20, 1862, son of Carlton and Sybil (Storrs) Foster. His first American ancestor was Jonathan Foster, a native of England, who settled at Chelmsford, near Boston, Mass., in the early years of the seventeenth century; from him the line is traced through his son Amasa, the latter's son Joseph, his son Deacon John, who married Rebecca Paige; their son John who married Rebecca Chapman, and their son Auran who married Cloe Soper and was the grandfather of George H. Foster. His father was a pioneer lumberman, of Oshkosh, Wis., who served four years in the common council, was one of the earliest mayors of that city, occupying the office three terms, and a member of the Wisconsin legislature for three years. The son was educated in the public school of Oshkosh, and in 1880 became associated with the firm of Foster & Jones, of which his father was senior member. Later the style was changed to Carlton Foster & Co. and in 1886 a warehouse was opened in Chicago with Mr. Foster as one of its managers. He soon returned to Oshkosh, and for about three years was employed by George W. Pratt in procuring logs around Pelican lake. In 1890, he assisted his father in conducting the Foster-Lothman mills. They supplied the Foster-Munger Co., of Chicago, organized in 1892 and in which they held stock, and the Hafner-Lothman Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, of which the elder Foster was president. Upon the death of his father, Mr. Foster assumed the management of the Foster-Lothman mills, and was in charge there until the time of his death, with the exception of about three years, when he was conducting the G. H. Foster Lumber Co., of which he was the head. He was a member of the Joseph Hafner Manufacturing Co., and vice-president of the Lothman Cypress Co., of St. Louis. He was president of the police and fire board of Oshkosh, on which he served to the close of his life, and was also a member of the old common council, representing the second ward for three years as alderman. Mr. Foster possessed a strong character, he filled responsible places with credit, and was always deeply interested in social and political questions which affected the city and nation. He was an earnest partisan, but honest and dependable. His friendly companionship and genial large-heartedness will long hold a place in the memory of those who knew him. He was a member of Oshkosh lodge of Elks, No. 292, Oshkosh lodge of Masons, No. 27, and of the Eagles and Knights of Pythias. He was also an active member of the Oshkosh Power Boat Club. He was married June 22, 1892, to Clara Belle, daughter of John Rolf Harwood, of London, England, who survives him with one son, Carlton Harwood Foster, who was associated with his father at the office of the Foster-Lothman mills. Mr. Foster died in Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 8, 1915.

ELLIOTT, William Herbert, merchant and capitalist, was born near Amherstburg, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 13, 1844, son of James and Elizabeth (Pastorius) Elliott. He was educated in the district schools and at fifteen became a clerk in a general store at Amherstburg. In 1864 he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he found employment in a small dry goods store. Two years later he entered the service of George Peck, a noted figure in the mercantile and financial life of Detroit, and in 1872 became a partner in the firm of George Peck & Co., retiring in 1880 to engage in an independent mercantile business. In 1895, to meet the demands placed upon the concern by its constantly expanding business, a splendid six-story building was erected, and carpets, draperies and clothing were added to the stock in trade. He remained as chief executive of the establishment until his death, after which it was continued as the William H. Elliott Co., until 1909, when it was consolidated with the Taylor-Woolfenden Co., under the present title of the Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co. In 1910 Mrs. Elliott erected, as a memorial to her husband, the present modern Elliott store on Woodward avenue and Henry street. Aside from his mercantile interests he was a director in the Preston National Bank, Union Trust Co., and the State Savings Bank, and treasurer and director of the Thompson-Houston Electric Light Co. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty and had long been prominent in the counsels of the Republican party in city and state, and for years was president of the Michigan Club. He was delegate to the Republican national convention in Minneapolis in 1892, and he served as a member of the state prison board under Gov. Rich. He was a trustee of Harper Hospital, and a member of the Detroit, Detroit Boat, Country, and Fellowcraft clubs, Detroit, and the Lake St. Clair Fishing and Shooting (Old) Club. He was a communicant of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, an earnest and valued worker in religious welfare and charitable organizations, and a liberal supporter of many local philanthropies. He was the owner of a fine stock farm in Oakland county, and there found his chief recreation. His dominating personal characteristics were his loyalty, courage and charity, and his charm of manner won all who came within his sphere of influence. He was married (1), in 1870, to Lena, daughter of George Caverly, of Detroit, Mich.; she died in 1871. He was married (2), Apr. 21, 1875, to Susan Fidelia, daughter of Rev. William Hogarth, D.D., who for years had been pastor of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, Detroit; she survived him. He died in Detroit, Mich., May 1, 1901.

KOCHERSPERGER, Stephen Morris, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1872, son of William Silvis and Rebecca Ann (Haines) Kochersperger. His father, a magistrate, was a soldier in the civil war, and was among those confined in Libby prison. The son was graduated at the William Penn Charter School in 1890; attended the University of Pennsylvania in 1890–92, and in 1896 was graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point. In September

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of the latter year he joined the 2nd U. S. cavalry at Fort Wingate, N. M. During the Spanish-American war he was engaged in the campaign at Santiago de Cuba. In 1899–1902 he served in Cuba with the first army of occupation, and while there was on commission to pay the Cuban army corps. While serving at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, he was appointed captain of his regiment and stationed at Fort Myer, Va. He made a tour of the Philippine Islands in 1903–05, and again in 1911–12. In 1905 he was appointed major of Philippine scouts, and had command of a convict camp building roads in Albay province, and on the second tour served in the Island of Jolo. In 1907–09, as well as in 1912, he was regimental adjutant of the second cavalry. He participated in the Ute Indian disturbances in South Dakota, in 1907, and was on duty on the Mexican border in 1912–13. In 1910 he graduated at the Army School of the Line, and the following year at the Army Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He served at the Plattsburg manœuver camps in 1914–15, and in the latter year was appointed inspector instructor of the military cavalry for Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey, stationed at Philadelphia. He served in the second cavalry until the close of his life, being the oldest officer in point of service with the regiment with nineteen changes in nineteen years. He was a member of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, the Society of Santiago, the Society of Foreign Wars and of the Army and Navy clubs of Washington and Manila. In politics he was a Republican, and his religious affiliations were with the Episcopal church. He was married, Oct. 29, 1902, to Nora, daughter of Hon. Frank Baker, judge of the circuit and appellate court in Chicago, and had one child, Elizabeth Kochersperger. He died in Philadelphia, Jan. 3, 1916.

FOSTER, Harry Howard, lumberman and capitalist, was born at Oshkosh, Wis., Mar. 15, 1857, son of Edward Augustus and Laura Helen (Foster) Foster. His father was a lumberman, as his forefathers had been from the days of the Revolution. Harry Howard Foster attended Olivet (Mich.) College, but left the institution after two years, to join his father in organizing, in 1881, the firm of E. A. Foster & Co. Upon disposing of these interests, in 1883, they purchased shares in the prominent Chicago lumber firm of A. R. Gray & Co., which had large milling operations and timber land interests in several states. Harry Howard Foster retired from this firm in 1884 and then began lumbering operations in the Wisconsin valley, first securing a partnership in the McDonald Lumber Co., and in 1885 becoming one of the incorporators of the West Shore Lumber Co., Racine, Wis., a concern which still exists. In 1887 he became a dominant factor in the Merrill (Wis.) Lumber Co., which his father had helped to organize in the previous year. He was immediately made superintendent, continuing in that capacity until 1901, when he was elected president of the Wisconsin & Arkansas Lumber Co., with headquarters at Malvern, Ark. Until his death he remained in executive control of this concern, which is capitalized at $1,250,000. In addition to this interest he was the treasurer of the Thief River Falls Lumber Co., Thief River, Minn.; Wausau & Everett Lumber Co.; Arkansas Land & Lumber Co., Malvern, and he was president of the Malvern & Freehold Valley Railroad Co., and a director in the Union Trust Co., Little Rock. He was past president and member of the executive committee of the Southern Yellow Pine Association; director of Young Men's Christian Association, Little Rock, and member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Country and Quapaw clubs, Little Rock, and he was a 32d degree Mason. He was a communicant of the Second Presbyterian Church, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was married, June 15, 1886, to Elizabeth, daughter of Franklin B. Wallin, a leather manufacturer, of Grand Rapids; she survives him with three children: Marion, now Mrs. Samuel A. Cochran, of Little Rock; Wallin G., a lumberman, of Little Rock; Dorothy May Foster, now Mrs. Ross McCain. He was a member of the Sons of American Revolution. He died at Little Rock, Ark., Mar. 11, 1915.

WARING, James Henry, lawyer, was born at Farmersville, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1848, son of John and Catherine (Hogg) Waring, and a descendant of Richard Waring, who came to this country from England with his son Richard, arriving on the ship "Endeavor," in 1664. Shortly afterward he settled on Long Island, and was one of the original proprietors of Brookhaven, L. I., in 1665. His descendants are both Waring and Warren. William Warren, a descendant, who was born in Stamford, Conn., and who served in the war of 1812, was grandfather of our subject. James Henry Waring was educated in the public school of his native place, and was a member of the first class graduated from Ten Broeck Academy in 1870. In 1871-72 he attended the law school of Michigan University, after a period in the law office of Scott, Laidlaw & McVey, of Ellicottville, and later was with Judge Samuel S. Spring of Franklinville. He was admitted to the bar in 1875 and began his practice in Franklinville, Cattaraugus co. alone, later forming a partnership with his brother, William W., the firm being J. H. and W. W. Waring. He went to Olean, N. Y., in 1884, where he entered into a law partnership with Judge D. H. Bolles, as Bolles & Waring, which continued until 1894, when Mr. Waring withdrew and practiced alone until his death. He was attorney for banking interests during the whole of his professional career, as well as attorney for several other corporations of prominence. He was recognized as the leader of the bar of Cattaraugus co., and was one of the most learned of the profession. In his private practice he held the confidence of a large clientele among the leading men of the county, who relied implicity upon his counsel and advice. He was district attorney of Cattaraugus Co. from 1889-95, and was mayor of Olean from 1900 to 1908. His health then became impaired, and he was forced to refuse reelection. His name was mentioned for the supreme bench of the state. His administration of the mayor's office was most admirable and is still referred to as a model of efficiency, economy and honesty. He was a member of the state and county bars associations, the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, the City Club of Olean, and was a supporter of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Waring was married July 19, 1876, to Agnes, daughter of John Little, a former postmaster of Franklinville, N. Y., and died without issue at Olean, N. Y., July 6, 1906.

LAKE, James K., civil engineer and inventor, was born in Sharon, Litchfield co., Conn., Nov. 22, 1835, son of Nathaniel and Elvira (Jackson) Lake, and grandson of Andrew Lake, who was born near Canaan, Conn. His father was a contractor and constructed a portion of the Erie Canal, and his

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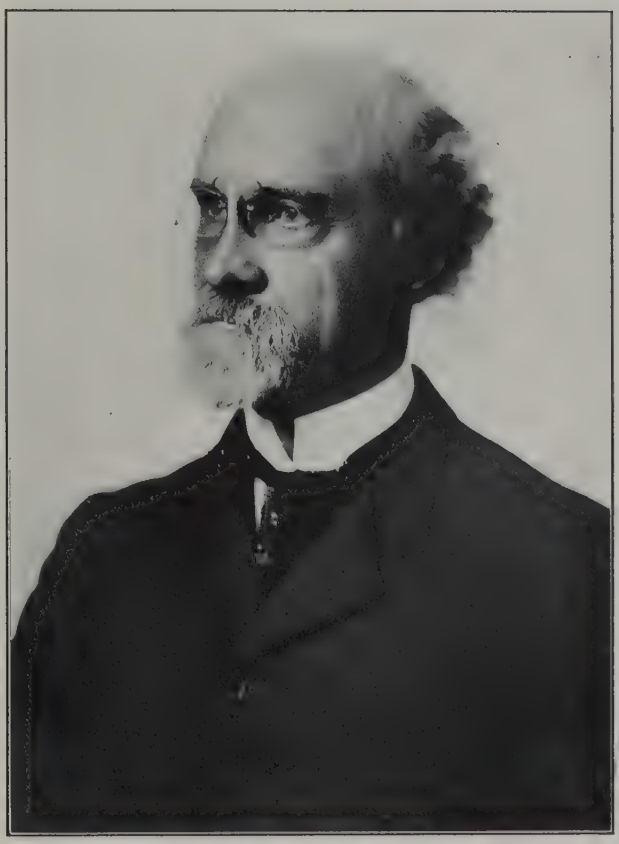
W. W. Foster



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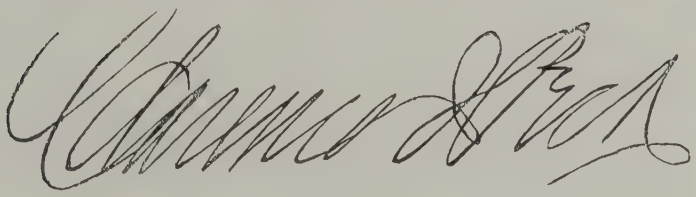

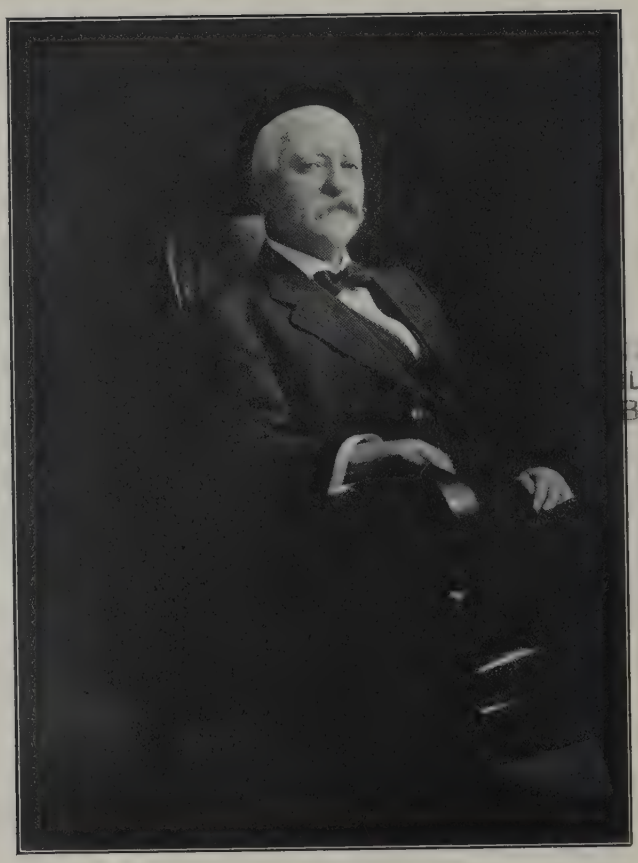

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Samuel G. Lane

mother was a descendant of the same family as that of Pres. Andrew Jackson. James K. Lake was educated at an academy at Albion, N. Y. He began his professional career by assisting his father in the construction of the Erie Canal. In 1858 he removed to Chicago, Ill, and had much to do with the development of that city. He graded and paved many of the downtown streets, and built the Washington street tunnel, the first of its kind in this country. He also did some of the construction work on the Galena division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Later, he became superintendent of the Chicago West Division Railroad, enlarging and increasing the original system until it covered many miles of the west side. Mr. Lake was of an inventive mind, and made a number of original devices which he patented, among them a traction engine, (1870); a trace-fastener, (1875); and a combined chair and stringer, (1885). The traction engine was offered to the city of Chicago for use in the fire department. It was tried out and admitted to be a success, but the city officials, after considering its purchase, decided that owing to the probability of accidents due to frightening horses, it would be impossible to pay the damage suits which might be brought against the city. This was another instance where a man was ahead of his time. He owned Lake View Farm, about five miles from Council Grove, Kan. Fishing was his favorite recreation, and until failing health made it impossible, he spent his summers at some of the northern lakes, where he was able to indulge in this pastime. Mr. Lake was a man of much dignity of character and manner and possessed in a rare degree the qualities which inspire love and respect. His energy, acute sense of honor and justice, moral and physical courage combined with gentleness and never failing courtesy, were his dominant characteristics. Concerning him a friend testified: "I never saw Mr. Lake that the day did not seem brighter for it." He was twice married: (1) Nov. 9, 1864, to Charlotte Maria, daughter of Thomas Jefferson Clark, a merchant of Chicago, Ill.; of the four children born of this marriage but one survives, Jessie Genevieve, wife of Frank Roswell McMullin, of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Lake died in 1888, and he was married (2) in Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 1, 1904, to Mrs. Hattie Louise Rice Woodward, daughter of Stephen Sayles Rice, of Michigan. James K. Lake died at Council Grove, Kan., Jan. 23, 1917.

PECK, Clarence Ives, merchant, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1841, son of Philip F. W. and Mary Kent (Wythe) Peck, and a descendant of Joseph Peck, a native of Suffolk, England, who came to America with his family in 1638, and settled at Hingham, Mass.; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Nicholas; his son Jonathan; his son Deacon Thomas; his son Jonathan; his son Philip and his wife Abigail Chace, who were the grandparents of Clarence I. Peck. His father removed from Buffalo to Chicago, in 1830, with a boatload of merchandise. In the fall of 1831 he built a two-story frame structure, the first frame building used in Chicago as a store. This property, which is still in the family and which originally cost $25, has increased in value to over $325,000. The son was graduated at the Central (now McKinley) High School in 1860, and later studied law, but never practiced. He began his business career in the early '60's as a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Pollard, Doane & Co., which was later changed to Doane, Peck & Co., and still later to Clarence I. Peck. This business was sold out and Mr. Peck then entered the wholesale cordage and woodenware business as a member of the firm of Cupples, Marston & Peck, later Marston & Peck Bros., which firm terminated with the fire of 1871. After that date he attended to his own large real estate interests and personal affairs. He was always deeply interested in civic matters, being instrumental in the erection of the Chicago Stock Exchange building and the Chicago Auditorium, whose theatre is still unsurpassed. He was also interested in numerous charities, but would never act in any official capacity nor allow his name to be mentioned in connection with any of his donations. In business circles he possessed an enviable reputation for fairness in his dealings; another of his characteristics was loyalty to his friends. He was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, and of the Chicago, Union League, Chicago Athletic, The Twentieth Century and South Shore Country clubs; associate member of the Chicago Real Estate board and a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago. He was interested in yachting and was also a very keen sportsman. He was married in 1886, to Mary, daughter of Spafford C. Field, of Beloit, Wis., who survived him with two children: Philip F. W. and Martha Field Peck. Mr. Peck died at his summer home at Oconomowoc, Wis., July 11, 1916.

HOOLEY, Abraham George, banker, broker, and sportsman, was born in Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 28, 1862, son of Abraham and Lucy (Grooby) Hooley. His father came from Macclesfield, England, in 1850, and founded a wholesale dry goods store on Broadway, New York city, gradually building up a large business. Abraham G. Hooley received his education at Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, and at high school in Plainfield, whence his widowed mother had removed. He began his business career in New York city. He became a member of the New York stock brokerage firm of Hooley, Larned & Smith, with ramifications in various other cities, and he continued in this relation until 1910, when he retired from active business cares. He was also connected with various other financial, as well as industrial and commercial undertakings. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Episcopal church. His home was at North Plainfield, N. J., where he had an estate stocked with pheasant, grouse and partridge. He was for many years an officer in the American Kennel Club and was on many of its committees, being chairman of the important rules committee. His hobby was the breeding of English setters and he always kept fifty or more at the Meadowview Kennels on his New Jersey estate. He was an amateur breeder, however, inasmuch as he kept his dogs for pleasure rather than for profit. He had bred and owned many champions, chief among them being Lady Natalie, which won for the best of all breeds at the White Plains (N. Y.) show of 1917, a feat which few field dogs had ever accomplished in the metropolitan district. He also raised prize cattle and foodstuffs. He had probably the best library on dog lore in the country outside of the American Kennel Club. One room in his house was devoted to it, there being everything that he could collect on technical matters relating to the canine. He also had approximately every book of fiction that had been written about dogs. His home was filled with paintings and bronzes of setters and he had hundreds of cups which he had won at various shows. He was also widely known as a judge of dogs, and was acting in that capac-

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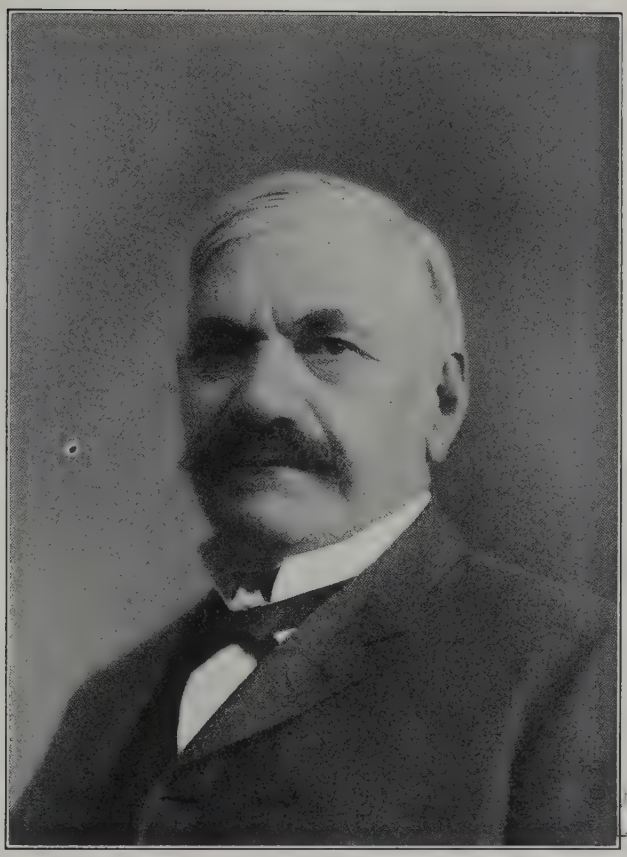
ity at the time of his death. He had a reputation for scrupulous integrity, and enjoyed the respect and affection of all who knew him in a business or social way. He was married in New York city Feb. 6, 1902, to Fannie Lucy, daughter of Thos. H. Burridge, an inventor and engineer, of St. Louis, Mo.; she survived him, with two children: Louise, wife of Harold Underhill, and George B. Hooley, a broker. He died in San Francisco, Calif., May 3, 1918.

MEEKISON, David Stewart, lawyer, legislator and banker, was born at Dundee, Scotland, Nov. 14, 1849, son of David and Agnes (Stewart) Meekison. In 1855 he came to America with his parents, and settled at Napoleon, O. His father was a farmer. He attended the public school of Napoleon until 1863, when he entered a printing office. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the 4th battery, U. S. artillery, with which he served three years, principally at Fort Wayne, Detroit. Returning to Napoleon he began the study of law under the preceptorship of J. H. Tyler; was admitted to the bar of Henry county in 1873, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Napoleon. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, but his integrity, efficiency and personal popularity was such that he was several times appointed to public office by his political opponents. In 1872 he was appointed city clerk, and in 1874 became district attorney of Henry county to fill a vacancy, at the end of which term he was regularly elected to that office, and was subsequently reelected. In 1881 he was elected probate judge, continuing for two terms, and he served four consecutive terms as mayor of Napoleon, declining further reelection. During this period many municipal improvements were made, including the construction of water and lighting plants. In 1896 he was elected to the fifty-fifth congress from the fifth Ohio district, and in 1898 was reelected to the fifty-sixth congress, serving his constituency with fidelity. He was a dominant factor in banking circles at Napoleon, and was the organizer of the Meekison Bank, which was later merged in to the First National Bank, of which he became president. He also organized the Napoleon State Bank and the Napoleon Commercial Bank, both of which he served as president. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, and a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church. He was recognized as the first citizen of Napoleon, and the honor and virtue practiced by him bred social well-being and righteousness, for the public believed in him, and never had occasion to revise their judgment of him. He was married at Napoleon, O., Aug. 24, 1881, to Clara E., daughter of George Bowers, a farmer of Napoleon. She survived him, with four children: George, an attorney; Irene, Agnes and Esther Meekison. He died at Napoleon, O., Feb. 12, 1915.

SPLAWN, Andrew Jackson, stockman and capitalist, was born in Holt county, Mo., July 31, 1845, son of John and Nancy C. (McHaney) Splawn. His father, a native of Kentucky, was a farmer of northwestern Missouri. In 1851 the widowed mother of our subject settled with her children on a homestead in Linn county, Ore. There Andrew J. Splawn received his education in public schools. With a brother he drove a band of cattle into Klickitat county, Wash., in 1860, and the following year settled in the Yakima valley, Wash. He was for thirty-five years thereafter actively engaged in the cattle business in the Pacific northwest. In 1868 he drove cattle to market in the mining regions of British Columbia. During 1870-72 he was proprietor of a trading post on the present site of Ellensburg. He was owner of Springdale farm, a celebrated ranch in Cowiche valley, Yakima co., and there he bred the choice Springdale herd of pure Herefords, for many years famous for its prize winners. A pioneer in the breeding of fine beef cattle, he was for years the most prosperous stockman in Washington, and he made many investments in land, acquiring several thousand acres. He was general manager of the Puget Sound Dressed Beef & Packing Co.; past president (1907-11) Yakima Valley Transportation Co.; organizer and president Tieton Water Users' Association, and a director in the Yakima Trust Co. By reason of his natural ability as an organizer he played a prominent part in the industrial and commercial development of the community. He was a leader in securing government development of irrigation in the Yakima valley. Having brought about the settlement of prior water rights it was due largely to his efforts that the reclamation service dug the Tieton canal in the valley. It was the Yakima Valley Transportation Co., which he assisted in organizing, that built the first street railway at North Yakima. This system later came under the control of the Harriman group of railroads, which developed the interurban portion of the system. He was president of the Washington Live Stock Association, Portland Fat Stock Show, Cascade International Stock Show, and in 1901 was appointed by Gov. Rogers member of the Washington state fair commission, of which he was elected president in 1902, serving four years. In 1915 he was Washington state live stock commissioner to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco. He was a leader in Democratic politics in Washington. In 1902 he was elected to the state senate from the 15th district, and he was the first mayor of Yakima under the commission form of government, serving during 1911-14. He was author of "Ka-mi-akin, Last Hero of the Yakimas," a correct history of central Washington and the Indian Wars. He found his chief recreation in reading. He had a clear and firm grasp of public questions and was an administrator of rare capacity. He was married (1) in Moxee valley, Wash., 1872, to Mary A., daughter of John Daverin, of Moxee valley; she died in 1894, and he was married (2) at Ellensburg, Wash., June 24, 1897, to Margaret C., daughter of John H. Larsen, a pioneer agriculturist of the Pacific northwest; she survived him, with three children: Andrew Jackson, Jr., Homer Bayard, and Lalloch Splawn. He died at North Yakima, Mar. 2, 1917.

BAILEY, Daniel Hanford, banker, was born at Wallkill, N. Y., June 12, 1834, son of Nathaniel and Mahala (Dunning) Bailey, and grandson of Daniel Bailey, who served as captain in the war of the revolution. Nathaniel Bailey, father of the subject, was a farmer. Daniel H. Bailey received his education in public schools and at Wallkill Academy. He entered the Middletown (N. Y.) Savings Bank as clerk; was for years secretary and treasurer of the institution, and later was its president. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty, held various positions of trust and responsibility, and was also active in Republican politics. During 1868-69, and again in 1880, he was member and president of the village board, and in 1892 was elected mayor of Middletown. The building of the trunk sewer, the widening of Main and High streets, the construction of the trolley were done during his administration as mayor. For years he was president of Phœnix Engine Company. He was a member of the Middletown City Club, and



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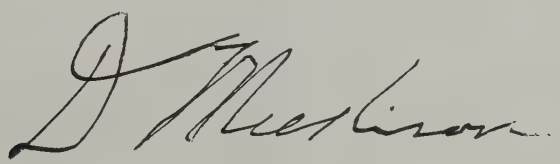

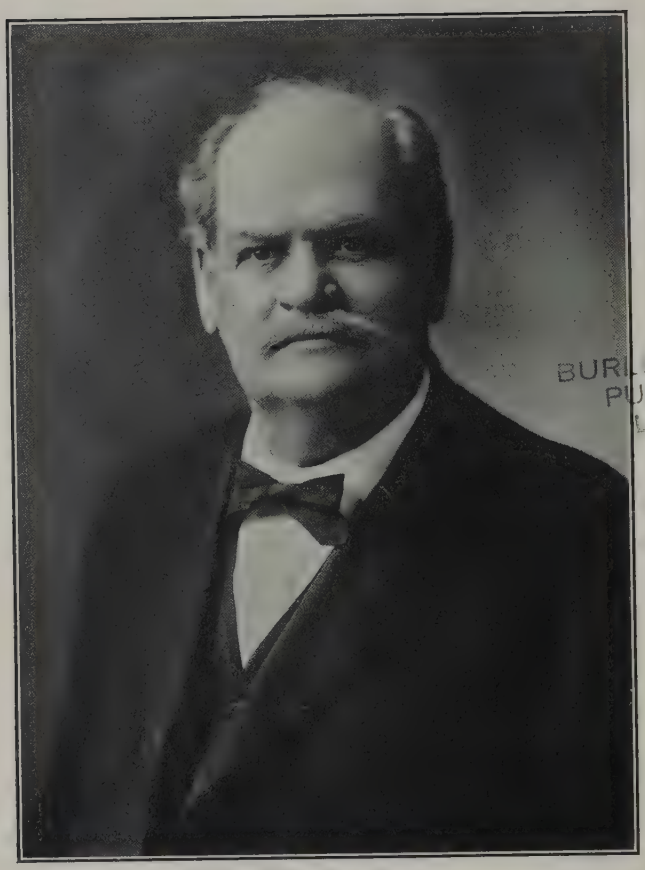

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W. H. Bates

a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church. He was a man of quiet integrity and steadfastness, undemonstrative and enduring friendliness. He was known to many, and all who came within the sphere of his goodly influence regarded him as a worthy citizen. He placed true valuation upon men and things, was buoyant and optimistic, and his urbanity and kindliness never wavered. His sympathy was shown in kindly thoughts and worthy deeds, and no man was ever more free from ostentation. His name and memory shall long be revered in the city which honored him and which he paid in loyalty and appreciable service. He married at Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1862, Sarah E., daughter of John H. Robertson, of Middletown; she survived him. He died at Middletown, N. Y.

HAWLEY, John Savage, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born at Charlton, N. Y., June 29, 1836, son of Roswell and Hilitje (Van Hoevenbergh) Hawley. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Joseph Hawley, who came from England in 1632 and settled at Stratford, Conn., and the line of descent is traced from him and his wife, Katharine Birdsey, through their son Samuel and his wife, Mary Thompson; their son Samuel and his wife, Bethia Booth; their son, Obadiah and his wife, Sarah ————, to their son Gideon and his wife, Sarah Curtis, who were the grandparents of John S. Hawley. His father was a farmer. He was educated in the public schools, and as a young man removed to Texas, where he became interested in mercantile pursuits. Not being in sympathy with the Southern cause, he left Texas at the outbreak of the civil war and went to San Francisco, spending some ten years in California and Nevada. Returning to New York about 1870, he became a member of the old firm of Wallace & Co., manufacturing confectioners. In 1874 he engaged independently in the manufacture of candy, subsequently taking in as a partner Herman W. Hoops, first under the name of John S. Hawley & Co. and later as Hawley & Hoops. This firm still exists under the latter name, although Mr. Hawley retired one year prior to his death. His dominating characteristics were his integrity, serenity, perseverance and great benevolence. A member of the Christian Science church, his religious earnestness found expression in many ways. He was particularly interested in youth, and in 1895 he founded an industrial school for homeless boys at Charlton, N. Y., which he endowed liberally. Although interested in public affairs he never sought political preferment, yet his business integrity, sound judgment and unfailing common sense were so generally recognized that he was frequently called upon to fill positions of trust. He was married (1) at Hyde Park, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1867, to Margaret, daughter of Hercules Reed, a merchant of Hulberton, N. Y.; she died in 1892, and he was married (2) Feb. 6, 1894, to Margaretha, daughter of John C. Voss, of Jersey City, N. J. She survived him with three children of his first marriage: H. Reed, a physician, of Staatsburg, N. Y.; Adelaide, wife of Claude Gignoux, of Berkeley, Cal., and John S. Hawley, Jr., of San Diego, Cal. He died at San Diego, Cal., Dec. 29, 1913.

BATES, William Horatio, master printer and lithographer, was born near Mount Pleasant, Ia., Oct. 24, 1841, son of Daniel and Sarah (Lavender) Bates. His father, a native of Virginia, was an editor and founder of the "Christian Evangelist," now of St. Louis. The son received his education in the public schools of Mount Pleasant and Fort Madison, Ia. As a lad he worked at odd times as a printer, usually in the employ of his father. In 1863 he settled at Memphis, Tenn., where for years he was journeyman printer or foreman on the old-time Memphis newspapers, including the "Argus," "Bulletin," "Appeal" and "Avalanche"; also for a number of years he was in charge of the printing and stationery department of the old Memphis & Charleston (now Southern) Railroad Co. In 1876 he became a member of the firm of S. C. Toof & Co., Memphis, printers, lithographers and manufacturing stationers, founded in 1864, and he remained with this house until his death, at which time he was president. The concern was then one of the largest and most important in the trade in the South, and employed two hundred people. Mr. Bates served as a member of the city council in 1878-89, and during the yellow fever epidemic of that year his unselfish and tireless devotion to duty did much to relieve suffering. He was ready at all times with his money and his presence to alleviate distress, to aid any worthy cause, and to assist in the uplift and advancement of his home city. In 1903 he was unanimously chosen to serve as chairman of the Memphis Artesian Water Department board, when the city purchased the plan, and continued four years in that capacity. He was a 32d degree Mason, and held membership also in various other fraternal and civic bodies. Politically, he was a Democrat and he was communicant of Linden Avenue Christian church. He found his chief recreation in shooting and fishing. Mr. Bates exerted a strong influence on the formative life of Memphis during the reconstruction period; entered into the progressive spirit of the place, and soon became a substantial factor in all the activities of the city, industrial, financial, educational and charitable. The personal characteristics that made his quiet, unobtrusive life so helpful and attractive were deeply impressed upon the community in which he lived. He was married Oct. 31, 1871, to Mary, daughter of Frederick Borcherdt of Manitowoc, Wis.; there are no children. He died in Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1918.

DONAHUE, Patrick John, dyer and finisher, was born in Galway, Ireland, Aug. 4, 1861, son of John and Bridget (Monahan) Donahue. His father was a farmer. He was educated in the primary schools of Ireland and the preparatory schools of Manchester, England, and began his active career in that city as an employee of Thomas Crabtree, dyer and finisher of velvet. When twenty-two years of age he came to this country and settled at Paterson, N. J. In 1895 he established the corporation known as the Donahue Dyeing Co. of Paterson. From a very small beginning the business continued to develop steadily, until in 1913 the plant had attained an annual output amounting to $150,000 and employed 150 men. Mr. Donahue was a member of the National Dyers' Association, the Silk Dyers' Association of Paterson, and of the Single Tax Society. His favorite pursuits were business and chemistry, while he found his chief diversions in travel, dogs and fishing. He was possessed of unusual business ability, and among the salient features of his character were kindheartedness, honesty and determination. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religion a Roman Catholic. He was married in Manchester, Eng., Nov. 30, 1889, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lawless, a velvet finisher of Manchester. The children of this union are: May, Edwin and Grace Donahue. He died in Paterson, N. J., Feb. 4, 1916.

GREENE, Charles Porter, agriculturist and

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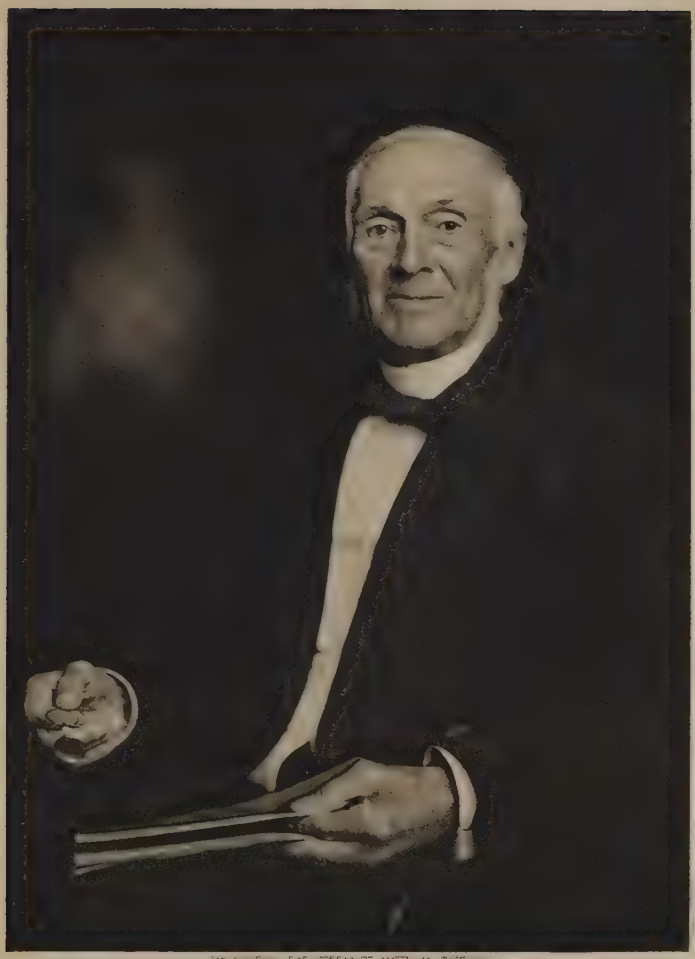
banker, was born at Muskego, Wis., Sept. 19, 1844, son of George and Sarah Ann (Clark) Greene. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Timothy Green, who came from England in the eighteenth century and settled at Amherst, Mass.; his wife was Eunice Ellsworth, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Timothy and his wife Eunice Clark, and their son Clark and his wife Submit Hastings, who were the grandparents of Charles Porter Greene. Timothy Green (II) served as a minute man during the revolutionary war, and his name appears as private on the Lexington Alarm Roll. George Greene, first of his line to use the present spelling of the name, was a pioneer Wisconsin farmer. Charles Porter Greene was educated at Milton (Wis.) College, and in 1864 removed with his family to Spring Prairie, Wis., where they purchased a farm, in the management of which he assisted until the death of his father in 1885. He then purchased the interests of the other heirs, and operated the farm alone until his removel to Elkhorn, Wis., in 1896. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. A lifelong Republican, he was prominent in the councils of his party, and displayed always a fine sense of civic duty. He was a conspicuous figure in the affairs of Walworth county, and known as one of the representative men of that section. Honesty of purpose and a strict integrity in every relation of life were his dominating characteristics. He was a genial companion, a conversationalist of rare ability, and was noted for his gentle humor. He early gained and increased with growing acquaintance the respect of the community and the regard and esteem of all who knew him, but at all times the family circle was his chief attraction. He was married Sept. 12, 1898, to Lillian B., daughter of David Putnam Webster, farmer and carpenter of Whitewater, Wis.; she survived him, with two sons: George Webster and Charles Porter Greene. He died at Elkhorn, Wis., Dec. 4, 1915.

GATES, Jemuel Clinton, capitalist and philanthropist, was born at Hartland, Hartford co., Conn., April 16, 1829, son of Samuel and Lucy (Cowdery) Gates. His earliest American ancestor was Captain George Gates, who came from England in 1650, located first at Hartford, Conn., and subsequently became one of the founders of New Haddam, Conn., which town he represented in the general assembly at forty-four regular and nine special sessions. His wife was Sarah Olmstead, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife, Elizabeth Hungerford; their son Joseph and his wife, Hannah Brainerd; their son Bezaleel and his wife, Mary Brainerd, and their son Aaron and his wife, Elizabeth Johnson, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Jemuel C. Gates was educated at the district school of Hartland, and at the age of fifteen became a clerk in a mercantile establishment. The next year he accepted a similar position at Tariffville, where he displayed such business acumen and intelligence that within another year he was offered and accepted a position as traveling salesman for a jewelry house. After six years on the road he accumulated twenty-five hundred dollars; he removed to Painesville, O., and the next year purchased a farm at Blackberry, Station, Ill. In 1866 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and formed a partnership with William Kendall in the wholesale boot and shoe business under the firm name of Gates & Kendall, continuing in that capacity until 1879, when the firm was dissolved on his retirement. Meanwhile, believing firmly in the future of Kansas City, he purchased several tracts of land as an investment. Much of this property was acquired during 1873–76, following the panic that was general throughout the business world. At his death his was the largest landed estate, with one exception, ever owned by one man in the history of Kansas City. He built the Gates Building, and was owner of Dietz Hill, a twenty-five-acre tract on Southwest Boulevard. He gave liberally to various charities, including a site for Mercy Hospital, in memory of his daughter Lulie Adaline, and he gave a parsonage to the First Congregational Church, of which he was a member. He lived his life quietly and modestly. He had no taste for politics and invariably refused to enter public life. He was married in October, 1853, to Jane C., daughter of Milton Hayes, of Granby, Conn.; she died in 1912. There are three surviving children: Nellie, wife of Albert Marty; Mamie Jane, wife of B. T. Whipple, and Marvin Hayes Gates. He died in Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 2, 1915.

HUTCHINSON, Octavus Nelson, manufacturer, was born at East Abington (now Rockland), Mass., Feb. 26, 1862, son of Henry Blakely and Rebecca Whiting (Wilkes) Hutchinson, and a descendant of Henry Hutchinson, captain of a British sailing vessel plying to Boston, where he settled about 1763; he married a French Huguenot, and their son Henry married Susannah Leach; their son Thomas Leach married Catherine Cade, and was the grandfather of Octavus Nelson Hutchinson. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Abington. At the age of seventeen he began his wage-earning career by feeding shoenail machines in a tack factory at Whitman, Mass., subsequently learning the trade of tack-maker with the Chicago Tack Co., Grand Crossing, Ill. He was journeyman with that concern during 1882-85; business manager, 1886-90, and for the next quarter of a century was with the Grand Crossing Tack Co., as part owner, assistant superintendent (1892-96), general manager (1896-1900), and treasurer and president from the latter year until 1916, when he retired from business. In 1891 the Grand Crossing Tack Co. was a small concern engaged in the manufacture and sale of tacks. Under his personal direction it expanded into a steel and wire business, making its own steel in open hearth furnaces from pig-iron and scrap; rolling the steel into billets, the billets into rods, and drawing the rods into wire, converting the wire into tacks, nails, barbed wire, field fence, rivets, etc., with a capacity of approximately 60,000 tons per year, and a demand for its products in all parts of the world. This was accomplished in the face of the strong competition of large concerns operating plants of full units of capacity with their own blast furnaces and supplied with ore and fuel from their own mines. At various times Mr. Hutchinson was president of several business associations of national scope and character. He is a member of the American Iron & Steel Institute, the New England Society of Chicago, the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Grand Crossing Improvement Club, and of the South Shore Country and Union League clubs, Chicago. From 1893 he has been a trustee of Ingleside Methodist Episcopal church, Chicago, and since 1882 a teacher in its Sunday school. Politically he is a Republican, and finds his chief recreation in civic welfare work. He was married Aug. 30, 1887, to S. Adeline, daughter of Edwin A. Johnson, a contractor of Chicago; they have three children: Bernice Edwin, Donald John and Robert Nelson Hutchinson.



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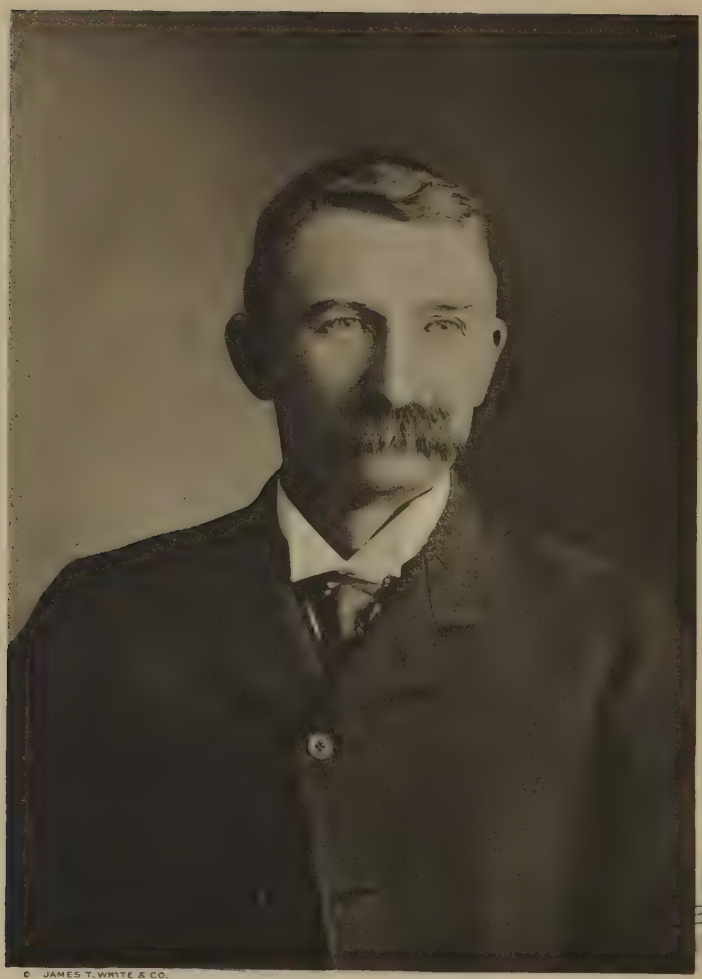
H. H. Gates



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DEAR, Richard Brierly, railroad contractor, was born at Aldie, Loudon co., Va., Apr. 7, 1850, son of George W. and Sarah A. Dear. He was educated at Blacksburg (Va.) Agricultural College, and upon reaching his majority entered the employ of his brother, J. W. Dear, who was at that time government agent for the Sioux at Red Cloud agency. Here he remained for several years and then became bookkeeper for Thomas Kurtz who held the contract for building the Union Pacific railroad through the state of Wyoming. Later he was associated with Winston Bros., railroad contractors, of Minneapolis, and in 1885 was made a member of that firm, which became Winston Bros. & Dear. The mining branch of the business, incorporated as Winston-Dear Co., was extensively engaged in mining operations on the Missauba iron range, north of Duluth, Minn., for more than twenty years. Under Mr. Dear's management the firm became the largest of its kind in the middle Northwest, making a specialty of stripping mines. In Superior, Wis., which was his permanent residence, he took an active interest in civic and municipal affairs, although he never sought public office. He was identified with many reform movements for the better government of the city, and was active in his advocacy and support of projects looking toward the commercial development of the port. Few men started with less and accomplished more than he, and his unusual career may be taken as strikingly emblematic of those laudable characteristics which reveal American manhood in its most virile and inspiring form. In private life he was open-hearted, sincere and outspoken, with the candor of positive truth. He was married, Dec. 16, 1886, to Ridie, daughter of Malcolm M. Jamesson of Centerville, Fairfax co., Va., and his children were: Lillian, wife of Dr. William F. Patton, of Washington, D. C., and Richard Douglas Dear, of Washington, D. C. He died at Superior, Wis., Dec. 12, 1909.

COATES, Benjamin Hornor, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 14, 1797, the son of Samuel Henry Coates, and grandson of Samuel Coates, one of the early members of the Society of Friends of Pennsylvania. His mother was a great-granddaughter of John Hornor, who aided in establishing Princeton College, and a great-great-granddaughter of Isaac Hornor, the first person in New Jersey to emancipate slaves. He was educated at the Friends' Grammar School and was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1818, having been indentured at the Pennsylvania Hospital as a medical apprentice, according to the custom of the time. He began practice in Philadelphia and was very successful. He was attending physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital during 1828–41, also giving clinical lectures. He was a member of the Philadelphia College of Physicians (fellow); the Philadelphia County Medical Society (president); the Academy of Natural Science; the American Philosophical Society and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (founder). He was a prolific writer, contributing to "Chapman's Medical Journal" (1819–26) and acting as co-editor of the "North American Medical and Surgical Journal" (1826–31), of which he was a founder. He issued a report of the committee on the epidemic of cholera in 1832, wrote on the larva of the Hessian fly, gangrene of the mouth in children, the origin of the American Indian races and a memoir of Thomas Say, the naturalist. He lectured on physiology, the practice of medicine, and other subjects in clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital and made some experiments on the absorbing power of the veins and lymphatics besides devising a fracture bed. Dr. Coates was a man of broad culture, an eminent practitioner and teacher, writer and philosopher who was connected with the development of medicine in Philadelphia in the first half of the nineteenth century. He was never married and died in Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1881.

BROWN, Buckminster, orthopedist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 13, 1819, the son of John Ball and Mary (Warren) Brown and a grandson, on his mother's side, of Dr. John Warren, surgeon of the Revolution. His father was a successful surgeon and the first to practice in New England subcutaneous tenotomy—cutting tendons for deformities through minute openings in the skin. He conducted a private sanatorium in Boston for the treatment of patients suffering with chronic diseases of the joints, the spine and distortions. The son was destined to follow in his father's footsteps. Upon receiving his degree in medicine from Harvard Medical School in 1844 he went to London to study the new specialty, orthopedics, under J. Little; from there to Paris to be with Guérin and Bouvier and to Germany to obtain Stromeyer's instruction. After two years in European study he established himself in his native city in general practice, gravitating in the course of a few years to the exclusive practice of orthopedics. He was associated with his father in his private sanatorium and was surgeon to the House of the Good Samaritan for nineteen years. In spite of a physical handicap—curvature of the spine from Pott's disease early in childhood—he carried on an arduous and exacting practice for fifty years. Patience characterized his work, his favorite quotation being: "Genius is the talent for taking pains." Of a refined and sensitive nature, he shrank from publicity, devoting himself to his patients and to his books. His assistant, Dr. C. C. Foster, said of him: "His mechanical ability was very great and his surgical dexterity equally remarkable. His operating and his whole handling of a case were characterized by a certain delicacy and finish that I have seen in no other man's work; his sense of touch was also very keen and he learned much through the ends of his fingers. To watch him as he manipulated a contracted tendon or a carious spine was an object lesson." Dr. Brown was the author of "The Treatment and Cure of Cretins and Idiots" (1847); "Reports of Cases Treated at the Boston Orthopedic Institution" with his father (1850); "A Case of Extensive Disease of the Cervical Vertebrae" (1853) and an essay on the "Pathology and Physiological Effects of Ethereal Inhalation." He delivered an address entitled: "Ectopia Cordis," before the Suffolk District Medical Society in 1859. His best work was in the treatment of club-foot, where his persistency with the clumsy methods of the day enabled him to obtain success when less painstaking surgeons failed. He was married in May, 1864, to Sarah Alma, daughter of Joseph Warren Newcomb, and a great-granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. He died at Auburndale, Mass., Dec. 26, 1891.

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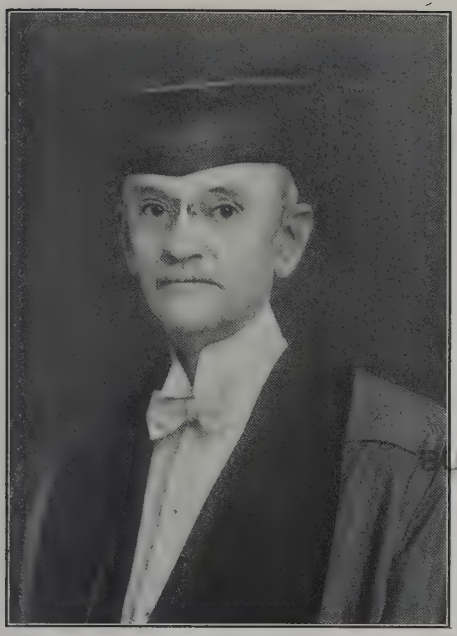
ADAMS, Theodore Louis, physician and surgeon, was born at Radnor, Delaware co., Pa., Apr. 1, 1858, son of George Bowdoin and Sarah (Burdsall) Adams; grandson of Thomas and Mary (Mayland) Adams, and great-grandson of Samuel Adams, the statesman. His father was U. S. consul at Alicoste, Spain, in 1843. Theodore L. Adams was educated in the Media public schools, Shortlidge Academy, and the Friends' Central High School of Philadelphia. He was graduated M.D. at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1880, and for nine years thereafter conducted a general practice in that city. After 1889 he specialized in conservative rectal surgery, a branch of surgical science that hitherto had attracted slight attention of the profession. He was an unerring diagnostician and a skillful operator, and he became recognized as the leading authority in his chosen field. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society; Tri-County Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Germantown Medical Club. For many years he was a clinical instructor at Hahnemann College, and, from 1911 until his death the surgical consultant at Hahnemann Hospital. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Cassia Lodge No. 273, Montgomery Chapter No. 26, Philadelphia Consistory, and Mary Commandery. He was also a member of the Union League of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Yacht Club. Dr. Adams was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23, 1879, to Grace Irene, daughter of William Knight of Devon, Pa., and had two sons, deceased, and one daughter, Marion Frances Adams. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 12, 1917.

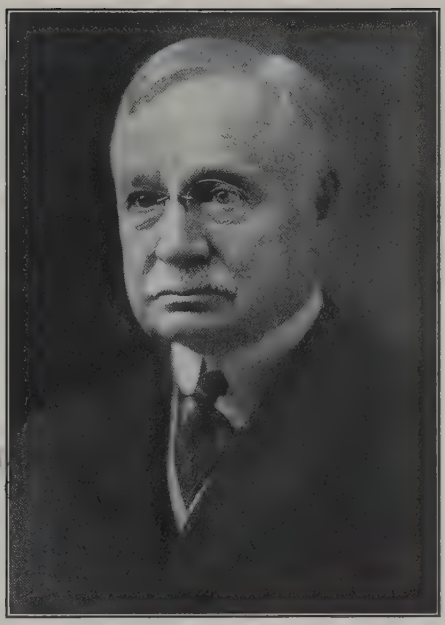
JOHNSON, Charles Williamson, civil engineer, was born at Johnstown, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1845, son of William Henry and Harriet Livermore (McCarthy) Johnson; grandson of Oran and Sarah (Lobdell) Johnson, and great-grandson of Elihu and Sarah (Webb) Johnson. Both his grandfather and his father were physicians. He received his preliminary education at Johnstown Academy, and for two years was a student in France. He was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1866 with the degree C.E., and began his professional career in Chicago, Ill., in 1867 as an assistant in the office of the chief engineer of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co., continuing three years in that capacity. In 1870 he became assistant engineer of construction on the Chicago & South Western Railway ("Rock Island" system). After a year he became assistant and then division engineer on construction with the Wisconsin Central Railway Co., remaining seven years in the service of that company. In 1879 he was appointed chief engineer of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railway Co., and its successor, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co., and since 1913 has been consulting engineer of that road. He is a member of the Civil Engineers' Society, St. Paul; Minnesota Club, St. Paul; Chicago Engineers Club, Chicago, and of the Delta Phi Club of the Middle West, Chicago. He was married June 14, 1875, to Maria Cornelia, daughter of Nelson C. Bronson, of Menasha, Wis.; they have four children: Harriet Livermore, wife of Frederick E. Mahler; William Lobdell; Maria Louise, wife of Arthur E. Gilbert, and Elizabeth Ker, wife of Maj. Walter R. Weaver, U. S. A.

BULLOCK, Miles Wayne, soldier and civil engineer, was born at Sherburne, N. Y., July 26, 1844, son of Wayne and Cornelia Elizabeth (Skinner) Bullock. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Richard Bullock, a native of Essex, England, who at the age of twelve came with Roger Williams, in 1635, and with his brothers Samuel and William located first at Salem, Mass., and in 1643 settled at Rehobeth, Mass. His wife was Elizabeth Ingraham, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Thankful Reneff; their son Seth and his wife Experience Baker; their son Benjamin and his wife Jane Kelton; their son Hezekiah and his wife Abigail Aldrich, and their son Simeon and his wife Elizabeth Merrill, who were the grandparents of Miles Wayne Bullock. His father, a farmer, was the owner of several plaster mills and owned and operated canal boats to supply them. The son was educated in the public schools and at Sherburne Academy. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 61st N. Y. Vol. Inf. His hands and wrists were broken in the Seven Days Fight. Upon recovery he re-enlisted in battery A, 1st N. Y. Vol. light artillery, serving at Chambersbury, Pa., until the close of the war, being mustered out at Elmira, N. Y. After the war he was employed in surveying work and became a civil engineer. He took up his residence at Howell, Mich., and for approximately thirty years served as surveyor of Livingston county. He also served two terms as register of deeds of that county; was for a number of years drain commissioner, and also served as government surveyor of Gratiot county. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Grand Army of the Republic. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church. He was married at Sherburne, N. Y., July 24, 1866, to Cordelia Elizabeth, daughter of William W. Sexton, a farmer of Howell, Mich.; they have one child: Delia Edith Bullock.

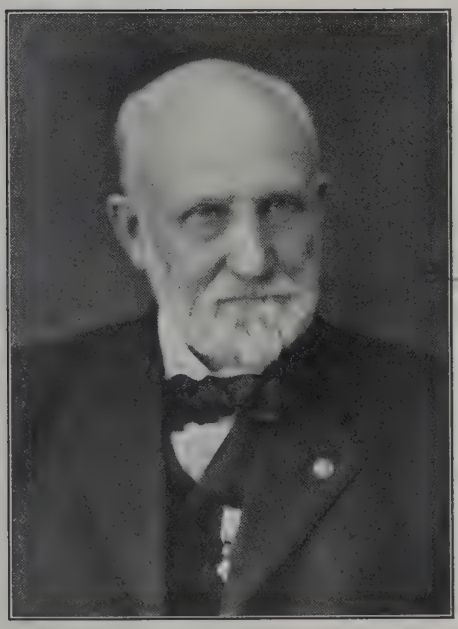
BARBER, Grove Ettinger, educator, was born in Freedom township, Portage county, O., Nov. 1, 1843, son of Myron Alphonso and Marinda Lucetta (Streeter) Barber. He received his preliminary education at Freedom Academy and was graduated A.B. at Western Reserve Eclectic Institution (now Hiram College) in 1871, receiving the degree of A.M. three years later. During 1861-62 he taught school near Ravenna, O. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. I, 104th Ohio Vol. Inf., being detailed as a musician. He participated in the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., the Atlanta campaign, the battles of Franklin, Nashville and Town Creek, and the capture of Wilmington as well as various other engagements. He was honorably mustered out of the service in June, 1865. The following winter he taught in a country school near Canal Dover, O. During his last three years at Hiram College he served as undergraduate tutor. He was superintendent of village schools in Rock Creek, O., in 1871–72, and professor of Greek and Latin in Hiram College for the ensuing nine years. In 1881–82 he served as superintendent of city schools at Grand Island, Neb., which position he resigned in the latter year to become professor of Roman history and literature in the State University of Nebraska, a position he still occupies. He is very fond of his work and is an enthusiastic and efficient teacher. Prof. Barber was a member of the first board of examiners for teachers' certificates in Nebraska in 1881, and that same year organized the Central Nebraska Teachers' Association, which is still extant. In 1887–88 he was dean of the academic faculty of the University of



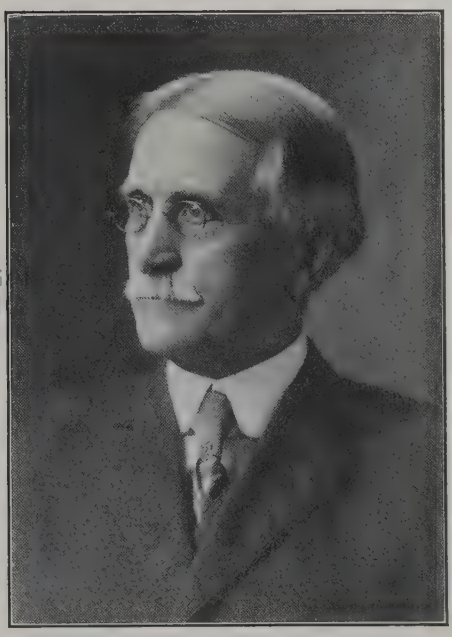
THEODORE L. ADAMS



CHARLES W. JOHNSON



MILES W. BULLOCK



GROVE E. BARBER

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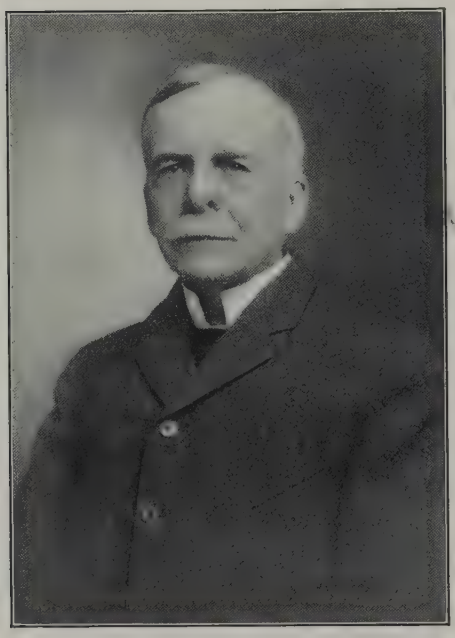
CHARLES C. BLOOMFIELD



EVERET B. MERRIAM

DAVID WALKER

Nebraska. He was chairman of the jury of awards of the departments of education and social economy at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. He is the author of "Latin Charts" (1893); "A Synopsis of Latin Grammar" (1894), and a college edition of "Plautus' Captivi" (1899). In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Christian Church, sometimes called the Disciples of Christ. In 1905 he was one of the organizers and vice-president in Chicago of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, and in 1913 he was elected president of the entire association. He is also a member of the American Philological Association, Archaeological Institute of America, Chicago Society, Nebraska Art Association (former president), and the Appomattox post, G. A. R., of Lincoln, which he served as commander. He has been twice married: (1) June 24, 1868, to Esther Bates, daughter of Ira Gardner, of Freedom, O., by whom he had four children: Lena Aldula, wife of Rev. Louis A. Hussong; Harry Gardner, a teacher in De Witt Clinton High School, New York city, and who also does entomological work for the state of New York; Alphonso Grove, and Vergil Cassius Barber. Mrs. Barber died in November, 1895, and he was married (2) Sept. 3, 1901, to Ida Emeline, daughter of Oliver Hayes Mack, a farmer near Woodstock, Vt.

PHILLIPS, Richard William, cattleman, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 4, 1845, son of Henry and Maria Jane (Smith) Phillips. He came to this country with his parents in 1850, and settled in Chicago, Ill., where he attended the public and high schools, and shortly after graduation from the latter he enlisted in Co. I, 134th Ill. volunteers, with which he served throughout the civil war, receiving his honorable discharge in October, 1864. Returning home he became associated with his father in the packing business. While still in his twenties he made an extended tour of the West, and after careful inspection realized the many advantages offered. Together with other prominent businessmen he organized the Comanche Pool in 1876, and was elected chairman of the board of directors. This company raised hundreds of thousands of cattle on the plains of several western states in the days when fences and boundaries were unknown, and it was one of the first to operate ranches on a large scale. When, during Pres. Cleveland's administration, the cattlemen were ordered to remove all cattle from the western plains, the Phillips division was moved to Montana, with headquarters about fifty miles northwest of Miles City, and was operated for a number of years under the name of Phillips Land & Cattle Co. In 1906 the company was taken over by Swift & Co., packers, at which time Mr. Phillips retired from active business. In politics he was a Republican, and his religious affiliations were with the Episcopal church. His favorite recreation was hunting, and he was considered one of the best rifle shots in the country. Mr. Phillips was for many years an active member of the Chicago Board of Trade; was an enthusiastic Mason, having been a life member of the Waubansia lodge, and was a member of the South Shore Country and Chicago Athletic clubs. He was a man of strict business integrity, whose word was as good as his bond. He was often called upon to settle disputes, and his decisions were never questioned. Possessed of a strong character and lofty ideals, he was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. Mr. Phillips was married Dec. 10, 1884, to Lura, daughter of Lewis Bradshaw, of England, and they had three children: Henry Remington; Lura, wife of Joseph Oswald Schreiner; and Richard William Phillips. He died in Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1916.

BLOOMFIELD, Charles Cunningham, merchant and banker, was born at Sandstone, Jackson co., Mich., Dec. 26, 1843, son of Giles and Cornelia (Williams) Bloomfield. His father was a farmer. Charles Cunningham Bloomfield received his education in the district school at Sandstone, and at twenty began a business career with Bliss & Ingalls, Jackson, Mich., as bookkeeper. In 1869 he became associated with the Standard Oil Co. as Michigan representative, with offices in Detroit, Grand Rapids and Jackson. In 1883, upon the organization of the Union Bank, of Jackson, he was chosen vice-president and in 1904 was elected president, which office he still (1918) holds. For ten years he served as a member of the Jackson Hospital board, and he holds membership in the Meadow Heights Country Club, Jackson. He finds his chief recreation in horses and automobiling. He is a communicant of the St. Paul's Church, and his political affiliation is with the Republican party, although he has no taste for practical politics and has never cared to hold public office. He was married Oct. 9, 1870, to Sarah L., daughter of Benjamin Collier, a farmer, of Concord, Mich.; they have two sons: Arthur C., a banker, and Leigh C. Bloomfield, a manufacturer.

MERRIAM, Everet Brooks, banker, was born at Johnson, Vt., June 30, 1835. Samuel Merriam, father of the subject, was a merchant at Johnson, Vt. The son received his education in the public schools of his native town, and began his business career in the mercantile house founded by his parent, eventually succeeding the latter as proprietor. In 1888 he took up his residence at Topeka, Kan., where he became interested in the mortgage business conducted by T. E. Bowman & Co. In 1892 he bought out the partners in that company and established the Merriam Mortgage Co., of which he was president until his death, and which conducted a successful business in Kansas farm lands, while he personally invested heavily in Topeka real estate and property throughout Shawnee county. He was the founder and first president of the first banking house to be established at Rossville, Kan.; was a director in the Central National Bank, Topeka, and was interested in various other financial, as well as commercial and industrial institutions in his adopted city. He was an active member of Central Congregational Church, Topeka, and was a factor in the charitable and religious welfare work of that denomination. In association with a cousin he gave the present Congregational church edifice to Seabrook, a suburb of Topeka. He was married at Randolph, Vt., Jan. 25, 1859, to Sarah P. Dillingham, who survives him with three children: Frank D., Carroll B. and May Ellen, who married Charles M. Sheldon. Mr. Merriam died at Topeka, Kan., May 24, 1915.

WALKER, David, physician, surgeon and explorer, was born in Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 28, 1837, son of David and Anne (Turtle) Walker. His father was an English army officer and his mother was an Irish gentlewoman. He was educated at the Royal Academical Institution and at Queen's College, and was graduated M.D. at Queen's University, Dublin, Ireland, in 1856, when nineteen years of age, being the youngest graduate at that institution. In April, 1857, be became a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, and that same year was appointed surgeon and natural-

ist to accompany Sir F. L. McClintock, on the ship Fox, in search of the Franklin expedition which was lost in the Arctic regions, receiving for his services the Victorial medal. After amplifying his notes and arranging the thousands of specimens brought back from the islands and mainland, the wanderlust again seized him, and in 1861 he visited the western coast of North America to secure specimens of flora for the British government. Deciding to make the United States his future home, he joined the U. S. army, in 1865, as surgeon, and served for sixteen years, taking part in Indian campaigns in various parts of the northwest. In 1887 he moved to Portland, Ore., and thereafter made that city his home. In 1896 he was appointed grand medical examiner for Oregon for the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and retained the position until his death. Dr. Walker maintained his interest in polar exploration to the close of his life and was considered one of the best authorities on this subject in the world. Always a student, he read French, Latin and Greek with ease, and his knowledge of the English classics was equaled by few. He was a man of generosity, and simplicity of character. One of the pleasing incidents of his later life was the receipt of a letter from the National Portrait Gallery, of London, advising him that he and a few others were the only living persons to enjoy the distinction of having their portrait admitted to this gallery. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and of the Linnean Society, of London; corresponding member of the Royal Zoölogical Society; member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and of other scientific and social organizations. He was married, Sept. 29, 1871, to Annie Booth, daughter of Thomas Lee, of Tavistock, England, and their living children are: Ethel C., wife of Charles F. Frank; Constance B., Evelyn A., wife of Thomas Steel; Maude G., wife of Hunter Stirzaker, and Franklin S. T. Walker. He died at Portland, Ore., May 11, 1917.

LEONARD, James Herron, banker, was born in Washington county, Pa., Aug. 19, 1842, son of William and Mary (Van Ort) Leonard, and a descendant of Henry Leonard, who came to this country from England, in 1652, and settled at Rynham, Mass., where he became one of the pioneer iron masters of America. From him and his wife (name unknown) the line of descent is traced through his son Caleb and his wife, Ann Haywood, and their son Daniel and his wife, Lucretia Jennings, who were the grandparents of our subject. In 1854 James H. Leonard removed with his parents to Delaware county, O. He received his education in the public schools; remained on the paternal farm until 1864, and after a year spent at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., he returned to Ohio, and for three years was employed in various clerical capacities at La Rue. He then embarked in business for himself, and the old dry goods firm of Hopkins & Leonard at La Rue was one of the most substantial Marion county enterprises of its day. Some twenty years later he established a private bank under the name of the La Rue bank, which in 1902 was incorporated as The La Rue Bank Co., and he became cashier and subsequently vice-president, continuing in that capacity until his death. He assisted in the organization of the La Rue Telephone Co., and for years was its president; and he was interested in various other commercial and industrial corporations in his adopted town. He displayed a fine sense of civic duty; liked the citizenship and the community; he made the interests of both his interests, and in personal effort and financial aid he manifested his love and affection for La Rue in no uncertain manner. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. His integrity was of that rare type which is never questioned, and his personal character through all the years was one of unbroken geniality. He was married on Sept. 12, 1865, to Mattie, daughter of Samuel Wilson, of Waldo township, Marion county, O. She survives him with one child, Zoa, wife of Dr. William J. Keyes, of Spokane, Wash. He died at Spokane, Wash., Nov. 7, 1915.

WHITING, Charles Sumner, jurist, was born in Olmsted county, Minn., May 25, 1863, son of Ami Nelson and Mariette (Rice) Whiting and a descendant of Nathaniel Whiting, a native of England, who came over to the colonies about 1635 and settled at Dedham, Mass., married Hannah Dwight and the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel, who married Sarah Metcalf, their son Josiah, who married Elizabeth Grant; their son Caleb, whose second wife was Mrs. Hannah Southeworth; their son Timothy, who married Dorcas Fairbanks; their son Ellis, who married Laura Rice, and was the grandfather of Judge Whiting. He studied law at the Universities of Michigan and Minnesota and was graduated LL.B. at the latter in 1889. That year the state of South Dakota was formed, and he was attracted to the new state as a place of settlement for the practice of his profession. Locating in De Smet, he quickly established a successful law business. After serving as attorney of Kingsbury county for two terms of four years each (1893-91 and 1899-1903), he was selected judge of the ninth judicial circuit, and served until 1908, when he was called to the highest tribunal in the state. The supreme court was then composed of Presiding Judge Dick Haney and Associate Judge Dighton Corson. Judge Whiting took his seat on Dec. 1, 1908, as the successor of Howard G. Fuller, deceased. He was presiding judge for the years 1910, 1913 and 1918. Justice Whiting is a member of the American Bar Association, the South Dakota Bar Association, and the Conference on Uniform State Laws. He was married Nov. 4, 1891, to Mary G., daughter of William Mitchell of Dover, Minn., and after her death in 1897, he was again married July 22, 1900, to Elinor daughter of Julia A. Hilton of Erwin, S. Dak. His children are: Mariette, Fred Nelson, Charles Hillon, and Elinor Whiting.

WILSON, James, globe-maker, was born in Londonderry, N. H., Mar. 15, 1763, son of James Wilson and grandson of Alexander Wilson, one of the original settlers of Londonderry, N. H., in 1719. He early learned the blacksmith's trade and followed that and farming until he removed with has family to Bradford, Vt., in 1795. He had long been interested in geography, and learning that there were some globes in the possession of Dartmouth College, he stopped on his way to Bradford to see them. He was so impressed with them that he determined to make a pair of globes for himself. Feeling the deficiency of his education, he purchased the third edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, and from it studied about geography,

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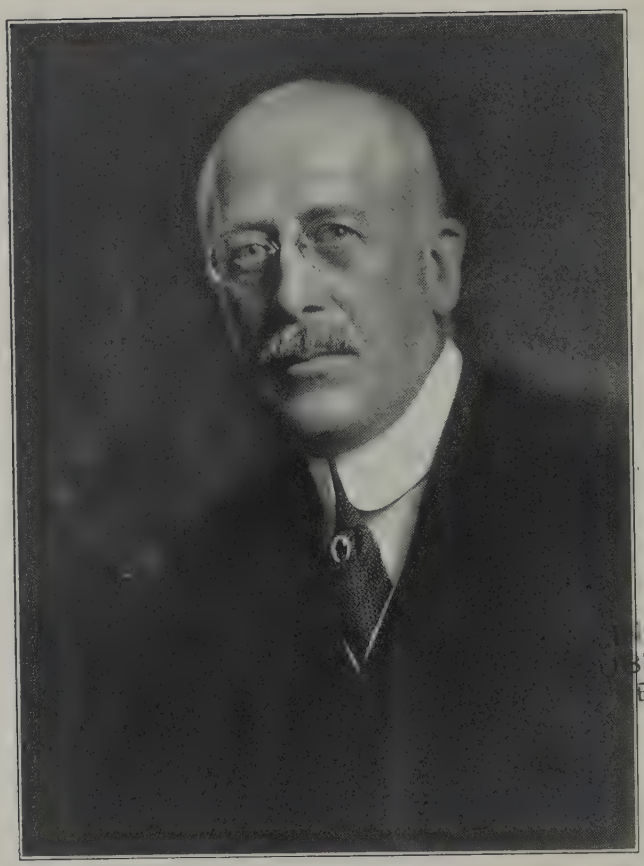
J. H. Leonard



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Edward A. Colby

astronomy, maps, globes and engraving. He turned out wooden balls and covered them with paper shells, which he cut off and fastened together again. He taught himself the art of engraving and spent a year laboriously preparing copper plates for the globe maps, and even made his own tools and press. In 1796 he finished the first globe ever made in America, and upon showing it to Dr. Morse, author of a work on geography in Boston, learned that his plates were faulty. Nothing daunted, he engraved a new set for a pair of globes, one terrestrial and the other celestial. He began to sell globes some time before 1810, charging fifty dollars for a pair. A pair exhibited at Boston in 1814 called forth great praise for their accuracy and beauty and were considered both cheaper and better than those of English make. After making globes at Bradford for some time, the increased demand made it advisable to move to a more central location, and, with his son John, he opened a factory at Troy, N. Y., under the name of J. Wilson & Son in 1816. In 1826 a new and improved edition of the globes was made. His celestial globe recording 5,000 stars was made in three, nine and thirteen inches, elegantly mounted on mahogany bases, and sold for from five to fifty-five dollars a pair. In 1827 a pair of globes was exhibited at the Library of Congress, Washington. When eighty-three years of age, Mr. Wilson designed an improved orrery, which he called a "Planetarium," engraving the plates himself. He was married three times: First, about 1784, to Molly Highland, of Londonderry, N. H., by whom he had a son, James, who became a well known sea captain. His second wife was Sarah Donaldson, also of Londonderry, by whom he had ten children; three died young and the others were: Sally, who married Stephen Tabor of Bradford; Samuel; John; David; Boyd H.; Eliza, who married a Mr. Wilson of New York, and Mary, who married a Mr. Van York of New York. His third wife was Agnes McDuffee of Bradford, Vt., by whom he had three daughters: Agnes; Mary Anne, who married Willard Waterman of Norwich, Vt., and Jane, who married William Waterman, brother of Willard Waterman. He always made his home at Bradford, Vt., where he greatly interested himself in school matters, and died there, Mar. 26, 1855.

COLBY, Edward Allen, engineer, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Aug. 1, 1857, son of James Kelsey and Sarah A. (Pierce) Colby. The first of his family in this country was Anthony Colby (q.v.), who came from Beccles, England, in 1630, and the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas, who married Hannah Powell; their son Isaac, who married Hannah Getchell; their son David, who married Elizabeth ———; their son David, who married Polly Randall; their son Isaac, who married Lucy Berry, and was the grandfather of Edward A. Colby. He was educated at St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, of which his father had been principal for twenty-four years, the New Haven (Conn.) high school and Yale College, where he was graduated Ph.B. in 1880. Having specialized in chemistry and physics at Yale, he became interested in the many problems in the field of electrical engineering first in the employ of the United States Electric Lighting Co. of New York, and later with Edward Weston (q.v.), who was chief electrician of the above company, and later manufacturer of electrical measuring instruments in Newark, N. J. Mr. Colby installed some of the earliest electric lighting plants in New York city, including the first to be used on the ferry boats of the Hudson river. During 1882-86 he conducted innumerable experiments on the perfection and commercial production of the modern incandescent lamp. In 1886 he took a special post-graduate course at Yale, and in that year he perfected and patented the electric induction furnace, the distinguishing improvement over other electric furnaces being the absence of current conducting electrodes, developing the electric current utilized in melting directly in the crucible charge by magnetic induction. This invention made possible for the first time the melting and casting of refined metals and alloys. By means of this furnace Mr. Colby was the first to make what is now known as electric crucible steel in the United States, the first commercial run being made in 1906 at the saw works of Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia. The furnace for this test had a charge capacity of 200 pounds of steel. The furnaces in use at the present time have from one and a half to fifteen ton charge capacity and are in use all over the world. Three basic patents for this furnace were granted to Mr. Colby in 1890, followed by several others at later dates. In recognition of this invention he was awarded the John Scott premium and medal by the Franklin Institute in 1911. For two years (1887-89) he was consulting engineer for several incandescent lamp manufacturing companies including the Westinghouse Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., the Consolidated Electric Co. and the Sawyer-Man Electric Co. of New York city. In 1889 he returned to Edward Weston's laboratory in Newark, and devoted two years to the perfection of electrical measuring instruments bearing Weston's name. In 1891-93 he was resident engineer in charge of the construction of electric railways and power plants at San Antonio, Tex., and Chester and Media, Pa., and he has since devoted his attention chiefly to electrical, metallurgical and chemical problems connected with the commercial application of the electric induction furnace, particularly with regard to the refining and working of platinum as superintendent of the Baker Platinum Works of Newark, N. J. In 1905 he became president of the Induction Furnace Co. and later vice-president and consulting engineer of its successor, the American Electric Furnace Co. of New York. He is a member of the American Chemical Society; American Electrochemical Society; Society of Chemical Industry; American Institute of Electrical Engineers; National Geographic Society; the Yale and Olympic clubs of New York city, the Down Town Club of Newark, and the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club. He was married at South Sudbury, Mass., July 13, 1914, to Anne Willis, daughter of Joseph Hatch of Provincetown, Mass.

LEA, Joseph Tatnall, banker, capitalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 7, 1840, son of Robeson and Mary Mickle (Matlack) Lea. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Lea, of Christian Malford, Wilts, who came from England with William Penn on the latter's second voyage, located first in Philadelphia, and subsequently settled at Concord, Chester co., Pa. His wife was Hannah (Hopton) Webb, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John, who married: (1) Hannah Edge; (2) Mary Pennell; his son Thomas and his wife Sarah Tatnall, and their son Joseph and his wife Sarah Ann Robeson, who were the grandparents of Joseph Tatnall Lea. Robeson Lea, father of the subject,

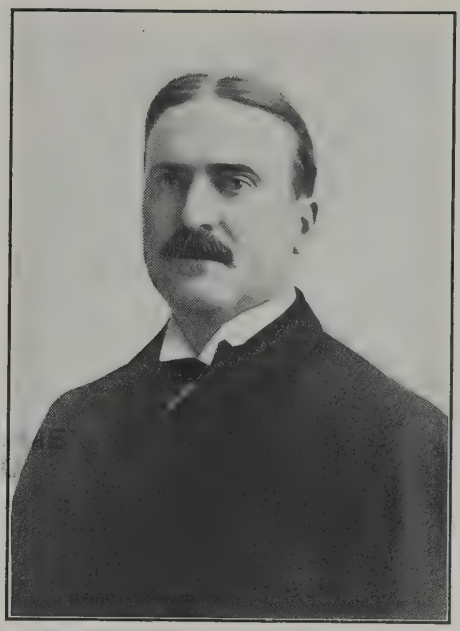
was a grain merchant of Philadelphia. Joseph Tatnall Lea received his education at Thomas Baldwin's private school in Philadelphia, and at the Lawrenceville (N. J.) School. In 1857 he entered the employ of his uncle's firm, Hacker, Lea & Co., a dry goods commission house of Philadelphia, and was subsequently in the service of another uncle, Joseph Lea, engaged in a similar business. Two years later he was sent to Baltimore to open a branch house, but was interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted in the 114th Pa. reserves, was promoted lieutenant and adjutant, and later served on the staff of Gen. Phillip R. de Trobriand (q. v.), then in command of a division of the 3rd corps, army of the Potomac. He was wounded at Chancellorsville. When he left the army he opened a branch house for the firm in New York city, under the firm name of J. T. Lea & Co. Eight years thereafter he returned to Philadelphia and, about 1875, became interested in coal mining operations in West Virginia. Upon the death of his father-in-law he succeeded him in the coal and iron commission business in Philadelphia under the name of Cabeen & Co., which later became J. Tatnall Lea & Co., and still exists under that name. Meanwhile he continued independent coal operations. During 1904–15 he was president of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, becoming chairman of the board in the latter year, and remaining in that relation until his death. He had various other industrial and financial interests. He had been vice-president of the Lake Superior Corporation, entering that concern after its celebrated failure, and after placing it on a sound working and financial basis he retired from office. He was also a director in the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co., and in the Pennsylvania Salt Co. He was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Union League, Rittenhouse, Acorn and Germantown Cricket Clubs, Philadelphia, and the Merchants' Club, New York city. He found his chief recreation in looking after his splendid farm in Virginia. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. His gentleness, courtesy, kindliness and incorruptible character endeared him to all who came within his sphere of influence, while his conspicuous fidelity and constant devotion to the prosperity of the corporation with which he was connected, together with his wide experience in commercial affairs and conservatism of judgment, made him a most valued counselor. He was married at Germantown, Pa., Dec. 5, 1865, to Annie Anderson, daughter of Robert B. Cabeen, an iron commission merchant of Philadelphia, Pa.; she survives him, with three children: Langdon, Katherine Leonard, wife of William Hopkins Nicholson, Jr., and Nancy, wife of Dr. Harry Taylor Marshall. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 12, 1916.

BOUGHAN, Andrew Bartholomew, lawyer, was born in Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1871, son of Andrew and Sarah Ann (Brenock) Boughan. His father, a native of Portumma, Galway, Ireland, came to this country and settled at North Shrewsbury, Vt.; he was in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Co. for nearly half a century and as department manager made the final connection, uniting a wire from the Atlantic with a wire from the Pacific, completing the construction of the first transcontinental telegraph line in the world. Andrew B. Boughan was educated at St. Ignatius College and was graduated in the law department of Lake Forest University, June 1, 1893. He was employed for a time by the Western Union Telegraph Co., but began his professional career in the law office of Albert Brodie Stone in 1893. He has been counsel in many important cases, among them: Chas. H. McIntire vs. American Electric Fuse Co.; Clayton Hamburger Co. vs. Morrison; People vs. Alexander Sullivan; U. S. vs. Peoples U. S. Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; U. S. vs. Lewis Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; U. S. vs. E. G. Lewis, St Louis, Mo.; William P. Henneberry vs. M. A. Donohue, and Carrie P. Schultz vs. John C. Schultz. Mr. Boughan is a member of the Illinois State Bar Association, and of the Knights of Columbus. In politics he is a republican, and in religion a Roman Catholic. His favorite pursuits are hunting and traveling. He is unmarried.

BLAKE, Walter, optician, was born in Providence, R. I., May 18, 1848, son of David Brainerd and Ann Elizabeth (Card) Blake. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, subsequently serving an apprenticeship with his father, who conducted an ophthalmic business in Providence for over fifty years. Later, he entered the employment of Jarius Putney, a well-known optician, where he remained for a period of ten years. He then established a business of his own, but afterward associated himself with his brother, Herbert Redwood Blake, under the firm name of Blake Bros., opticians. Mr. Blake was the first president of the Rhode Island Society of Optometry and held office for two years. He was a member of Nestell Lodge of Masons, treasurer of the Iroquois Beneficial Association, and for many years a deacon of the Arlington Free Baptist Church. He was married Feb. 26, 1880, to Harriet Frances, daughter of William Henry Boomer, who survives him with one son, Cyrus Boomer Blake, a member of the firm of Blake Bros. Mr. Blake died in Providence, R. I., Sept. 30, 1915.

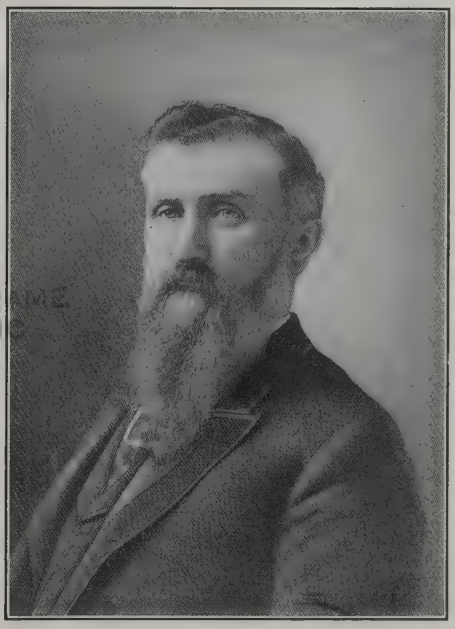
HUNT, George Washington, pioneer railway builder, was born near Dewittille, Chautauqua co., N. Y., May 4, 1842, son of Aaron and Electa (Maxham) Hunt, of English descent. His education was largely the result of diligent self-effort. At the age of sixteen he went West to seek his fortune in the gold fields, working in the mines of Colorado for a brief period. In Denver he engaged in teaming, and after two years removed to Oregon and established a freight line between The Dalles and Boise City. As the country became more thickly settled and there was need for better transportation facilities, he entered the field of railroad construction and built the section of the Oregon Shortline between Weiser and Payette, Ida. He constructed a section of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co's. road, leading through the Pyles canyon; the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad, in Oregon; and the Hunt system, which opened the great wheat belt in eastern Washington and Oregon. The latter road extended from Wallula to Pendleton, and from Wallula to Walla Walla, Dayton and Waitsburg, constituting a part of what is now the Northern Pacific system. He then built a section of what is now the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific. Mr. Hunt's name is more prominently identified with the development of southeastern Washington and that section of Oregon tributary to Pendleton and Umatilla than that of any man in the history of the Pacific northwest. He foresaw the need of railroad facilities for transporting farm products to eastern markets. After the building of the Hunt system he planned to build a road from Centralia to Grays Harbor, but this project drew upon him the hostility of his more powerful railroad rivals, and he was forced to retire from his railroad activities. From a poor farmer's lad Mr. Hunt acquired wealth

JOSEPH T. LEA

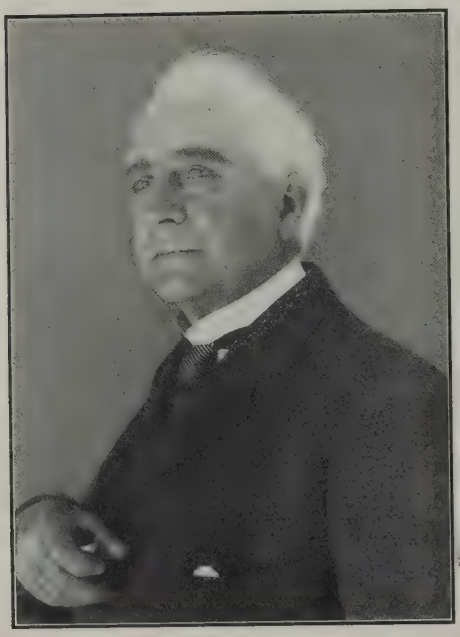


ANDREW B. BOUGHAN

WALTER BLAKE



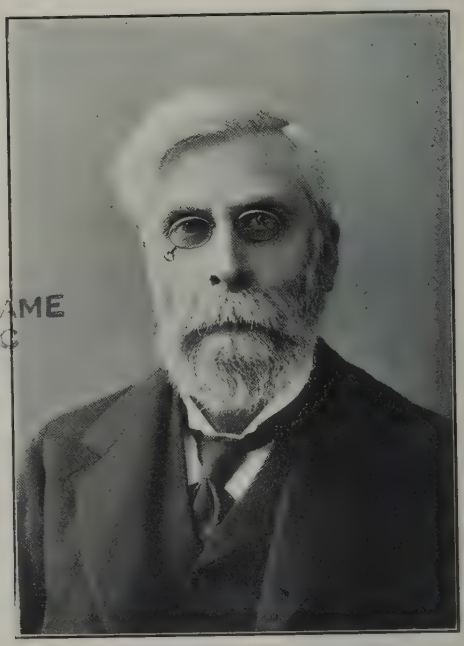
GEORGE W. HUNT



GEORGE OSBOURNE

RODNEY SMITH

AMBROSE B. PARK



CHARLES S. ANDREWS

and influence, attaining a commanding position in the history of the Northwest as the owner of a railroad under his name which was the strongest rival encountered by the Northern Pacific on the Pacific coast. He proved so worthy an adversary of this system that it combined with another road to force him out of the field. Upon his retirement he concentrated his energies upon agricultural pursuits. He was one of Oregon's real pioneers, and he stood prominent in the reclamation of the wilderness and in the upbuilding of an empire upon the Pacific coast. He possessed a courageous spirit that was manifest under circumstances when many another man would have faltered and fallen. His discernment in anticipating needs and demands in the furtherance of constructive enterprise was especially noteworthy. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Baptist church. He was married Nov. 4, 1866, to Leonora, daughter of Orange Gaylord, a contractor, of Bluff Station, Ida. She survived him with four children: Charles W., Guy L., C. Clyde, and Lillie May, who married Lyman E. Latourette. He died in Portland, Ore., Feb. 26, 1910.

OSBOURNE (Gedge), George, actor, was born on his father's ship off the coast of Yarmouth, England, Dec. 16, 1852, son of George and Susan (Priestly) Gedge, and grandson of Admiral John George Gedge of the British Royal navy. On the maternal side, he was connected by blood with the Bulwer Lyttons. Our subject was trained for the profession of mining engineering. He received his preliminary education in San Francisco, Cal., and was graduated at the Catholic College in San Mateo, Cal. He was first attracted to the stage in 1885 and in San Francisco appeared with the old Baldwin theatre stock company when the famous Tom McGuire was manager of that house, and thereupon adopted the euphonious name of Osbourne. His first great success there was in the rôle of "Injun Jack" in "Chispa." Later he supported Mme. Modjeska in leading character parts, including "Michonet," the father in "Magda," etc., and he also starred with Mrs. John Drew. He was the first proprietor of the original Alcazar theatre in San Francisco, where he and his partner, L. R. Stockwell, acquired fortunes. The stock company at that time included such names as Maude Adams and W. A. Brady. His last triumph was in the rôle of "Father Junipero Serra" in the San Gabriel mission play produced on the Pacific coast in 1914–15, in which he won the highest expressions of praise from the San Francisco press. He was to have starred in this play in the principal cities of the East when death came. He invested the rôle of Serra with such a spiritual exaltation that it was commented upon from the pulpit. Mr. Osbourne possessed a strong sense of personal dignity, a distinction and marked imperiousness of manner which made his stage presence and address impressive. To balance these traits he had a radiant optimism, a simplicity of character and a human sympathy that made for him a winning personality. Surrounded by a group of friends, he would open up the stores of memory and personal experiences and hold fascinated his hearers with his rich humor and a talk that was full of the laughter of youth and a wit as swift as lightning. Life did not lose its freshness with the growing years. Disillusion never came to him. Aside from his gifts as an artist, George Osbourne will live in the hearts of hundreds as a high souled man. He was married at San Jose, Cal., Nov. 24, 1890, to Helen, daughter of Don Marcos Mason, for years American consul at San Jose de Costa Rica, Central America; she survives him. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 10, 1916.

SMITH, Rodney, soldier, was born at Orwell, Vt., Jan. 3, 1829, son of Israel and Delia (Ferguson) Smith, and grandson of Pliny Smith, who fought in the revolutionary war, after which he cleared a farm at Orwell. Israel Smith, the father, was a lieutenant and paymaster in the war of 1812. Rodney Smith received his preliminary education at Castleton (Vt.) Seminary, and was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1854. He spent several years tutoring in Kentucky, and at the outbreak of the civil war entered the Federal service as a member of the 1st Kentucky volunteer infantry. In 1864 Pres. Lincoln appointed him paymaster in the regular army, with rank of major, and he served during the remainder of the war with the army of the Potomac in the Department of the South. After the war his service was in the West, and finally in the Department of the East, with headquarters in New York City. In 1881 he was promoted deputy paymaster-general with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in 1886 became assistant paymaster-general with rank of colonel. In 1893, at the age of sixty-four, he was retired by operation of the law, and by act of congress in 1904 was made a brigadier-general. It was his fortune to be born at a time which enabled him to give himself with devotion to the service of his country. Wise, efficient, exacting and conscientious, he did much to improve the department of the service to which he gave the best years of his life. He never shirked a duty nor sought a reward for its performance. He was married at Peru, Ill., Sept. 22, 1875, to Julia Ellen, daughter of John L. Coates, grain merchant. He died at his home at Brandon, Vt., Nov. 12, 1915.

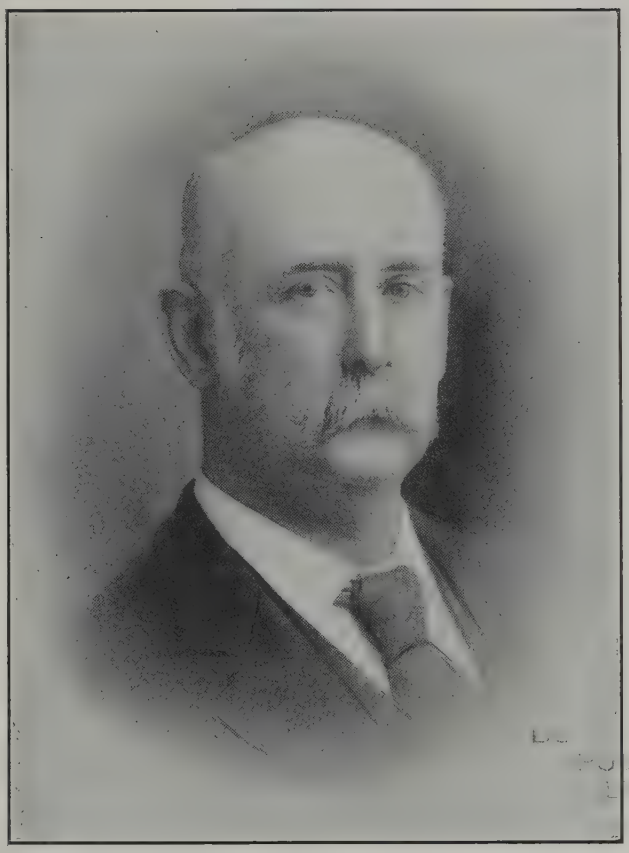
PARK, Ambrose Berry, merchant, was born at Adrian, Mich., Nov. 12, 1852, son of Jonathan S. and Emily (Berry) Park. After a public school education he began his business career as a clerk in the store of L. G. Berry of Adrian, in 1869, and in October, 1877, established a dry goods business of his own. In 1885 he erected the building which has since been the home of the A. B. Park Dry Goods Co. He was identified with numerous business enterprises and always devoted his best energies to every undertaking in which he engaged. He was a director in the Lenowee County Savings Bank, the Michigan Fence Co., and Adrian Steel Casting Co. He was a Presbyterian, and was president of the board of trustees and an elder of the First Presbyterian Church. For many years he was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association; president of the board of trustees of the Emma K. Bixby Hospital, to which he gave generously of his time and money, and was a trustee of Alma College. He was greatly interested in the schools of Adrian, and at one time was a member of the board of education. Deeply public-spirited, he was always active in any efforts for the welfare of the community in which he lived and for the uplift of his fellowmen. He was married at Adrian, Mich., Nov. 19, 1879, to Emma M., daughter of Charles Young, who survives him with two children: Fred and Florence Helen Park. He died at Daytona, Fla., March 31, 1915.

ANDREWS, Charles Sidney, banker, was born at North Bridgton, Maine, Mar. 4, 1843, son of George Washington and Lucy Goodell (Howe) Andrews of Scotch and Irish descent. His first American ancestor was Lieut. John Andrews, who came over from England about 1639, settling at Ipswich, Mass.; from him and his wife Jane Jor-

dan, the line of descent is traced through their son Ensign William and his wife Margaret Woodward; their son Solomon and his wife Elizabeth Ingalls; their son Capt. Abraham and his wife Esther Stearns; and their son Abraham and his wife Sally Frye, who were the grandparents of Charles S. Andrews. The latter's mother died in 1845, and he was reared by an aunt, Mrs. Jacob Chapman, of Harrisburg, Pa., and later of Marshall, Ill. He was educated at Marshall Academy and Marshall College. In 1861 he returned to Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar, residing and practicing at Brookville and elsewhere. During the civil war he served with a Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers. He went to Brazil, Ind., in 1868, and in association with Austin D. Cotton, he organized the Brazil Bank, the first financial institution of the place. It prospered under his management and in 1886 it was reorganized as the First National Bank, with a capital of $50,000, which was later increased to $100,000. Mr. Andrews, in the office of cashier, had full charge of its management, and in 1897 he was elected president, a position which he held until his death. He gained a wide reputation as a financier and in 1905 was appointed receiver for the defunct Vigo County National Bank of Terre Haute, and successfully closed the affairs of the institution, being able to pay all the bank's obligations and the expenses of the receivership. Aside from his business he was an enthusiastic devotee of art and music, and was prominent in various musical organizations, in connection with some of which he trained choirs and choruses successfully. He was for many years a member of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Brazil. He was a member of the Masons and of the Gen. Canby Post, G. A. R. Mr. Andrews had made many friends through his quiet and unassuming nature, attractive personality and kindly disposition. He was married Dec. 2, 1869, to Hannah Kimball, daughter of J. K. Greenough, of Marshall, Ill., who survives him, with three children: Lucy G., wife of Charles Clinton Odell, of Morris, Okla.; Clara A., wife of Prof. Albert Howe Lybyer, of the University of Illinois, and John K. Andrews, of Miami, Fla. Mr. Andrews died in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 14, 1916.

SCHWARTZ, James Ernest, capitalist and philanthropist, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 9, 1843, son of Jacob Loeser and Eveline (McDowell) Schwartz, grandson of Conrad and Mary (Pinkerton) Schwartz, and great-grandson of Conrad and Anna Maria (Loeser) Schwartz. Conrad Schwartz (1) was a successful manufacturer, of Lancaster, Pa.; was the first president of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, the oldest bank in Lancaster county, and served in the revolutionary war. Jacob Loeser Schwartz, father of the subject, was a member of the firm of B. A. Fahnestock & Co., wholesale druggists of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and of Fahnestock, Hazlett & Schwartz, white lead manufacturers. J. Ernest Schwartz was educated in private schools of Pittsburgh, and at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now Pittsburgh University. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the federal service as corporal in the 14th Penn. vol. infantry, and in 1863 was appointed sergeant in Knapp's independent battalion, Pennsylvania artillery. He was promoted to be lieutenant; served as post adjutant and acting assistant adjutant-general of the 1st brigade, 1st Vt. heavy artillery, and finally became lieutenant in the 22d regiment U. S. infantry. He was subsequently detailed with his regiment to the Mexican border, but was called home by the illness of his father. Resigning his commission he began in business with B. A. Fahnestock & Co., wholesale druggists, becoming head of the firm after his father's death in 1868. He was also president of Fahnestock, Hazlett & Schwartz. In 1872 he sold his interest in these establishments and organized the Pennsylvania Lead Co., for the purpose of refining silver, lead and gold from the ores of Utah and Colorado. The company was one of the first of the kind in America, most our refined lead having previously come from Europe. The pure lead was chiefly sold to white-lead manufacturers, while the gold and silver went to the U. S. mints. Realizing the necessity of a western connection he purchased the Mingo Furnace Co., Salt Lake City, being the president of it and the Pennsylvania Lead Co., until both were sold to the American Smelting & Refining Co. He was also president of the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghogheny Railroad Co., and a director in the Tradesmen's National Bank and of the Bank of Pittsburgh. From early boyhood Mr. Schwartz was interested in the game of cricket, which was extensively played in Pittsburgh before the civil war. He was a founder of the Pittsburgh Cricket Club in 1882, and its president; charter member and vice-president of the Pittsburgh Club, member of the Duquesne Club, Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., and was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was a great lover of music and a patron of the Pittsburgh Orchestra when it was organized in 1894. Mr. Schwartz was a man of great determination and strength of character, of a genial nature, optimistic temperament and enthusiastic patriotism. He belonged to the Republican party and was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married Feb. 27, 1868, to Emma, daughter of Andrew J. Nicholson, a manufacturer of Pittsburgh. She survives him, with two sons: John Loeser and Frank Nicholson, who during the European war changed their name to Black. Mr. Schwartz died in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 16, 1900.

RANNEY, Henry Joseph, civil engineer, was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1868, son of Moses and Elizabeth (Gilchrist) Ranney, and a direct descendant, in the seventh generation, of Thomas Ranney, who settled in Middletown about 1663. He prepared for college in the schools of his native city and was graduated at Norwich University in 1828. Entering the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1831 he was made chief of party in charge of the third division. Later in the same year he and Benjamin H. Latrobe were appointed principal assistant engineers to Jonathan Knight, but he resigned in the following year to become principal assistant engineer, and soon after, chief engineer on the Lexington & Ohio Railroad in Kentucky. This road, the first constructed west of the Allegheny Mountains, was chartered in the winter of 1829-30; the surveys were begun in September, 1830 and the construction work October, 1831. The cars were drawn by horses until January, 1835, when locomotives were placed in operation. Early in 1835 Mr. Ranney was appointed chief engineer of the New Orleans & Nashville Railroad, at that time one of the most ambitious engineering enterprises planned in the South. It was designed to connect with the New York & Erie Railroad in the Mississippi valley and form part of that system. He was one of the earliest advocates of the broad gauge track and adopted the 5 feet 6 inch gauge for this road instead of the 4 feet 6 inch, then



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

James E. Schwartz

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

HENRY H. PECK

quite generally used on the other roads of the country. In 1835 he went to Europe to purchase iron and supplies for his road and spent some time in England and on the continent inspecting railroads and rolling stock. His task was completed in 1842 and shortly thereafter he became associated with Col. William S. Campbell (q.v.), a classmate, in various engineering enterprises in New Orleans and elsewhere in the South. He was a large stockholder in the New Canal & Shell Road Co. at New Orleans, serving as chief engineer and president for several years. He leased the New Orleans Canal connecting New Orleans with Lake Pontchartrain and the Gulf of Mexico, which he operated until his death. He was one of the projectors of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern railroad, now a part of the Illinois Central railroad system, serving as chief engineer until 1860 and on the death of Colonel Campbell in 1860 succeeded him as the president, retaining the office until his death. In January, 1862, the road was reported as the best equipped as to road bed and rolling stock in the South. On August 27, 1862, the headquarters of the road was removed to Corinth, Miss., and here Mr. Ranney made his residence until his death. He was identified with many business enterprises in New Orleans, and was a large real estate holder and was accounted one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Louisiana. A Whig in politics, he repeatedly represented New Orleans in the state legislature and was a member of that body when it passed the ordinance of secession. The "New Orleans Picayune" of May 9, 1865, in commenting on his work, said: "He was not considered a secessionist, but his interests were so involved with many who were as to make his removal from the city impracticable. He was universally esteemed for his amiable and congenial traits of character. He was benevolent, charitable, and liberal to a proverb. His benefactions to the poor, and especially to his servants, large numbers of whom he employed, were bestowed in a manner to make them seem the acts of a friend rather than a mere almoner". He took an active interest in military matters and served for some years as major in the Louisiana militia. In 1836 Norwich University conferred upon him the degree of A.M. Soon after the surrender of Gen. Lee, Mr. Ranney sought to return to New Orleans, but learning that he would meet with a hostile reception by the Feder l authorities, he concluded to cross the country some miles east of Lewisburg on Lake Pontchartrain, but his health was so feeble that he succumbed to the hardships of the journey. He died at Lewisburg, La., May 1, 1865, and being unmarried and leaving no near relatives, his extensive property was sequestered by the state.

PECK, Henry Hart, merchant, was born in Berlin, Conn., Dec. 25, 1838, son of Selden and Lucy (Hart) Peck, and a descendant on the maternal side of Deacon Stephen Hart, a native of England, who settled in Massachusetts Bay colony in 1632, and subsequently became a deacon in Rev. Thomas Hooker's church in Cambridge, Mass. Later he accompanied Rev. Thomas Hooker's band to Hartford; and was a proprietor of Hartford in 1639 and of Farmington in 1672. Henry Hart Peck was educated in the district schools and at Kellogg Academy, Meriden, Conn., and began his mercantile career as a clerk in a dry goods store in New Britain, Conn., in 1857. Three years later he formed a partnership with Charles Miller, in Waterbury, under the firm name of Miller & Peck, dealers in dry goods and carpets. Honorable dealing brought success to the enterprise from the outset, and the name of the firm became known throughout the entire state of Connecticut. Mr. Peck continued in this business until his retirement in 1887. He is now president of the Waterbury Dime Savings Bank, and is associated with almost all of Waterbury's financial and manufacturing institutions. In politics he is a Republican, and was a member of the House of Representatives in 1886; in 1905 he represented his district in the state senate where he served his constituents with great fidelity. In 1888 he took a trip covering the entire year, and which extended to every part of the two hemispheres. There is no public charity in Waterbury with which he is not identified; he is particularly interested in the Waterbury Hospital, where there is a ward room maintained by his generosity, and which is dedicated to him. A few years ago he presented to the town of Kensington a handsome library and library building. He is a 32d degree Mason; a member of Clark Commandery, Knights Templar; the Union League Club of New Haven; the Waterbury Club; and the Home Club of Meriden. He finds his favorite recreation in attending horse races and is also interested in base-ball. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant-Episcopal Church, of which he is a liberal supporter and in the growth of which he is greatly interested. His public spirit, shrewd business sense and large-hearted philanthropy combined, make him a leader of men. Mr. Peck is unmarried.

BAYMA, Joseph, mathematician and scientist, was born in Piedmont, Italy, Nov. 9, 1816. He joined the Society of Jesus on Feb. 7, 1832, and was ordained a priest in 1843, and was soon afterwards appointed lecturer in the Collegio Romano. He was appointed rector of the Episcopal Seminary of Bertinoro, and soon attained a high reputation as a lecturer and as a man of superior scientific attainments. He built up and remodelled the seminary, and made it one of the leading institutions in Italy. While rector of the college Father Bayma was also Scripture lecturer in the cathedral at Bertinoro. In 1848, the revolutionists having secured the expulsion of the Jesuits, he sought refuge in France, going thence to England in 1852 to become professor of mental philosophy in the Jesuit College at Stonyhurst. While there he wrote his ingenious treatise on "Molecular Mechanics" (1866), a metaphysical and mathematical work on the constitution of matter, which excited controversy among scientists. In 1868 he left England for California in company with a party of Jesuit fathers. Upon reaching San Francisco he was appointed president of St. Ignatius College of that city. While rector of this institution he improved the school accommodations, library and scientific cabinets, and raised the standard of studies. He also taught the higher branches of mathematics, and wrote for the "Catholic World" and other periodicals. In 1880 he was removed to Santa Clara College, where he taught mathematics until his death. He was regarded as one of the most profound and advanced mathematicians of the age, and was constantly consulted by college and university professors throughout the United States. Father Bayma was a painter of some celebrity; a powerful orator in his native tongue; wrote a treatise on music treated historically, and an epic poem on Christopher Columbus that compared favorably with the great classical masterpieces. In addition to "Molecular Mechanics," his published works are: "The

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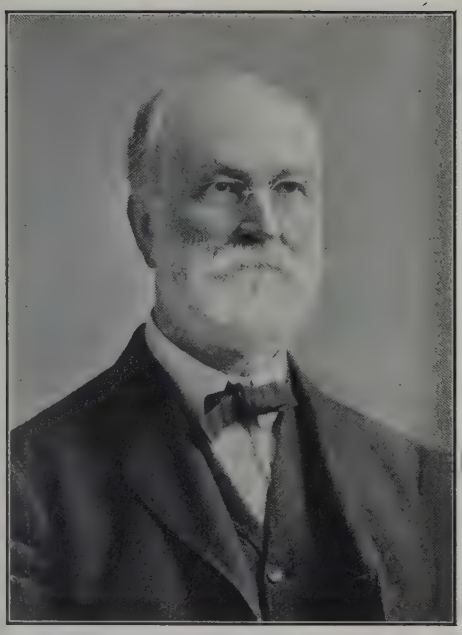
Love of Religion'' (Dublin, 1863), and a series of four elementary works on mathematics (1886-90). With Roger Boscovitch he reduced all matter to unextended points, centres of force acting in the inverse square of the distance. His death unhappily prevented the elaboration and defense of his theories called for by the controversy they evoked among scientists. He died at Santa Clara, Cal., Feb. 7, 1892.

MONARCH, Richard, manufacturer, was born in Daviess co., Ky., June 2, 1838, son of Thomas and Susan (Davis) Monarch. He received his education in the schools of his native county, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1864, when he began the manufacture of tobacco at Paducah, remaining there until 1867. In 1878 he engaged in distilling whisky at Owensboro, Ky., in which undertaking he met with distinguished success and until the panic of 1893 was rated as one of the largest and most enterprising manufacturers in the trade. His famous brand, for which he had a large sale throughout the southwest, was "Kentucky Standard." In 1894 he erected, on the Hardinsburg road, near Owensboro, one of the best appointed private residences in the state and one of the show places of the Owensboro district; this home is now the principal building of Columbian College. His political affiliation was with the democratic party, and he was a communicant of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Owensboro. Richard Monarch was full of the noble traits which make a gentleman. He was refined, courteous, agreeable and faithful; was firm in adhering to his own conceptions of right; fearless to express his opinions; positive in his character, and able to maintain with skill and ability his views on all important subjects. His was a heart filled with benevolence and feeling. As a citizen he was in warmest sympathy with everything of public interest and at all times was ready to take any part assigned to him in promoting the public welfare. He was married in 1873, to Bettie, daughter of William D. England, a merchant, of Lebanon, Ky.; she died in 1914. He died near Owensboro, Ky., July 10, 1915.

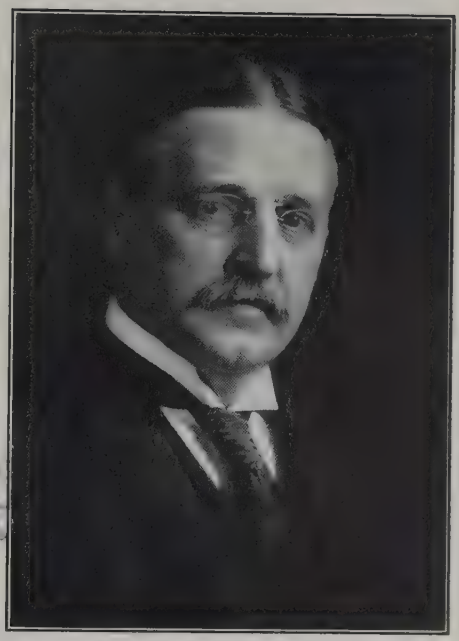
SCHAUFELBERGER, John William, jurist and banker, was born at Fostoria, O. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated at Heidelberg University, Tiffin, O., with the degree of A.B. He then began the study of law at Tiffin under the preceptorship of Judge George E. Seney, for years a member of congress. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio and began the practice of his profession as a partner of his preceptor, under the firm name of Seney & Schaufelberger. Subsequently he was elected judge of the court of common pleas and was unanimously reëlected. Upon the expiration of his second term he removed to Toledo, O., where he became an associate in the law firm of Doyle, Lewis & Scott. Four years later he formed a law partnership with Morton C. Seeley, as Schaufelberger & Seeley. He was elected second vice-president of the Merchants' & Clerks' Bank, Toledo, - hereupon he retired from legal activities. He held the 32d degree in Masonry, and was a member also of the Toledo and Country clubs, Toledo. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party and he found his chief recreation in reading. John W. Schaufelberger was born to the judicial ermine. He was preëminently the judge. But he was likewise a great lawyer, in all that term implies. He had the keen analytical mind, the gift of clear narration, the reasoning faculty and the essential capacity for analyzing facts and applying reasoning and precedent to them. He was likewise generously endowed with the power of convincing speech, and a command of language that would have made him stand forth conspicuously as an advocate in any court. Aside from the splendid attainments which he brought to the legal profession, he was a passionate lover of all that is best in art, literature and the sciences, and a profound student of ancient and modern history. He was married Oct. 21, 1908, to Eva, daughter of Oliver Bond, president of the Merchants' & Clerks' Savings Bank, of Toledo, O., and died in Toledo, O., Mar. 31, 1916.

FENNER, Herbert Nicholas, manufacturer, was born in Providence, R. I., Mar. 13, 1843, son of Nicholas Arnold and Deborah (Brown) Fenner, and a descendant of Capt. Arthur Fenner, a native of England. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and, after a few years' experience in business, succeeded his father in the New England Butt Co., which was established in 1842 for the manufacture of butt hinges, an article at that time imported from England. In 1853 the company was incorporated, and with larger capital and other lines of hardware, continued to grow, until they became the leading manufacturers in their line in the country. Two years later they began the manufacture of braiding machines, and making this a special study, soon developed the machine for all the different varieties of braids and cords. The development of the electrical industry created a new field for the braiding machine for insulating copper wires, and the demand was met with new designs adapted for the purpose. The company has large foundry facilities and a reputation for fine castings, of which they are justly proud. Their plant covers an area of over two acres, located about one mile from the center of Providence. After serving as treasurer for many years, Mr. Fenner was elected to the presidency of the corporation, which position he held at the time of his death. He was also a director of the Industrial Trust Co., the Joslin Manufacturing Co. and the Puritan Life Insurance Co. While taking a great interest in public affairs, he never held political office. He was prominent in club life, being one of the founders and first treasurer of the Misquamicut Golf Club of Watch Hill and was a member of the Agawan Hunt, Audubon Society of Rhode Island, Providence Chamber of Commerce and the Hope, Providence Art, Turk's Head and Rhode Island Country clubs, Rhode Island Political Society, Rhode Island Club of Design and the Squantum Association. He was married Nov. 10, 1868, to Emma Frances, daughter of Lodowick Brayton, and they had one son, Herbert Lodowick Fenner. He died in Providence R. I., Jan. 5, 1915.

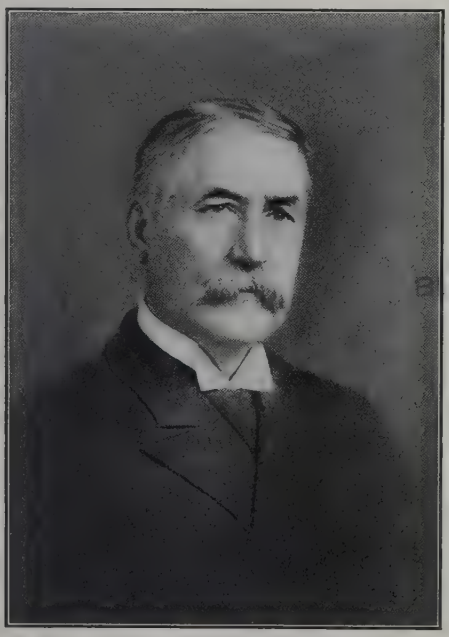
PAULDING, Charles Pearson, mechanical engineer, was born in New York city, Apr. 22, 1872, son of James Nathaniel and Emily (Pearson) Paulding, great-grandson of William P. and Catherine (Ogden) Paulding, grandson of James Kirke and Gertrude (Kemble) Paulding, and a descendant of Joost (Joseph) Paulding, a native of Holland, who was a freeman of the city of New York in 1683. His grandfather, James Kirke Paulding (q.v.), was a writer an.. early associate of Washington Irving, and later secretary of the navy in the cabinet of Pres. Van Buren. Charles P. Paulding was graduated at the military academy at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, and then went to Germany to study in Berlin. The following year he entered Stevens Institute of Technology, where



RICHARD MONARCH



JOHN WM. SCHAUFELBERGER



HERBERT N. FENNER

CHARLES P. PAULDING

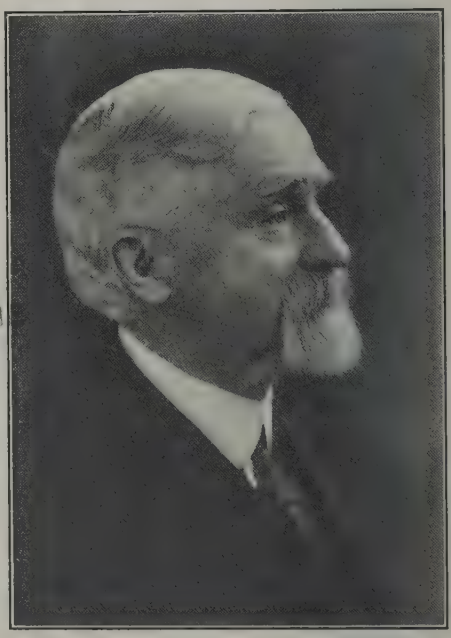
BURLINGAME
PUBLIC
LIB.

ANNE H. WOODRUFF

WARREN G. SMITH

BURLINGAME
PUBLIC
LIB.

RICHARD D. LIGHT



J. GURNER FISHER

he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of M.E. After graduation he entered the office of the superintendent of the engineering department of the Calumet & Hecla mines, and then went to Washington, D. C., where he took a government examination for the position of civil engineer. He passed the examination with honors but did not accept the position offered him as he had already associated himself with W. D. Forbes & Co., Hoboken, N. J., and preferred to remain in his own branch of engineering. While in this connection he performed considerable experimental work in collaboration with Col. E. A. Stevens (q.v.). During 1889–90 he was in the service of H. B. Roelker of New York city, but left there to go to the Adirondacks for his health. In 1903 he was offered a position as assistant professor of mechanical engineering at Stevens Institute of Technology, which he also declined. His published volumes were: "Practical Laws and Data on the Condensation of Steam in Covered and Bare Pipes" (1904); and "The Transmission of Heat Through Cold Storage Insulation" (1905). Both these volumes are still in use. Besides the volumes named, Mr. Paulding was the author of a number of articles on engineering subjects published in various magazines. He was a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and in collaboration with Col. Stevens wrote various papers for this society. His favorite pursuit was study. He was married at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18, 1895, to Margaret, daughter of James Edward Price, Jr., of Wilmington, Del.; two children were the offspring of this marriage: Charles Gouverneur and James Kirke Paulding. Mr. Paulding died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1905.

WOODRUFF, Anne Helena, author, was born at St. Davids, Ont., Can., Dec. 28, 1850, daughter of William Henry and Mary Delilah (Secord) Woodruff, and a descendant of Matthew Woodruff, who came from England in the seventeenth century, settling first in Massachusetts, and later becoming one of the original proprietors of Farmington, Conn. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Matthew; his son Nathaniel; his son Nathaniel; his son Ezekiel and his wife, Sarah Hall, and their son, Richard Hall Woodruff and his wife, Ann Clement, who were the grandparents of Anne Helena Woodruff. Her grandfather, Richard H. Woodruff, was one of the directors of the Suspension Bridge Co., and served in the Canadian parliament at Toronto, then York, as did her maternal grandfather, Maj. David Secord. Miss Woodruff received her education in the public schools of St. Davids and at New York State Normal School, Brockport. Her literary work began with contributions of verse to the "Presbyterian Review," Toronto. She is author of "Betty and Bob" (1903); "Three Boys and a Girl" (1906); "The Pond in the Marshy Meadow" (1906); a poem which appeared in "Godey's Lady's Magazine," a story and illustrated article in "St. Nicholas," etc, and a number of poems and hymns, the best known of the latter being "Forsake Me Not." She is a member of the Authors' League of America. Miss Woodruff's literary style is singularly gentle, suave and winning. With the happiest choice of words and a natural and never failing good humor, her stories for children are peculiarly apt in anecdote and illustration, and her writings bespeak a sort of personal responsibility for her youthful readers. Her "Pond in the Marshy Meadow" has been likened to Kingsley's "Water Babies."

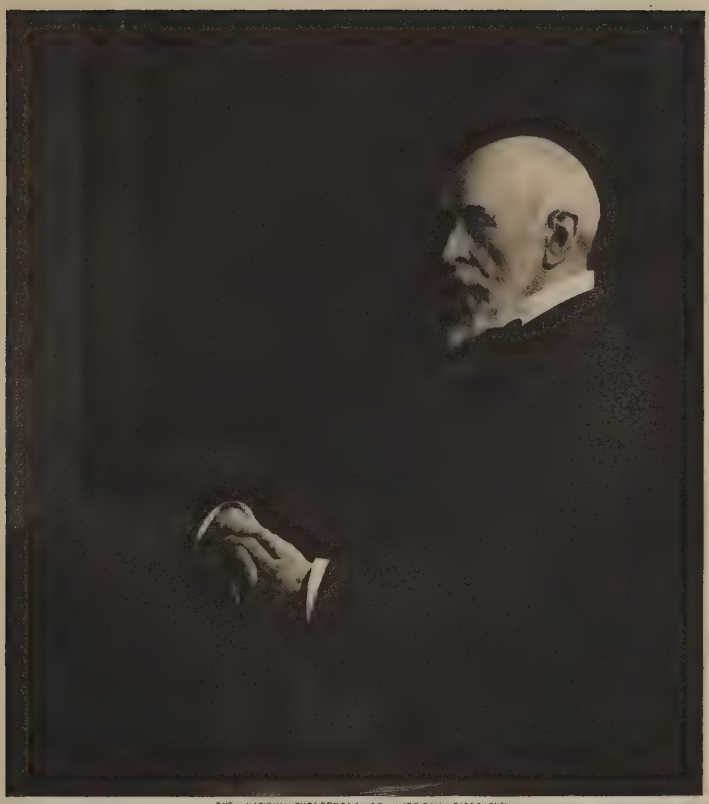
SMITH, Warren Greene, jeweler, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1849, son of George Washington and Jane Eliza (Brush) Smith. His first paternal American ancestor was Richard Smith, who came to this country from Gloucestershire, England, and settled at Taunton, Mass., about 1640; from him the line of descent is traced through their son Richard and his wife————————; their son Job and his wife Elizabeth Thompson; their son James and his wife Jerusha Topham; their son Mathew who married a Miss Bruster, and their son James and his wife Eliza Sell, who were the grandparents of Warren G. Smith. His maternal grandfather, Conklin Brush, was formerly mayor of Brooklyn, was one of the promoters of the Brooklyn waterworks, ferries, etc., as well as the founder and president of several banks, and of Holy Trinity Church. Warren G. Smith began his business career in the wholesale jewelery business in New York city. The firm was first known as J. W. Greene & Smith, and later Warren G. Smith & Co. Mr. Smith possessed one of the largest country houses in East Hampton, L. I., where for twenty-five years he spent his summers; he was interested in the clubs there, in the electric light company, and in all the improvements that were undertaken during the quarter of a century in which he made his summer home in that place. He was married Oct. 31, 1883, to Jessie, daughter of Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmadge (q.v.) pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Brooklyn, N. Y.; of this union one daughter survives, Hazel Talmadge Smith, wife of Martin Sullivan Baldwin, of New York city. Mr. Smith died in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 18, 1910.

LIGHT, Richard D., commission broker, was born at Cornwall, England, Apr. 20, 1848, son of John and Catherine (Phillips) Light, who came to this country when Richard was an infant. They settled first at Mineral Point, Wis., and later removed to Rockland, Ontonogan county, Mich. The son was educated at Rockland, and at the age of twenty-one accepted a position as clerk in the Franklin Mine Store at Hancock. Thereafter he served as clerk in various stores until 1882, when he went to Hancock and engaged in the commission brokerage business, continuing successfully until the close of his life. Mr. Light was a prominent citizen, devoting his time not only to home and business life, but to aiding in every movement for civic betterment. He was held in the highest esteem by his business associates, and was a member of the First Congregational Church. His pleasant manner and upright principles, gave him a prominent place among men. In politics he was a Republican. He was married Mar. 4, 1874, to Catherine M., daughter of William Croft, a farmer in Canada near Glencoe; and they had eight children seven of whom survive: Bradford J.; Eldred R.; Ethel L., wife of P. T. Johnson, of St. Helen, Mich.; E. Howard; Cecil M.; Spencer C.; and Phyllis C. Light. He died at East Hancock, Mich., May 1, 1914.

FISHER, J. Gurner, artist, was born at Stroud, England, Jan. 8, 1832, son of Joseph N. and Esther (Gurner) Fisher. He came to America with his father in 1846 and settled at Two Rivers, Wis. His talent for drawing and his esthetic sense both were manifest when a young boy. He always wanted to be an artist. External circumstances and conditions and the environment of the Wisconsin woods, however, led him into other channels. In 1864 he removed to Grand Rapids, Mich. From

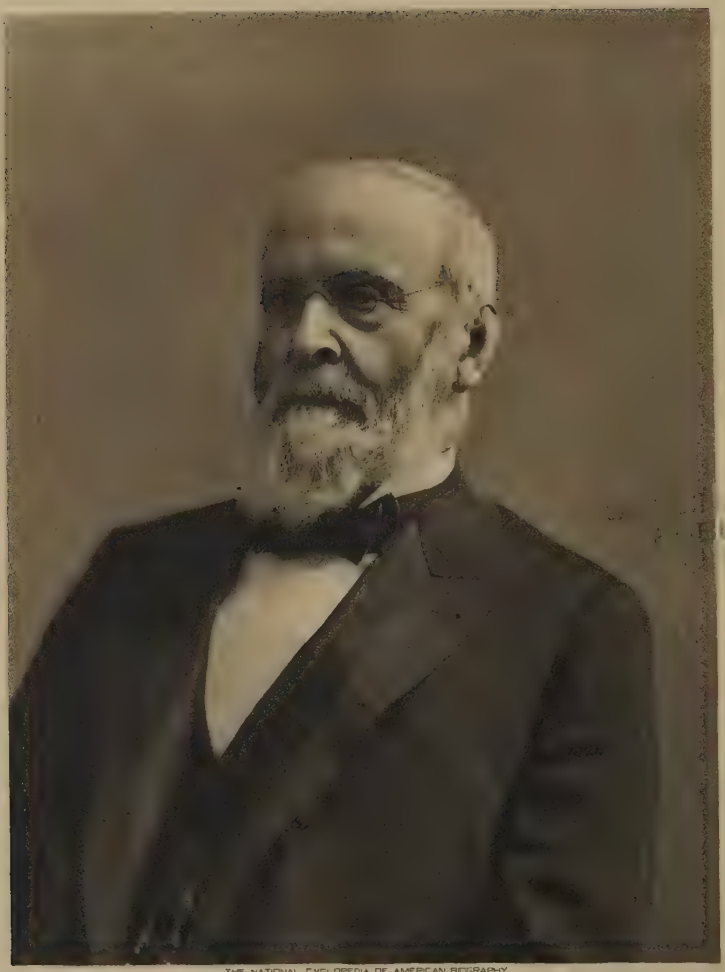
time to time he employed his spare moments doing charcoal work, but it was not until late in life that he became a professional artist. In 1888 he made a trip to New York city, and through the influence of A. Augustus Healy, president of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, his work was exhibited in the great galleries, where it met with that recognition which previously had been withheld. Upon returning to Grand Rapids he relinquished all other work and devoted himself entirely to art. His subjects are of great variety, and in landscapes atmospheric effects are handled with great artistic feeling and execution. While his work in charcoal is unique, he did not confine his talent exclusively to black and white, but showed many gems in oil, in which he inclined to grays and mysticism, somewhat after Corot. He was not schooled in the ordinary sense of the term, as his only teachers were Nature and the works of the great masters shown in the art galleries of New York and Chicago. In his charcoals he displays a strong originality which distinguishes them at once from the work of any other artist. They are unusual in composition and treatment, and full of expression. The leading critics of the metropolis selected them for favorable comment upon their initial appearance in a general exhibition in New York. It is probably the subtlety of expression and boldness of treatment combined with a certain individual element that makes them valuable. He had an original method of working out color effects. He first made a sketch in charcoal and from that secured his idea of light and shade. His effects of sky, of cloud, of perspective, and of atmosphere, are exceedingly fine, and they contain also much beautiful sentiment. The versatility shown in his drawings is extraordinary. With him as with the great landscape painters of France during the last century, recognition came later, yet competent critics feel that his work will stand up well in the annals of American art. Personally, he displayed many amiable elements of character. Those permitted even casual observations of his life were always impressed with its beautiful, affectionate simplicity, and a modesty which at times seemed too great. He was president of the Grand Rapids Art Association. He was married at Sheboygan, Wis., June 28, 1854, to Harriet Williams, by whom he is survived, with three children: Winifred, wife of Sherman Tuller; Cora, wife of Charles Dolan, and Frank J. Fisher. He died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Mar. 7, 1916.

KIMBALL, Benjamin Ames, railroad president, financier and manufacturer, was born at Boscawen, N. H., Aug. 22, 1833, son of Benjamin and Ruth (Ames) Kimball, and eighth in descent from Richard Kimball, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634 and settled at Watertown, Mass. He attended the Hildreth preparatory school of Derry, N. H., and was graduated at the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College, with the highest honors in his class, in 1854. He early showed a decided mechanical bent, and during his high school days studied the construction and operation of locomotives. After his graduation he entered the employ of the Concord railroad, as a designer, was soon promoted to be master mechanic and in 1859 became superintendent of the locomotive department. One of the famous early locomotives of the Concord railroad, the "Tahanto," was constructed from his designs. While with the Concord railroad, Mr. Kimball gained much practical experience in the science of railroading which served him to excellent advantage when he eventually became a power in the railroad world. Resigning in 1865, he became a member of the firm of Ford & Kimball, manufacturers of car wheels, brass and iron castings, and although his connection with that firm continued throughout his life he returned to the railroad field in 1873 as a director of the Manchester & North Weare railroad, and the Concord railroad in 1879. When the latter became the Boston, Concord & Montreal in 1890 he was elected its president and he was president of nearly all the leased lines which comprised the Concord & Montreal system, now leased to the Boston & Maine railroad. In the early days of railroads and up to the time Mr. Kimball entered the field there was much opposition to consolidations and to any liberal or constructive policy among railroad managers, in New Hampshire, for fear of creating a monopoly. But he saw the strategic position of the railroads of the state, and while many of his associates demurred at a comprehensive plan for the development of a great transportation system, he earnestly advocated a Merrimack valley route that would bring not only the whole of New Hampshire, but the great grain fields of the west in touch with Boston. As head of the Concord & Montreal railroad he originated and developed many of the measures which unified that system. More powerful locomotives, increased equipment, better roadbeds, larger railroad stations and increased yard facilities; a reaching out for business in new lines; the fostering of local enterprises and the development of the summer traffic through the White mountains—all received his attention, and his energy and intelligent effort brought them to fruition. At the same time, he aimed to preserve the integrity of the subsidiary companies, protect the interests of the many stockholders and safeguard the rights of the public. In 1874 he was elected president of the Concord Savings Bank. In 1880 he became a vice-president of the Mechanicks National Bank of Concord, and in 1884, its president. When the state of New Hampshire passed the so-called "valued policy" law in 1885, under which foreign insurance companies withdrew from the state, he was one of the incorporators and directors of the Manufacturers and Merchants Mutual Fire Insurance Co. He is also president of the Beecher Falls Co. of Vermont, Cushman Electric Co. and a director in a number of other manufacturing corporations. In 1882 he served with Sen. William E. Chandler and others in selecting a site for the Concord federal building, and in 1888 he was a member of the advisory committee of the public library which William P. and Clara M. Fowler donated to Concord. In 1889 he was one of a commission of five to procure plans for and construct the New Hampshire state library building, and he was chairman of the committee which secured the building of the New Hampshire Historical Society, donated by his friend Edward Tuck. With his brother John (below) and Frank L. Gerrish he gave a beautiful library to his native town of Boscawen. He was president of the New Hampshire Historial Society during 1895–97, and was a member of the Concord city history commission which brought out two large volumes of the history of the city, in 1903. During 1890–95 he was a member of the board of visitors of the Chandler Scientific department of Dartmouth College, and since then has been one of the college trustees, serving for many years as chairman of the finance committee. Among the first of the alumni to recognize the necessity of broadening the curriculum by giving efficient scientific instruction, he was largely responsible



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Benjamin A. Kimball



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

for the complete consolidation of the Chandler Scientific department with the old college. A staunch supporter of the Republican party since its organization, he was an alternate delegate for William E. Chandler at the National Republican convention of 1880 in Chicago, and a delegate at large in 1892 in Minneapolis. During the course of numerous trips abroad he has acquired a choice collection of valuable paintings, statuary and other works of art and he also owns a large and well-selected library. In his relations with his fellow-men Mr. Kimball was influenced by a conscientious regard for the welfare of others less fortunate than himself, and in his dealings with his employees he maintained personal and friendly relations. Endowed with a saving sense of humor and a genial kindliness of bearing, he held the respect of those with whom he sometimes differed in questions of business policy. He was a member of the American Social Science Association and the I.O.O.F., and attended the Congregational church. He was married at Canterbury, N. H., Jan. 19, 1861, to Myra Tilton Elliott, daughter of Ira Elliott, and they had one son, Henry Ames Kimball, who died in 1919. In his will Mr. Kimball left practically his entire fortune to Dartmouth College, providing an annual income of $6,000 to establish the Kimball professorship of the science of administration, and an annual income of $4,000 to be used for increasing the efficiency of the methods of teaching. Mr. Kimball died at his summer home on Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire, July 20, 1920.

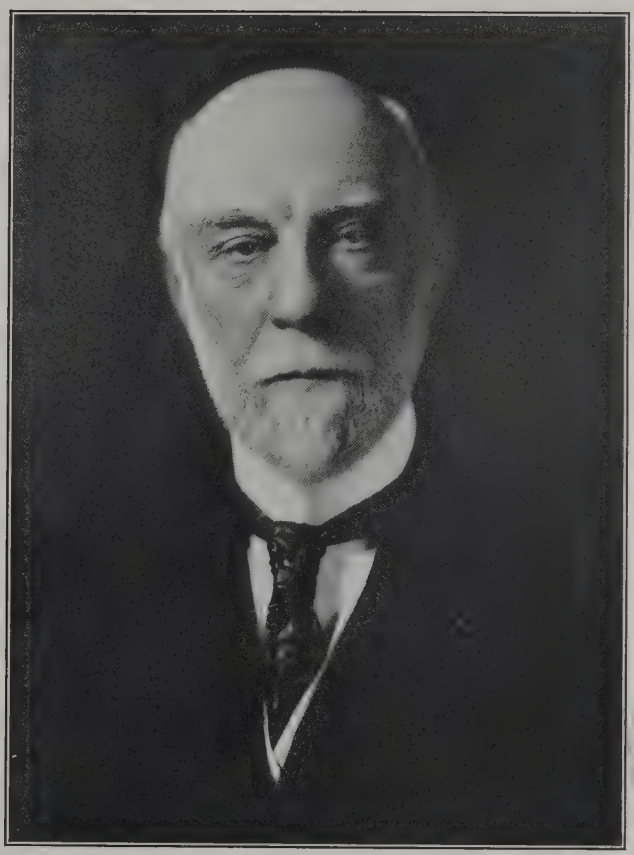
KIMBALL, John, banker, was born at Canterbury, N. H., Apr. 13, 1821, son of Benjamin and Ruth (Ames) Kimball. His first American ancestor was Richard Kimball, who came from England in 1634 and settled at Watertown, Mass.; from him and his wife, Ursula Scott, the line of descent is traced through their son Richard and his wife Mary; their son Caleb and his wife Sarah; their son John and his wife, Abigail Lyford; their son Joseph and his wife, Sarah Smith, and their son John and his wife, Sarah Moulton, who were the grandparents of John Kimball. He was apprenticed at the age of seventeen to the trade of millwright with his cousin, William Moody Kimball. In 1848 he took charge of the new machine and car shop of the Concord railroad at Concord, N. H., and was master mechanic of the railroad during 1850–58. For several years he was president and treasurer of the Concord Gas Light Co., treasurer and later president of the Merrimack County Savings Bank and a director of the Mechanics' National Bank of Concord. He was prominent in the civic life of Concord and was also a conspicuous figure in the public life of the state. He was a member of the Concord common council in 1856, and being re-elected, was chosen president of the council; during 1859–62 he was city marshall and collector of taxes, and was elected mayor for four terms (1872-78). In 1858 and in 1859 he was elected to the New Hampshire house of representatives, and in 1862 he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln collector of internal revenue for the 2d district of New Hampshire, holding the latter position for seven years. Although he handled approximately $7,000,000, the final audit of his accounts did not show the inaccuracy of even one dollar. He was a member of the convention for the revision of the state constitution in 1876, and in the following year was appointed one of three commissioners to supervise the erection of the new state prison. He was elected to the state senate in 1880 and was chosen president of that body. Mr. Kimball was one of the founders of the Republican party in 1856, and until his death remained prominent in its councils, serving frequently at state and other conventions. For years, and especially during the trying times of the civil war, he enjoyed the intimate friendship and confidence of the most prominent statesmen of the time. During his later years Mr. Kimball's life was as distinguished for his religious and philanthropic activities as was his earlier career in business and politics. A life-long member of the Congregational church, he served as deacon for thirteen years and then deacon emeritus, and was a member of the building committee of the present church edifice. He was a thorough Biblical student, and for many years conducted a Bible class in the South Congregational Church; he was treasurer of the New Hampshire Bible Society during 1871–1913. He was president of the New Hampshire Odd Fellows Home; president of the Centennial Home for the Aged, and president and treasurer of the New Hampshire Orphans' Home, to which he contributed funds for the memorial chapel that bears his name. Mr. Kimball was an exceptionally well-informed man; a life-long student of history; he possessed fine conversational powers, a courteous, genial manner and commanding presence. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1882. He was married (1) at Lawrence, Mass., May 27, 1846, to Maria, daughter of Elam Phillips, of Rupert, Vt.; she died Dec. 22, 1894, and he was married again Oct. 15, 1895, to Charlotte, daughter of Daniel C. Atkinson, of Nashua, N. H. One daughter survived him, Clara Maria, wife of Augustine R. Ayers. He died at Concord, N. H., June 1, 1913.

ANDERSON, James, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa., Aug. 3, 1784, son of Maj. William Anderson, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father served in the revolutionary war in the Pennsylvania line troops, under Washington, and went to Pittsburgh about 1797. Early in life James Anderson engaged in the manufacture of brick with his brother-in-law, Richard Gray. In the war of 1812 he served under Gen. William Henry Harrison in the army of the Northwest, was commissioned colonel, and had command of a foraging and supply train. He succeeded his father in the milling business in Pittsburgh, and erected the pioneer steam saw and grist mill in that section of the state. In 1816, in association with other prominent Pittsburghers of that day, he organized the Allegheny Bridge Co., and in 1827, with Sylvanus Lothrop and Henry Blake, he built the Juniata rolling mill, the first iron mill in Allegheny. He sold out his interest in 1834, but later became an iron master again. His son, with two others, had purchased the iron mills built and operated by the Lippincotts, but the firm became financially embarrassed. Col. Anderson was an endorser of their paper, and for five years he was compelled to manage the works in order that the debts might be paid. He was successful and sold his interest to Graff, Lindsay & Co. He later established a paper mill at Canton, O., but it did not prove a success, and he retired from business, devoting the remainder of his life to charitable and philanthropic work. He was one of the incorporators of the Exchange National Bank, president of the Manchester Savings Bank, director of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital and the House of Refuge (now the Reform School at Morganza, Pa.), and president of the board of managers of the West-

BUF... PUBLIC LIB...

ern Penitentiary. Col. Anderson had a taste for literature and acquired an extensive library. He was liberal with his books, and freely loaned them to the boys of the neighborhood, among whom was Andrew Carnegie, who prized the opportunity so highly that he informed a friend that if he was ever able to do so he would build a library, that the young men of other generations might partake of the enjoyment and profit which had been placed in his way. Thus Col. Anderson gave the inspiration to Carnegie which resulted in the gifts of hundreds of libraries in all parts of the country. In 1850 he established the "James Anderson Library and Institute of Allegheny City." Most of his books were subsequently turned over to the school board. A monument was erected to his memory by Andrew Carnegie, in front of the Carnegie Library, North Side, Pittsburgh, which was formally dedicated June 15, 1904. He was married June 6, 1811, to Ann Miller, a daughter of one of the early settlers of Pittsburgh, and had six children: three sons who died in infancy; William G.; Isabel B., wife of Rev. William Burnett, and Henry Linton Anderson. He died in Allegheny, Pa., Mar. 11, 1861.

EVANS, Walter, jurist, was born in Barren county, Ky., Sept. 18, 1842, son of Joseph Warder and Matilda (Ritter) Evans, and grandson of Alexander and Ann (Warder) Evans. His mother was a sister of Burwell C. Ritter, member of the 39th congress. While attending the district school he busied himself on a farm until 1860, when he became deputy clerk in the county clerk's office at Hopkinsville, Ky. In the following year he entered the federal army and became second lieutenant of company C, 25th Ky. infantry, but later commanded company G, which he led in the battle of Fort Donelson. He was promoted to the rank of captain, and after a short period of active service, resigned, when his regiment was consolidated with the 17th Kentucky. Returning to Hopkinsville, he was again a deputy clerk of the county court and later chief deputy clerk of the circuit court. Meanwhile he studied law at night without a preceptor, was admitted to the bar in 1864 and practiced in Hopkinsville until 1874, when he removed to Louisville. In 1871 he was elected to the state legislature and in 1873 to the state senate, serving on the judiciary committee in each body. He was Republican nominee for congress in 1876, and for governor in 1879, and a delegate to the Republican national conventions in 1868, 1872, 1880 and 1884. In 1880 he led a spirited campaign in Kentucky in favor of the renomination of Gen. Grant, and was one of the 306 who, at the national convention, stood by him to the last. Three years later he was appointed by Pres. Arthur commissioner of internal revenue, which office he held until March, 1885, when he resumed the practice of law in Louisville. When a new constitution was about to be adopted in Kentucky in 1891, Mr. Evans came forward as its opponent and attracted much attention by his arguments before the courts in a suit to test the validiy of the new instrument. His political and legal attainments having in these ways been brought prominently before the electors, in 1894 he was chosen as a representative in the 54th congress, being the first Republican ever elected from the Louisville district. Although it was his first session, he was appointed a member of the ways and means committee, and later was made chairman of the sub-committee on internal revenue, his reports for which were highly commended. All the Republican members (including Mr. Evans) of the ways and means committee were re-elected in 1896, and in anticipation of a call by Pres. McKinley of a special session of congress for the purpose of revising the tariff, they met in the Cochran Hotel in Washington, and for many weeks labored in the preparation of the original draft of what became known as the Dingley tariff act. When in congress, his votes were guided rather by judicial principles than mere party considerations, even in contested election cases. Indeed, two of his dominant characteristics are a strong and courageous response to the calls of duty and tireless industry in meeting such demands. Mr. Evans was an ardent protectionist and sound money advocate, and those doctrines were greatly strengthened in Kentucky by his efforts. As chairman of the Republican state convention of 1895, he offered a resolution favoring a currency based on a gold standard, which was adopted and became a plank in the platform. The result of this was that the nominees of that convention for governor and other state officers were elected—an unprecedented thing in Kentucky. In 1899, Pres. McKinley appointed him U. S. district judge for the district of Kentucky, and when the state was divided into two districts, on July 1, 1901, he was assigned to the western district. The Federal reporter indicates the character of his judicial work. Some of his more important cases are in Reinecke Coal Mining Co. vs. Wood, 112 Fed. 477, the decision and injunction in which at once quelled great disturbances in a mining district which had continued unchecked for more than eighteen months; in re Comingore, collector, 96 Fed. 552; establishing the proposition that officers of a state have no right to demand an inspection of papers pertaining to the governmental affairs of the nation in the office of collectors of internal revenue; St. Bernard Mining Co. vs. Madisonville Traction Co., 130 Fed. 789; allowing foreign corporations to remove to the Federal courts suits for condemnation of property; order of Railroad Telegraphers vs. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., 148 Fed. 437, in which he held that the act of June 1, 1898, which made it a criminal offense for an interstate carrier as an employer to require of persons seeking employment to enter into an agreement not to remain in a labor union organization, was unconstitutional. Subsequently in a different case, the supreme court also so held in reversing decisions the other way; Brooks vs. Southern Pacific Co., 148 Fed. 986; holding that the first Employers' Liability act was unconstitutional, and affirmed by the supreme court; American Loan & Trust Co. vs. Grand Rivers Co., 159 Fed. 775; ruling against the requirement by the attorney general of the deposit in the U. S. treasury of funds in the registry of the courts, until, pursuant to a suggestion in the opinion, a proper act was passed by congress to protect litigants; United States vs. Louisville Bridge Co., 233 Fed. 27; establishing that the secretary of war had power to require alterations in bridges over navigable streams, and Hendrickson vs. Apperson, 238, Fed. 474, which solved the question of means to enforce the collection of debts due from counties in Kentucky which sought to repudiate them. By his vigorous treatment of the case of Hollowell vs. Hollowell, tried at Paducah in 1908, he suppressed the notorious and murderous organization in Western Kentucky known as Night Riders. The verdict of the jury for $35,000 damages deterred them from further activity; and quite as important as any of those cases was his opinion and decree in March, 1918, in Muir vs. Louisville & Nashville



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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

CHESTER G. HIGBEE

Railroad Co., 247 Fed., wherein a war statute was construed. He was a member of the Pendennis Club and the District of Columbia Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and he attended the Christian (Disciples) church. Judge Evans was married (1) June 9, 1868, to Louise, daughter of John B. Gowen of Hopkinsville, Ky., by whom he had two children. Mrs. Evans died in 1905, and he was married (2) Aug. 25, 1915, to Sarah Louise, daughter of Cyrus G. Wood, of Worcester, Mass. Walter Evans died in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 30, 1923.

HIGBEE, Chester Goss, soldier, physician, and surgeon, was born at Pike, Wyoming co., N. Y., Aug. 5, 1835, son of Enos Jackson and Lucy Mathews (Patch) Higbee, and grandson of Ephraim Patch, who served in the revolutionary war. His father, a farmer, removed to the vicinity of Fort Atkinson, Wis., where the son spent his boyhood, and where he attended the district schools. A resident of Hudson, Wis., at the beginning of the civil war, he enlisted as a private in company A, 12th regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry; was promoted first sergeant in December, 1861; second lieutenant in May, 1862; captain in November, 1864, and was honorably mustered out of service in December of that year. His service covered the campaigns in Missouri and Kansas during 1861-1862, and in Tennessee and Mississippi, including the siege of Vicksburg and the Meridian expedition. During the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea his command was attached to the 19th army corps. He was wounded at Atlanta in August, 1864. Throughout the conflict he demonstrated his patriotism, and his promotion was won by bravery and exemplary conduct. After the war he began the study of medicine and surgery, and was graduated at St. Louis College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, Feb. 24, 1870, and at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Feb. 23, 1871. He began the practice of his profession at Red Wing, Minn., but in 1870 located in St. Paul, where with the exception of a three years' sojourn on the Pacific coast, and of some months' travel in Europe, he practiced actively and successfully until his death. Possessed of a rare personality, he united in felicitous manner the skill of the physician with the fatherly mien that begets confidence, affection and trust. He was frequently called "The Good Physician." The eminent position which he occupied for more than forty years in St. Paul, the northwest, and among his fellow practitioners, nationally, was no accident. He was long a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners; consulting surgeon of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home; president of the directors of Cobb Hospital, and a trusted counsellor in medical affairs for numerous charitable associations. He was past commander of Acker Post, G. A. R.; charter member (1885) of Minnesota Commandery, Loyal Legion (commander, 1906-07); and a member of the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery, having taken the thirty-second degree. He was at one time vice-president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and also president of the Minnesota Association of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Higbee was twice married; his second marriage was in Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 17, 1876, to Isabel A., daughter of Joshua Davis, of Warren, Vt., who survives him, and who, as a state leader and national figure in various organizations of women for mental and social improvement, for effective influence on legislation, administration and all features of good government, nobly supplements the life-work of her husband. Dr. Higbee died in St. Paul, Minn., Apr. 3, 1908.

GWALTNEY, Pembroke Decatur, manufacturer and inventor, was born in Isle of Wight co., Va., Sept. 21, 1836, son of Benjamin and Martha (Delk) Gwaltney. His father was a prosperous planter. He was educated in the local schools and at fourteen became apprenticed to a gunmaker in Richmond, continuing four years in that capacity. He then formed a partnership in gunmaking with a relative at Portsmouth, subsequently removing the business to Norfolk. At the outbreak of the civil war he removed his gunshop to Surry county, and was later ordered by Col. Roger A. Pryor (q. v.), to open shop at Smithfield, Va. He was virtually in the service of the Confederacy throughout this period. After the evacuation of Norfolk he joined the Surry light artillery, but at Sharpsburg (Antietam) he was detailed to the ordnance department and placed in charge of repair shops at Winchester, and was finally transferred to the 2d corps, Army of Northern Virginia, as master armorer. He escaped capture at the battle of Waynesboro, and marched with his old battery from Richmond to Appomattox. With others he surrendered at Ford's Farm, near Petersburg, being held prisoner at Newport News, until July, 1865. He participated in most of the principal battles and engagements of Lee's army, including the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the capture of Milroy at Winchester, and the last battle at Winchester, besides numerous other skirmishes in the valley of the Shenandoah. After being released from prison he began the cultivation of peanuts in a small way in Surry county. In 1870 he removed to Smithfield and commenced cleaning nuts for market, buying from the farmers, and using a small roller cylinder and a wheat fan turned by hand power. By mixing and manipulating them he could offer for sale nuts of uniform grade, which created an increased demand, but he was unable to supply it with his crude machinery. Meanwhile, he formed a copartnership with Capt. O. G. Delk, in the river transportation business, and took to Norfolk the products of Isle of Wight county, chiefly peanuts. In 1880 he built his first peanut factory at Smithfield, and installed machinery for cleaning and grading, which was regarded as a marvel of perfection. The output of the factory that year was 40,000 bags. Augustus Bunkley then became interested in the business, and the firm of Gwaltney & Bunkley continued until 1891, when it was incorporated as the Gwaltney-Bunkley Peanut Co. Forty-five million pounds of cleaned, hand-picked and graded nuts were sent to market in 1903. In 1906 he invented Gwaltney's stemming machine, which completely revolutionized the industry. Prior to this time peanuts had been picked by hand, requiring many weeks to market the crop, but his stemming machine now does the work as easily and as quickly as wheat is threshed by modern machinery, and in a somewhat similar manner. This patent was infringed by another firm, and a lawsuit was instituted by the patentee which still (1918) continues to be fought in the courts. He was rightly heralded as the "Peanut King," for more than any other man he was the pioneer in the business in this country. He entered the business at a time when nuts were planted by hand and cultivated by a hoe, when they were shipped by farmers in the careless manner in which they were picked, and when the demand was naturally so slight that it could scarcely

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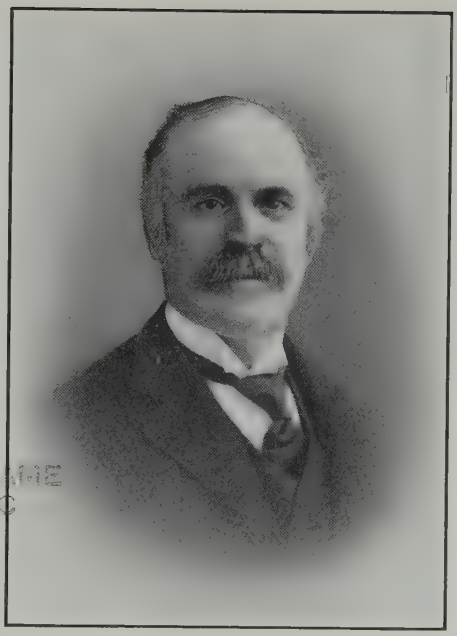
be rated as an enterprise. In 1910 there were 1,000,000 acres planted in peanuts in America, and the product was valued at $18,000,000 annually, an increase of more than 150 per cent. over the value of the product as given in the previous census. In 1918 the acreage and value had increased in proportion, yet the demand for nuts is usually greater than the supply. He was likewise connected with the Bain Peanut Co., Wakefield, Va., and the Norfolk Storage Co., and in 1906 he became president of the newly organized American Peanut Corporation. For a few years following the war he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Isle of Wight county. He was a stockholder of the first bank established at Smithfield there, and subsequently organized the Bank of Smithfield. In 1887 he built the first telephone line in that town, and was actively interested in its development until his death. He also served as member of the town council. At his death he was senior deacon of Smithfield Baptist Church, superintendent of its Sunday school and teacher of a class, and he gave liberally to all church and religious welfare work. He found his chief recreation in yachting, fishing and rose culture, and in reading Shakespeare. His dominating personal characteristics were a firm self-reliance, unswerving integrity, perseverance and untiring industry. He was married (I) in Surry county, Va., May 11, 1858, to Martha Virginia, daughter of Col. James Harris, a planter of that county; (II) at Suffolk, Va., Dec. 1, 1910, to Martha Catharine, daughter of Edwin P. Womble, a planter, of Isle of Wight co.; she survives him, with three children by the first union: Nellie Rena, wife of John E. Maxwell, Norfolk; Cora Virginia, wife of Frank R. Berryman, Smithfield, and Pembroke Decatur Gwathney, Jr. He died at Smithfield, Va., Feb. 10, 1914.

AXLINE, Samuel Preston, lawyer and educator, was born in Muskingum county, O., Mar. 31, 1849, son of Philip H. and Eleanor (Lyle) Axline. His father was a minister of the Disciples of Christ, or the Christian church. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and at sixteen taught school in Licking county. He learned the potter's trade, which he followed seven years, residing during a part of this period at Mogadore, O. Meanwhile he had studied stenography, and in 1882 organized the stenographic department of Ohio Northern University at Ada, O. Later he began the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1888 and shortly thereafter became dean of the law department of Ohio Northern University and served continuously in that capacity for twenty-nine years. There were but two graduates of the college of law when he became its head, whereas when he left Ada in 1914 the alumni numbered approximately 800. Throughout that period he also practiced extensively in the state and Federal courts. He removed to Toledo, O., in 1914 and became a member of the law firm of Hankison, Axline & Deeds, with Otto L. Hankison and Clyde L. Deeds. He was a member of the Lucas County Bar Association, Ohio Northern University Law Association, Franklin Literary Society, Delta Theta Phi and Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternities, Knights of Pythias, and an honorary member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty and held various positions of trust and responsibility. For years he was city solicitor of Ada. As a debater and parliamentarian he ranked far above the average, and was well equipped for public service. Not only was he a profound scholar, able teacher and wise advocate, but one of the most lovable of men. A delightful conversationalist, he brought into the social life the ripe scholarship, keen wit, kindly humor and broad knowledge of affairs which made him so formidable an antagonist in the court room. He was married Oct. 1, 1874, to Ellen, daughter of James S. Monroe, of Mogadore, O., and they had one daughter, who died in infancy. He died at Toledo, O., June 11, 1916.

ALLMENDINGER, David Frederick, manufacturer, was born in the district of Württemberg, Germany, Feb. 25, 1848, son of John David and Christina (Roernersperger) Allmendinger, and came with them to America in 1851, settling at Ann Arbor, Mich. His father was a shoe manufacturer. He received his education in the schools of Ann Arbor, and later studied the trade of organ-making in that city under the preceptorship of Gottleb Gaerttner. In 1872 he started an independent business which was later incorporated as the Allmendinger Organ Co. Subsequently it became the Ann Arbor Organ Co., of which he was superintendent until his death. Aside from establishing for himself a national reputation as an organ maker, he also served several terms as alderman, and as a park commissioner he did much to beautify the city. The personality and private life of David Allmendinger were a constant inspiration to all about him. He made his way by his own intelligent industry and perseverance, and he became one of the notably successful men of Ann Arbor. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He found his chief recreation in gardening. He was married Aug. 24, 1871, to Marie W., daughter of Gottleb Gaerttner of Ann Arbor; she survives him with thirteen children: Pauline Rosina Christina, wife of Charles Dalke, of Prescott, Ariz.; Herman David; Marie Elizabeth, wife of John Kolberg, of Palouse, Wash.; Louise Charlotte, wife of A. F. McClusky, of Buhl, Idaho; Helen Sophia, a singer of Cleveland, O.; Julia Johanna, wife of William H. Murray, of Ann Arbor; Otto Adolph; Clara Catherine, wife of Charles E. Rebert, of Ann Arbor; Ruth, wife of Ellery Schmied, of Ann Arbor; Victor Albert; Martin Nathaniel; Rosa Eleanor and Emma Cornelia Allmendinger. He died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Apr. 20, 1916.

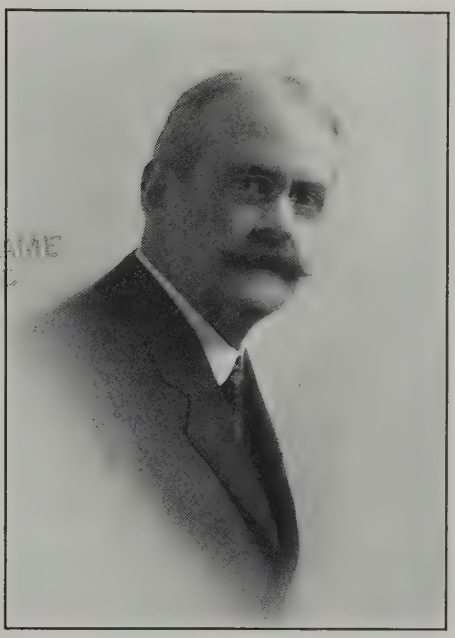
HUTCHINGS, John Bacon, architect, was born in Louisville, Ky., Nov. 25, 1859, son of Dr. Eusebius and Elizabeth (Bacon) Hutchings. His father was a druggist and banker. He was educated in private schools in Louisville and at Greylock Institute, Williamstown, Mass. After the death of his father in 1878, he entered business life in Louisville, Ky. With other capitalists of that city he became interested in real estate and the water power of Little Falls, Minn., whence he removed in 1889, having previously formed the Little Falls Water Power Co., the Electric Light Co. and the Antlers Hotel Co. He also superintended the building of the Antlers Hotel, designed the Water Power and Electric Light building and many residences, stores and buildings of different kinds. Returning to Louisville in 1891, he formed a partnership with Cornelius A. Curtin, under the firm name of Curtin & Hutchings, architects, which continued for about seven years. Thereafter Mr. Hutchings remained in business alone until he took into partnership his two sons, John B. Hutchings, Jr., former assistant professor of architectural engineering, University of Illinois, and Eusebius T. Hutchings. This firm, which continued with remarkable success until the death of Mr. Hutchings, is now carried on by his sons. Among the striking

PEMBROKE D. GWALTNEY

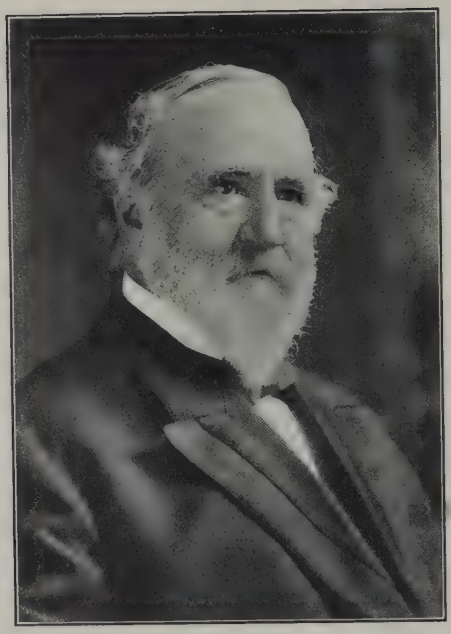


SAMUEL P. AXLINE

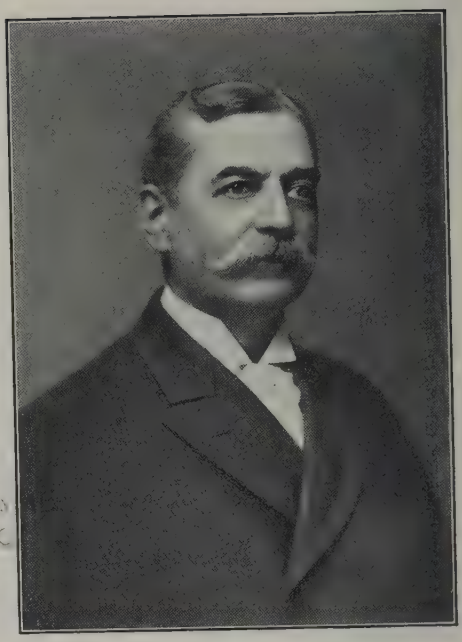
DAVID F. ALLMENDINGER



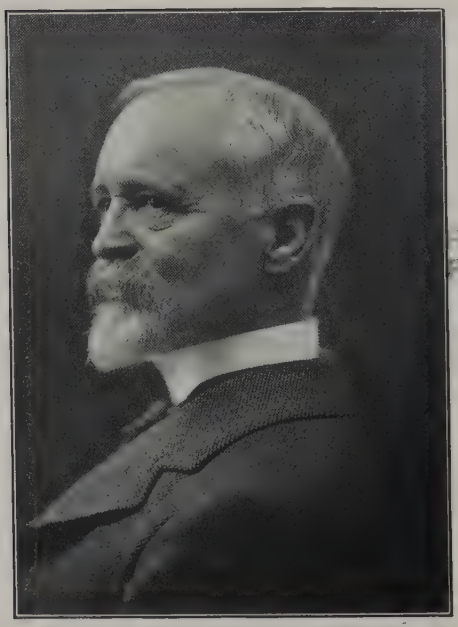
JOHN B. HUTCHINS



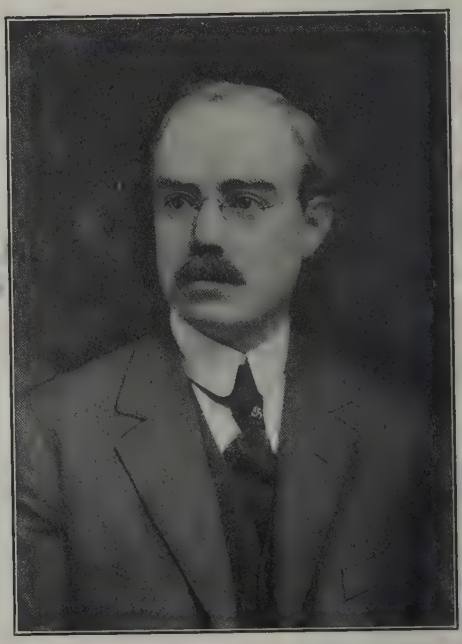
GEORGE WM. COIT



FRANK M. DAVIS



JOHN M. DAVISON



CHARLES E. LORD

examples of his work outside of Louisville are: the Christ Church Cathedral House, Lexington, Ky.; the Blish Memorial Farmers' Club, Seymour, Ind.; Hon. S. Thurston Ballard's winter home at Eau Gallie, Fla.; Woodford County Hospital, Versailles, Ky.; Paignand Collegiate Institute, Whitesburg, Ky., and Peristyle, E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, Frankfort, Ky. His strict uprightness and great fairness caused him to be called frequently to adjust insurance losses. He was also called as an expert to investigate the strength of buildings, and possessed a remarkable faculty for successfully remodeling old structures, among which are: The "Courier Journal" building, the Young Women's Christian Association, Entrance to Cave Hill Cemetery, Presbyterian Orphanage, Anchorage, Ky.; Highland Presbyterian Church, Vienna Bakery, Henri Barret Monfort Home, and others. Some of his handsomest achievements in Louisville are residences of Charles T. Ballard, J. D. Stewart, C. C. Mengel, Maj. C. J. F. Allen, Mrs. Morris B. Belknap, F. M. Sackett and Arthur D. Allen; Highland Public Library, (First Branch); the Chapel, Cave Hill Cemetery, and the Highland Baptist Church. Mr. Hutchings also made a lifelong study of boats, and was a successful designer of tunnel stern motor fishing boats, sailing cruisers and flat bottom runabouts. He was among the first to make use of the advantages of pleasure boating offered by the Ohio river near Louisville, and was an enthusiastic member of the Old Louisville Boat Club. He was also a member of the Masons, Blue Lodge, No. 376; Sons of the American Revolution; Elks Lodge, No. 8; American Institute of Architects, Naval League of Louisville, National Geographic Society, and the Louisville Gun, Rifle and Revolver, Rotary, Conservation and Pendennis clubs. He was a member of the Highland Presbyterian Church, and a great friend of the Louisville Public Library. In 1878 he became a member of the Old Louisville Legion, and in 1885 he was appointed aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on Gov. J. Proctor Knott's staff. He was married Jan. 1, 1880, to Lena, daughter of Theodore Schwartz, for forty years consul for Germany and Austria; their children were: John Bacon, Jr.; Eusebius T.; Carolyn Castleman, and Anne Cood Hutchings. He died at Louisville, Ky., Jan 17, 1916.

COIT, George William, physician, was born at Bloomfield, N. J., Dec. 9, 1836, son of Nathaniel and Mariam (Place) Coit. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Glamorganshire, Wales, in 1632, and settled in Gloucester, Mass. His grandfather, Samuel Coit, was a soldier in the revolutionary war; his father, Nathaniel Coit, served in the war of 1812, while our subject served for two years in the civil war. George W. Coit was educated at the public schools of Bloomfield, N. J., the seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., and Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; he began the study of medicine at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, with the degree of M.D. in 1866. That same year he settled in Missouri valley, Ia., where his practice extended over a large portion of the western counties of Iowa. When the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railway was built as a part of the Sioux City & Pacific Railway, he was made chief surgeon, continuing in that relation until its consolidation with the Northwestern, when he remained as district surgeon for the western part of the Northwestern system. Shortly after the organization of the American Association of Railway Surgeons, he became a member and remaining thus until he severed all railway connections in 1912. He was one of the originators of the Iowa Association of Railway Surgeons, and was elected president in 1894, and president of the Northwestern Surgeons Association in 1911. He was also a member of the American Medical Association and the Iowa State Medical Society, as well as the Nebraska Consistory and Tangier Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he was a Democrat, and his religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Dr. Coit was a man of distinguished bearing, of courteous manner, and while reserved in his manner, had a faculty of impressing people with his character and dignity without giving offense. He was married at Jersey City, N. J., April 23, 1867, to Anna Armstrong, daughter of John F. Clark, of Hudson City, N. J., and their children were: John Clark, and Juanita, wife of Herbert Dick Allee, of Detroit, Mich. Dr. Coit died in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 30, 1916.

DAVIS, Frank Morgan, banker, was born at Springfield, Vt., Apr. 30, 1850, son of Daniel and Alice (Morgan) Davis. Brought up on his father's farm, he attended the public schools of the neighborhood and began his business career in the employ of the Baxter Bank of Rutland, Vt. Later he became a clerk in the auditor's office of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Co., Grand Rapids, and in 1882 was appointed receiving teller in the Grand Rapids National Bank. He rose rapidly to places of greater responsibility with that institution, finally becoming its cashier, and continued in that capacity until 1907, when impaired health necessitated his retirement from active business cares. He was a member of the Michigan Bankers' Association, and was a dominant factor in the work of the Grand Rapids board of trade. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty and took a part in municipal affairs, but his chief interest, aside from banking, was in music. When a youth he sang in various churches and in oratorio, and upon removing to Grand Rapids, remained identified with the musical life of his adopted city. For years he was a member of the choir of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a communicant, and he also was for years an enthusiastic member of the Schubert Club. He conducted a personal canvas to interest the business men of Grand Rapids in the St. Cecilia Society, and he raised the funds to lift the second mortgage on the present splendid home of that society, of which Mrs. Davis was president. He was a diligent student and a clear thinker. Few men had a broader or more comprehensive grasp of our financial and industrial system or a more intelligent and practical knowledge of its effect upon the common welfare. He was married at Cedar Rapids, Ia., Aug. 4, 1880, to Clara, daughter of Frederich Haubrich, a merchant of Claremont, N. H. He died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 28, 1913.

DAVISON, John Mason, chemist and mineralogist, was born at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1840, son of John Mason and Sarah Simons (Walworth) Davison and a descendant of Thomas Davison, who came from England in the 17th century and settled at Ipswich, Mass. His grandfather, Gideon Miner Davison, was for twenty-three years editor and proprietor of the "Saratoga Sentinel" at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; he organized and superintended the construction of the Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad, the second in the United States; and later supervised the construction of the Saratoga & Washington Railroad, of which

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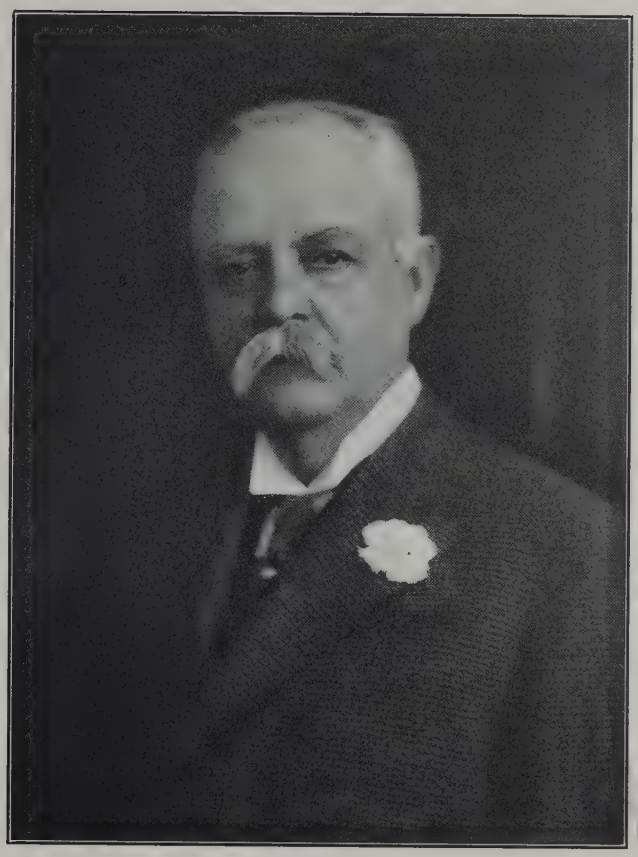
he was president. His great-grandfather, Capt. John Mason, was deputy governor of the Connecticut colony and held every public office except that of governor. His maternal grandfather, Reuben Hyde Walworth, was president of the law department of the University of Albany, trustee of Union College, president of various organizations, honorary and corresponding member of numerous historical, genealogical, scientific and literary societies, and a descendant of Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London. John Mason Davison, father of our subject, was registrar in chancery of the state of New York; president of the Saratoga & Whitehall Railroad Co., and later of the Adirondack Railroad Co. The son was graduated at the academies of Saratoga Springs and Ballston Spa, and at Canandaigua, N. Y., under the preceptorship of a cousin. He was graduated at Williams College in 1862, after which he began the study of law in New York city with an uncle in the firm of Burrill, Davison & Burrill. In 1864 he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he entered the service of the Second National Bank, and in 1873 was promoted assistant cashier, devoting his spare time to the study of languages and the sciences, especially chemistry, geology and mineralogy. In 1882, because of impaired health, he returned to Saratoga Springs, but in 1887 went to Rochester, N. Y., where he took a course in chemistry under Prof. Lattimore of Rochester University. From that time until 1911 he pursued his scientific investigations in the fields of chemistry and mineralogy in the laboratory of Rochester University. He analyzed numerous rocks, stones and meteorites, the results of which appeared in various papers read before the Rochester Academy of Science, and subsequently published in the "American Journal of Science." Their titles are: "Analysis Welland Meteorite," "Analysis Dona Inez Siderolite" (1890), "Analysis of Kamacite, Taenite and Plessite from the Welland Meteoric Iron" (1891), "Wardite, A New Hydrous Basic Phosphate of Alumina" (1896); "Quartz Nodule with Radiate Structure" (1898), "Platinum and Iridium in Meteoric Iron" (1898), "Internal Structure of Cliftonite" (1902), and "A Contribution to the Problem of Coon Butte" (1910). In his research work on meteorites he discovered, in 1898, platinum and iridium in meteoric iron. He also discovered a new mineral in 1896, which he named "Wardite" in honor of his friend, Henry A. Ward. He was vice-president of the Rochester Academy of Science; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and member of the American Chemical Society, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Mayflower Descendants, and Sigma Phi fraternity. He was a prodigious reader, especially of books on history, travel and science. A communicant of the Presbyterian church, he was a great student of the Bible, and during his residence in Rochester he taught Bible classes in the Sunday-school of St. Peter's Church. He possessed a genial disposition, an even temper, a keen sense of humor and a generous nature, and was a loyal citizen, a true patriot, a devoted husband and a sincere friend. He was married June 27, 1911, to Emma Ottilie, daughter of Philip C. Decker, a banker of Evansville, Ind., and died without issue at Santa Barbara, Cal., Apr. 30, 1915.

LORD, Charles Edward, engineer and patent attorney, was born at Somerville, Mass., Oct. 31, 1875, son of Israel P. and Catherine (Fee) Lord. His father served in the Federal navy during the civil war. Charles E. Lord was educated in the public and high schools of Somerville, Mass., and was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the degree of S.B. in 1898. He also studied law at the law school of Georgetown University, and was subsequently admitted to the bar in the states of Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois. In 1898 he entered the employ of the American Telegraph and Telephone Co., with headquarters in Philadelphia. The following year he became examiner in the U. S. Patent Office and continued thus until 1902, when he became Patent Attorney for the General Electric Co. In 1904 he was placed in charge of the patent departments of Allis-Chalmers Co., and the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Co. He was elected president of The Bullock Electric Co. in 1905, holding the office for several years. Since 1912 he has been in charge of patent and trade mark work for all the International Harvester companies. Mr. Lord was associate editor of "Modern Engineering Practice," (1902); and of the "Cyclopedia of Engineering," (1902), and has also prepared and presented various papers before engineering and other bodies. About twenty-five patents have been issued to him on electrical and mechanical inventions, and for years he has combined engineering and legal training in a special patent law practice for large corporations. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Society of Automotive Engineers, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, American Bar Association, American Patent Law Association, Chicago Patent Law Association, Chicago Engineers Club, University Club of Washington, D. C., and North Shore Golf Club of Chicago. His favorite diversions are golf and fishing. He was married Oct. 29, 1902, to Mary Grace, daughter of James A. Carroll, a descendent of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence; there are three children of this union: Charles Carroll, Catherine Frances, and James Edward Lord. (Portrait opposite previous page.)

VOORHEES, Theodore, railroad official, was born in New York City, June 4, 1847, son of Benjamin Franklin and Margaret E. (Sinclair) Voorhees, and a descendant of Stephen Coert Van Voorhees, who came to this country from Holland and settled at Flatlands, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1660. He was educated in the public schools of New York City, at Columbia College, and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., receiving the degree of C.E. from the latter in 1869. That same year he began his railway career in the engineering department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, where he remained four years; afterward serving as superintendent of the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York branch of that road. In 1874-75 he was in charge of the transportation department of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., at Albany, when he was advanced to superintendent of its northern road department, having charge of the Saratoga & Champlain Division. In 1885 he was appointed assistant general superintendent and in 1890 general superintendent of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. Mr. Voorhees was the first to install the controlled manual block-signal system on the main line from New York City to Buffalo. During 1891-93 he served also as general superintendent over the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg road. In the latter year he was elected first vice-president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, which office



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James A. Garfield.

he held until Apr. 8, 1914, when, after the death of George F. Baer, he was chosen to succeed him as president of the road, being re-elected on Apr. 13, 1914. Up to this time Mr. Voorhees had been president of several smaller railroads connected with the Reading, including the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York; Philadelphia & Reading Terminal; Philadelphia & Chester Valley; Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Pittsburgh; Tamaqua, Hazleton & Northern; Reading, Marietta & Hanover; Dauphin & Berks; Philadelphia & Frankford, and the Schuylkill & Lehigh Railroads. All of these offices he resigned in order to better fulfill his duties as chief executive of one of the finest roads in the country. At the time of his death he was a director of the Market Street National Bank, and of several subsidiary roads of the Reading; was a trustee of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and had been for many years a vestryman of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Holland Society of New York, the St. Nicholas Society, the American Railway Association (vice-president 1904), American Society of Civil Engineers, Century Club, New York; Philadelphia, Automobile, Racquet and Huntingdon Valley Country clubs, Philadelphia. He was twice married: (1) Sept. 19, 1871, to Sarah V., daughter of Judge George Gould of Troy, N. Y. She died in 1872 and he was married (2) Feb. 4, 1874, to Mary E., daughter of Harlow Chittenden, general superintendent of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Syracuse, N. Y. Their children were: Harlow Chittenden; Henry Belin; Gerald; Margaret Sinclair, wife of Charles Randolph Wood; Phœbe Schermerhorn, wife of W. Heyward Drayton, 3d; Helen Chittenden, wife of François de St. Phalle; Theodore Coert and Herman Moncrieff Voorhees. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 11, 1916.

DANFORTH, James Romeyn, clergyman, was born in Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 8, 1839, son of Edward J. and Caroline (Romeyn) Danforth. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Nicholas Danforth, who came from Framingham, England, in 1634, and settled in Cambridge, Mass.; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel; his son Samuel; his son Thomas; his son Thomas, to his son Edward, the grandfather of James Romeyn Danforth. The father of the subject was long connected with the American Bank Note Co., of New York city. The son was educated in private schools in Jersey City and in Connecticut. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in a regiment of N. Y. Vol. Inf., and became sergeant. Impaired health necessitated his resignation, and he spent three years on his brother's farm in Wisconsin. He then entered Beloit (Wis.) College, and was graduated at Chicago Theological Seminary in 1867. Beloit gave him the degree of D.D. His first pastorate was at Woodstock, Ill., where he was ordained and installed at the beginning of 1868. Illness sent him abroad, and with Mrs. Danforth he spent three years in travel and study in Europe, Palestine and Egypt. Returning to America he filled the pulpit of the Congregational Church, Lynn, Mass., for a few months, during the absence of the pastor, and then was called to Newtonville, Mass., where he served until called to Central Congregational Church, Philadelphia, in 1874. He succeeded in lifting a heavy debt; remodeled the church, and as a result of his personal influence installed a $10,000 organ. He has been called the father of interdenominational evangelism in Philadelphia, for through his efforts ten neighboring churches of seven different denominations banded together for evangelistic work, a pioneer undertaking in this regard. For five years he was a member of the executive board of the American Missionary Association. Owing to his health he was obliged to resign his ministry in 1888, and went to England. In 1890, upon the recommendation of James G. Blaine (q.v.) to Pres. Harrison, he was appointed U. S. consul at Liége, Belgium, resigning a few years later to become head of the mail order department of Wanamaker & Brown, Philadelphia. While here he also assumed charge of the Walton-Wellesley School for Girls, a college preparatory institution. His heart still led him to the ministry, however, and after preaching for a time in the Walnut Hills Church, Cincinnati, he accepted a call to Westfield, N. J., where he remained for nine years as pastor and pastor emeritus. In 1907, he was called to the church at Groton, Conn. As a result of a fall, in 1914, he suffered concussion of the brain, from which he never fully recovered. Greater even to him than the suffering was his disappointment at having to give up his loved work of the ministry. Some of his sermons are published in early volumes of the Monday Club of Boston, of which he was a charter member. He was a founder of the Browning Club, Philadelphia. His story is written in the hearts and lives of thousands of men, women and children whom he inspired to noble living by his words and his own nobility of character in all the communities where he lived. He drew the hearts of men with a singular fascination, and exemplified in his own life the shining ideals of his Master. He had sparkling wit and humor which made him the life of any gathering, and he habitually kept himself informed in current history and world movements. After his death Central Church, Philadelphia, unveiled a tablet in his memory. He was married in Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1867, to Alice, daughter of Prof. Joseph Haven, D.D., president of Chicago Theological Seminary; she survives him, with three children: Rev. J. Romeyn, New London; Rev. Ralph E., East Jaffrey, N. H., and Mary Danforth. Dr. Danforth died at his summer home on Squirrel Island, Me., Sept. 8, 1915.

HOWE, John Kasson, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born at Troy, N. Y., July 10, 1850, son of James H. and Honor M. (Kasson) Howe. His father was a hardware and iron merchant. John K. Howe was graduated at Yale University in 1871 with the degree of A.B. In that year he began his business career at Troy. He became a member of the firm of Howe & Co., continuing in that capacity until 1883. In 1883 he was made a partner in the firm of the Osgood Dredge Co., manufacturers of dredges and excavators, and later managed the business entirely. In 1911 the Osgood Dredge Co. was consolidated with the Marion Shovel & Dredge Co., of Marion, O., and at the time of his death Mr. Howe was consulting engineer for that company. He was connected with various other industrial and financial undertakings, and for years was a director in the First National Bank of Albany. He was prominent in benevolent and philanthropic activities. From 1904 he was a trustee in the Albany Orphan Asylum, of which institution he became president in 1913. As a young man he served several years in the New York state national guard. He was president of the board of trustees of the Second

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Presbyterian Church, Albany, from 1903 to the time of his death. He was past president (1904-08) of the Yale Alumni Association of Northeastern New York, and a charter member of the Yale Publishing Association; founder and past president (1902-05) of the University Club, Albany; charter member of the University Club, New York city; a member of the Engineers' Club of Eastern New York; Fort Orange Club, of Albany; and the Graduates' Club, New Haven. He was a member of the Alumni advisory board of Yale University since its organization in 1906. He was a Republican. He did not care for publicity. He gave to all enterprises and undertakings, with which he was connected, conscientious, enthusiastic, intelligent support and devotion. He was married in New York city, Dec. 7, 1881, to Annie E., daughter of J. G. Holland, author and editor; she survives him with one child: Alison Howe. Mr Howe died at Albany, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1917.

SCRIBER, William Edward, physician and surgeon, was born in Detroit, Mich., June 28, 1859, son of George W. and Ellen Harper (Seamans) Scriber, and grandson of Jacobus and Rachel (Williams) Scriber. His father, who was a native of Catskill, N. Y., became a Michigan pioneer in 1857, managing a hotel at Sturgis, and subsequently residing successively in Detroit, and at Petersburg and Blissfield, Mich., where he was hotel proprietor and merchant. William E. Scriber received his preliminary education in the public schools of Petersburg and Blissfield, Mich., and Toledo, O., alternating his periods of study with various employments. In 1874 he became a drug clerk at Ogden Center, Mich., and two years later began the study of medicine at Blissfield under the preceptorship of Drs. Dayton Parker and Hal C. Wyman, being graduated at Detroit College of Medicine in 1879 with the degree of M.D., and at the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery in 1883. During 1891–92 he took post-graduate courses in the best colleges and hospitals of Germany, including the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. Meanwhile, he began the practice of his profession at Riga, Mich., in 1879, removing to Ogden Center four months later. In 1886 he formed a partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Dayton Parker, at Blissfield. Both removed to Detroit in 1887, and there he took up the practice left by the death of one of the most prominent medical men of that city, and also became associated with Dr. Parker's department at the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Southern Michigan Medical Society, Detroit Academy of Medicine, and various other professional, patriotic, historical and social organizations. His thorough knowledge of various branches of medicine, coupled with his grasp of pathology, made him unexcelled as a surgical diagnostician, while the carefulness of his technique is attested by the excellence of his results. Of untiring energy and possessed of indomitable will, with an open and receptive mind, and a capacity for study that seemed to know no bounds, he was an inspiring model for younger men. He was a frequent contributor to the proceedings of the several societies of which he was a member, and his writings were always characterized by ability, individuality and careful preparation. He was known and respected for his great goodness, his high code of ethics and his wide charity. He was married, July 29, 1883, to Pearliette A., daughter of George P. Robinson, a farmer of Ogden Township, Lenawee co., Mich.; she survives him, with three children: Harry, Lynn and Claude Scriber. He died in Detroit, Mich., Dec. 3, 1915.

KIMBALL, Caleb A., manufacturer and banker, was born at Ipswich, Mass., Feb. 13, 1829, son of Philip and Susan (Stanley) Kimball, and at the age of three removed with them to Yarmouth, Me. His father was a manufacturer of furniture and lumber. Caleb A. Kimball received his education in the grammar and high schools and at Yarmouth Academy. Until he attained his majority he was associated in business with his father in the Pine Tree state. He then removed to South Bend, Ind., where for seven years he was engaged in the cutting of veneer. At that time there was a heavy growth of walnut timber in St. Joseph county. His mill was situated on the west race near the foot of what is now Washington avenue. The logs were unloaded at the top of the bluff and rolled down as needed. After six years he relinquished the manufacture of lumber, and during the ensuing six years was engaged in agricultural pursuits on his farm in Propheston, Ill. In 1864 he returned to South Bend, where he entered the First National Bank as a clerk, being promoted to bookkeeper, then assistant cashier, and in 1871 was appointed cashier, a post which he occupied for forty-five years. In 1910 he became vice-president and in 1915 was elected president, which position he occupied at the time of his death. Regularity was perhaps his most marked characteristic. It accented his business and social habits. Gentleness, kindness of heart, patience amounting almost to a fault, and a tolerance and sympathy which were never failing, were attributes which he embodied in remarkable degree. These, coupled with his unbounded good humor and cordiality, won for him many warm and lasting friendships. He found time to give generous support and hard work to innumerable good causes, and he participated in many reform movements for the better government of the city. His life was an admirable example to every citizen. He was a member of the Commercial-Athletic Club. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was married Nov. 19, 1856, to Marcia L., daughter of Oren Wyllys, a farmer, of Laporte county, Ind; she died in 1913. There is one surviving child: Willis L. Kimball, of Mishawaka, Ind., at whose home Mr. Kimball died May 6, 1916.

GREEN, Thomas, merchant, was born in Carronary, County Cavan, Ire., May 27, 1837, son of John and Anne (Reilly) Green. He was educated in the national schools of his native country and by private tutors. He came to America in 1854, settling in Philadelphia, Pa., where he became a clerk in the employ of Edward Friel & Sons, wholesale grocers. Two years later he opened a grocery store at Westport Landing, at the mouth of the Kaw river, Mo., thus becoming one of the pioneer merchants of the embryo Kansas City. During the civil war he served as 2nd lieutenant of company C, 77th Mo. militia. In 1860 he entered the wholesale field, forming a partnership with Adam and John Long, under the firm style of Green & Long. Eleven years thereafter the partnership was dissolved, the Long brothers establishing a store, and the subject, in association with his brother, James Green, establishing another under the firm name of the T. Green Grocery Co. He retired from active business cares in 1891, and devoted his time to his real estate investments, which have since proved that his faith in the future of Kansas City was justified. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. He

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WILLIAM E. SCRIBER

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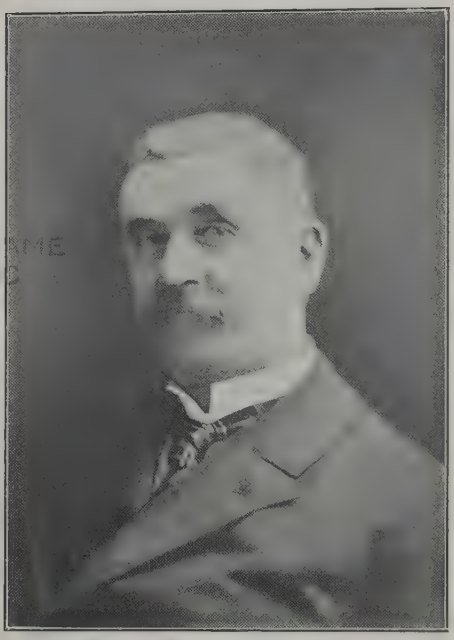
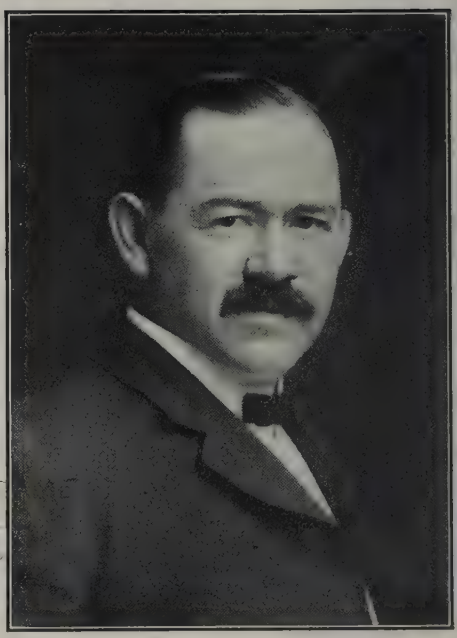
CALEB A. KIMBALL



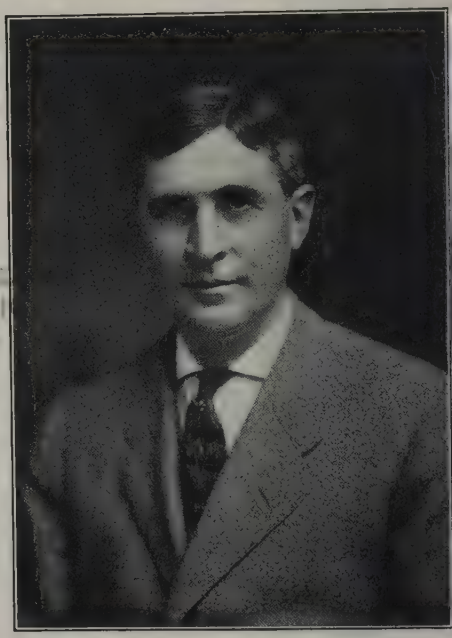
THOMAS GREEN

WILBUR S. RAYMOND



LEWIS R. ARMSTRONG

FELIX T. MURPHY



CLARENCE A. COTTON

found his chief recreation in extensive travel abroad. In all matters relative to the welfare of Kansas City he constantly manifested a deep and sincere interest; no good work done in the name of charity or religion appealed to him in vain, and in his ministrations of this character he brought to bear the same discrimination and thoroughness that were manifest in his business life. No one could meet him without having the highest appreciation for his sterling qualities of manhood. Self-reliant, buoyant in disposition, strictly upright in all his transactions, he compelled the unquestioning confidence of men of affairs and won and held the devoted attachment of a large circle of friends, and he was noted for his devotion to his family. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 26, 1862, to Bridget Mary, daughter of John Smith, a farmer of Chapel Hill, Mo., and niece of Rev. Bernard Donnelly, the first resident priest of Kansas City, Mo. She died in 1901. There are seven surviving children: Thomas B., James M., Francis W., Rose, wife of George William Clinton, Independence, Mo.; Elizabeth A., Ellen Josephine and Christine Green. He died in Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6, 1916.

RAYMOND, Wilbur Samuel, merchant and realty operator was born at Lockport, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1852, son of Aug. E. and Rhoda (Judd) Raymond. His father was a merchant. Wilbur Samuel Raymond was a nephew of Orange Judd, publisher and journalist of New York. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Lockport and was graduated from the law department of Wesleyan University with the degree of L.L.B., in 1875. He began his business career in Denver, Col., where in 1888 he became interested in real estate and for many years was a member of the realty firm of Porter, Raymond & Co. For years he had been associated with John S. Stahl and Frank J. Campbell in the hardware business, under the firm name of Campbell, Stahl & Raymond, and for a quarter of a century had been a member of the Raymond-Whittenberger Hardware Co. of Independence, Colo. He found his chief recreation in travel, and with Mrs. Raymond he twice toured the world. Throughout his business career capable management, unfaltering enterprise, and a spirit of justice were well balanced factors. He had a fine sense of civic duty, and was active in behalf of every movement looking toward the growth, progress and prosperity of his adopted city. Personally he held the devoted attachment of a large circle of friends, and was a man of high intellectual attainments. He was married at Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1878, to Carrie, daughter of Luther Sears Hall; she survived him with one child: Claudius Raymond. He died in Denver, Colo., Aug. 2, 1914.

ARMSTRONG, Lewis Robert, manufacturing lumberman, was born at Aberdeen, Miss., Dec. 31, 1860, son of Thomas Templeton and Martha Washington (Pollard) Armstrong. His father, a physician, removed with his family to St. Louis in 1866, but two years later returned to Mississippi and settled at Verona, Lee co. The son received his education in the public schools, and at fourteen years of age became a clerk in the employ of John Armstrong & Co., druggists, of Verona. In 1876 he went to Okolona, Miss., where he became bookkeeper for Darden Bros., and during 1879–83 was general bookkeeper for R. B. Clark & Co., Shannon, Miss. In the latter year he went to St. Louis, where he was employed by the Allen-West Commission Co., cotton merchants, continuing eleven years with that house. In 1894 he formed an association with the T. J. Moss Tie Co., of which he became secretary and treasurer in 1905; was elected vice-president and treasurer in 1906, and to these duties were subsequently added those of general manager, he remaining in that capacity until his death. He was a dominant factor in the affairs of the company, manufacturers and dealers in railroad ties and other railroad material. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he was a communicant of the Christian (Campbellite) church. He found his chief recreation in fishing. His capacity for work was considered phenomenal; he was a man of lofty ideals; was loyal in every relation of life, to his business, his family, his church, his adopted city, and that loyalty never wavered. He read extensively on current events, and thought of and discussed them with clearness. He was married Jan. 7, 1892, to Lillian Horner, daughter of Patton E. Guy, merchant of Moberly, Mo.; she survives him, with one child: Martha Guy Armstrong. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 15, 1915.

MURPHY, Felix Tone, lawyer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1857, son of Charles Joseph and Catharine (Tone) Murphy, and grandson of John Murphy, who came to this country from England and settled in New York City in 1834. His father is a retired foreign commissioner of the United States Agricultural Department, and is the youngest surviving veteran of the Mexican war. The son was educated at Rock Hill College, Maryland, and Manhattan College, New York City, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1874, receiving the degree of A.M. four years later. Subsequently he pursued a course in law at Columbia University, and was graduated an LL.B. in 1877. The following year he was admitted to the bar, where he soon attained a prominent place among its members. In 1887 he went to England and formed an important syndicate, placing on the London market the first American Brewing Co. stock ever sold in England, and also placing the securities of other American industries. He was also associated with his father in the corn propaganda and the introduction of California wines, fruits and Indian corn in Europe. In 1894 he entered into partnership with Hon. John J. Delany, continuing thus for six years. In politics he was a Democrat and was an ardent adherent of the Roman Catholic church. He was a member of Manhattan Alumnæ Association. Mr Murphy traveled extensively both in this country and abroad and was particularly fond of the various sports. He was an eloquent speaker and was a lover of music. A man of high ideals, he possessed a genial, companionable and lovable disposition, which won the esteem and affection of all his acquaintances. He was married in New York City in 1895 to Emma Regina, daughter of Cornelius Cronin, a merchant and veteran of the war of 1812. They had one child, Felix Tone Murphy, Jr., who died in infancy. Mr. Murphy died in New York City June 10, 1900.

COTTON, Clarence Arthur, general secretary of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, was born at Clinton, Mich., Aug. 20, 1869, son of Arthur Baxter and Alice Augusta (Snow) Cotton, and a descendant of Rev. John Cotton, teacher at the First Meeting House in Boston, Mass., who came to this country from Boston in Lincolnshire, England, Sept. 4, 1633; from him the descent is traced through his son Seaborn Cotton and his wife Dorothy Bradstreet; their son John and his

wife Annie Lake; their son Thomas and his wife Martha Williams; their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Holbrook; their son Melvin and his wife Joanna Denis, and their son Thomas and his wife Eliza Young, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Thomas Cotton (4) was a soldier of the revolutionary war, as was his son Melvin Cotton. Clarence A. Cotton attended the public schools of Tecumseh and Bay City, Mich., and began his business career as clerk in the law office of Holmes & Collins in Bay City, and afterward secured a more remunerative law clerkship in the office of T. A. E. and J. C. Weadock. In 1888 he became identified with the newspaper business, and after very little experience as a "cub reporter" for the "Bay City Tribune" and the "Bay City Press," he became a reporter on the "Grand Rapids Democrat." Subsequently, he accepted a similar position on the "Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald." His newspaper career was interrupted by a two-year term as deputy county clerk, and in April, 1894, he became connected with the "Detroit Evening News" after a year's experience with which he transferred his services to the "Detroit Journal," where he occupied a very important position on the local staff and also as a writer and correspondent for outside publications until July, 1900, when he became secretary to William C. Maybury, mayor of Detroit. In 1901 Mr. Cotton was one of those functionaries most active in arranging for the Bi-Centenary celebration of the founding of Detroit, which event was officially recognized in several ways by the French Government. In 1905, he accepted the executive secretaryship of the Chicago Commercial Association, which, under his management, became the Chicago Association of Commerce, one of the greatest organizations in the world, the constitution and by-laws of which were written by Mr. Cotton. For two years thereafter he took charge of the affairs of his father, and in 1909 he became secretary of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade. That same year he was elected secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Commercial Executives, the name of which was later changed to the American Association of Commercial Executives, of which he was unanimously chosen president. "Capitalize Your Ideals" was the subject of an address which he delivered before many commercial organizations throughout the United States. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America had its inception at the sixth annual meeting of the American Association of Commercial Executives, over which Mr. Cotton presided at Louisville, Ky., in 1911; he has been a delegate to every meeting of the National Chamber since its organization, save one. In 1911 he became secretary of the Dubuque Industrial Corporation, but later associated himself in railroad promotion with Hiram J. Slifer. In 1913 he removed to Providence and reorganized the old Board of Trade into the Chamber of Commerce, now (1918) one of the most successful commercial organizations in America, of which he is general secretary, member of the board of directors and of the executive committee. Mr. Cotton is president of the Rhode Island Association of Commercial Executives, and is president of the New England Association of Commercial Executives. He organized and is secretary of the Metropolitan Terminal Development Commission of Providence, and is vice-president of the Rhode Island branch of the League to Enforce Peace. Mr. Cotton is interested in music and has been at various times solo bass in various singing organizations and in some of the leading churches of Grand Rapids, Detroit, and Chicago. He was secretary of the great Art Loan in Detroit in 1895 and was appointed member of the Fire Relief Commission of Michigan by Gov. Chase S. Osborn in 1911. His clubs are: Turks Head, Churchmen's, Old Colony and Silver Spring Country; he is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and was named a delegate to two of its national conventions. In religion he is a communicant of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. His favorite recreation is golf, and his dominating characteristic is aggressive ability as an organizer. He was married July 23, 1892, to Annie Belle, daughter of Arthur B. Wykes, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and their children are Marjorie Wykes, wife of Seward Groves Byam, an expert chemist, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and John Fielder Cotton.

CLAUSEN, George Caspar, merchant and capitalist, was born in New York city, Mar. 31, 1849, son of Henry and Caroline (Ulmer) Clausen. His father was the founder of the firm of Henry Clausen & Sons, manufacturers, of which George C. was a member for a short time, in association with an older brother, Henry Clausen. He received a thorough classical education in private schools in New York. He attended the Military Academy of Maryland for two years and finished his education in the universities of Germany. He began his business career in an insurance office, and at the time of his death was a leading member of the firm of Clausen, Bayley & Kearney, surety and insurance brokers. He was also vice-president and general manager of the Sicilian Asphalt Co. of New York, and president of the Peerless Coal & Coke Co. of West Virginia. Mr. Clausen was formerly prominent in the political affairs of the city, having been appointed tax commissioner by Mayor Gilroy in 1893. Four months later he was transferred to the office of commissioner of the department of parks and conducted the office so satisfactorily that he was continued under the administrations of Mayors Grant and Van Wyck. He it was who started the modernizing of mounted men in the New York police department. He was for years a fancier of horses and was one of the first in this country to drive a four-in-hand. He was of the earlier day type of sportsman, becoming interested in the chase when a youth, travelling in England and Germany. He was president of the New York Riding Club; an associate member of the National Horse Show Association of America, and a member of the Manhattan, New York Athletic, Hardware, Apawamis, Golf and Oakland Golf, the Ardsley and Manursing Island clubs, and a life member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Museum of Natural History. Mr. Clausen was a man of scrupulous principles; was possessed of a keen sense of justice, and was a virile fighter in defense of what he considered right and in the correction of wrongs. He was married, Jan. 26, 1876, to Sophie, daughter of D. G. Yungling, of Pottsville, Pa., by whom he is survived with two children: Edgar and Marion, wife of Witherbee Black, of New York. He died at his country home in Portchester, N. Y., May 24, 1917.

DOBSON, John, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in Yorkshire, Eng., Oct. 9, 1827, son of William and Elizabeth (Snowden) Dobson. He received his education in the schools of his native country; came to America prior to attaining his majority, settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and a year later began the manufacture of worsted yarn. From the manufacture of textile material he gradu-

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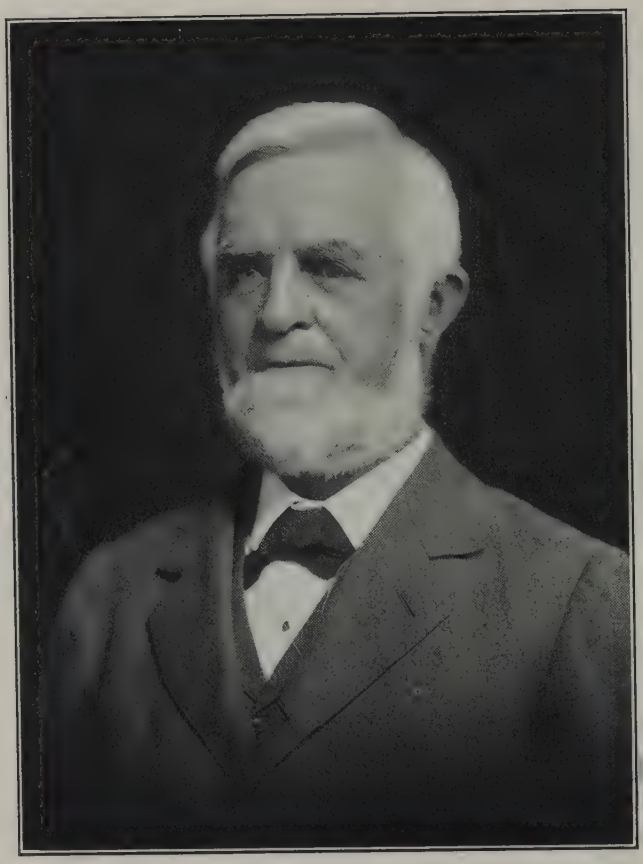
THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN



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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

John Dobson

ally extended his business to include the making of various woven fabrics. His first important success in textiles was that of blanket making during the civil war, when the national government gave him large contracts for immediate use. Meanwhile, his brother James had arrived in America, and after the war the firm of John & James Dobson was organized, and soon attained international importance. Their operations in textile manufacture and in the products of mill supplies of all kinds placed them at the very pinnacle of the industry in America, and soon developed a trade to be coveted from every producing center in the world. Somewhat prior to 1872 John & James Dobson had gone into the manufacture of carpets, and in the latter year had introduced in their mills, the first important power looms to operate tapestry, velvet and other pile carpets. The first output of the Dobson Mills in tapestries was shown in the year 1876, and soon found a market all over the world. The firm was among the first to produce mohair plush for upholstery purposes in this country. A great variety of rare and expensive carpet weavers were trained under their roofs, and the name of Dobson became familiar to every carpet store of note in the United States. During all this time the Dobson business was growing on other lines. Carpets were largely exceeded in yardage and value by other Dobson textiles such as silks, velvets, plushes, blankets, yarns and dry goods, the first plush being placed on the market in 1882. The firm enjoyed the reputation of being the largest individual manufacturers of woolen textiles in the world, and at the death of John Dobson employed in the various departments of their mills 11,000 workpeople. Their products of carpets include Wiltons, Brussels, Velvets and Tapestries. John Dobson was vigorous and indomitable even at the age of eighty-five. He was a quiet, determined, clear-headed man who said little while planning big things which he never failed to carry into execution. His courage and his strategy was Napoleonic in kind, and his love of principle was exemplified during the civil war, at which time he raised and commanded, as captain, a company of soldiers which became Co. I, 8th Pa. Vol. Inf., and which saw service in 1862 and 1863, when Pennsylvania was threatened by Lee. While he was at the front he ordered that four dollars a week be paid to the wives of each of the one hundred men in his company. Capt. Dobson never lost interest in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, nor of any of his old comrades. He was a man peculiarly attached to his home and business, and probably had but one hobby, his splendid team of driving horses. He became a large holder of real estate in Philadelphia and other points. He gave liberally to numerous charities during his lifetime, and among the institutions remembered in his will is the Episcopal Hospital. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. James the Less, Falls of Schuykill, to which he likewise gave much. He was married in 1854, to Sarah, daughter of Joseph Schofield, of Philadelphia; she died in 1907. There is one surviving daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel D. Riddle, of Glen Riddle, Pa. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 27, 1911.

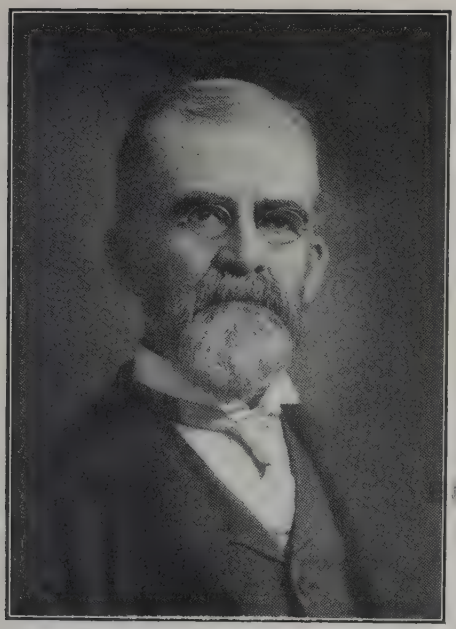
TREGO, Alfred Henry, capitalist, was born at Wrightstown, Pa., June 16, 1838, son of Curtis D. and Mary (Gilbert) Trego. The first of the family in America was Peter Trego, a French Huguenot, who migrated to England because of persecution after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and in 1682 came to America with William Penn, settling in Chester county, Pa. From him and his wife Judith, the line of descent is traced through their son Jacob and his wife Mary Cartledge; their son John and his wife Hannah Lester; their son William and his wife Rachel Hibbs, and their son Jacob and his wife Letitia Smith, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch, and who all belonged to the Society of Friends, or Quakers. In 1843 he went with his parents to Mercer county, Ill., where his father engaged in agricultural pursuits, removing, in 1856, to Galesburg, Ill., where he established a grocery store; during the civil war he purchased horses for the post at Gallatin, Tenn. Alfred H. Trego received his early education in the district schools of Mercer county, and was graduated at Lombard College, Galesburg, in 1862, with the degree of A.M. Immediately after graduation he enlisted in company C, 102d Ill. Inf., under Col. McMurtry. He participated in the campaign when Cincinnati was threatened, and was afterward stationed at Gallatin, Tenn., as aide-de-camp to Gen. E. A. Paine holding the rank of first lieutenant. In April, 1864, he joined Sherman's forces at Chattanooga, and took command of his company, his captain being on detached duty. He served through the Atlanta campaign until that city was captured, and later was made assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, who commanded the 1st brigade of the 3d division of the 20th army corps, commanded by Gen. Hooker. He acted in this capacity throughout Sherman's march to the sea and the return to Washington where, in June, 1865, he was mustered out of the service. He then returned to Galesburg, but soon afterward went to Rock Island, Ill., where he engaged in the retail grocery business with his father for a year, and later was employed as a bookkeeper in a commission house in Chicago. In 1867 he established himself in the produce commission business, which was lost in the terrible conflagration that swept the city in 1871. This left him almost penniless, but he soon found employment with a large lumber concern, first as a dock laborer, and afterward as shipping clerk, remaining until 1877, when he went to Hoopeston and established a lumber yard. Later he established yards at Wellington, Ill., and Ambia, Ind., continuing in the lumber business until 1888. In the meantime, in association with J. S. McFerren and A. T. Catherwood, he became engaged in the canning business and in 1886 established the Hoopperston Canning Co., acting as manager of its affairs from 1890 until about a year prior to the close of his life. The success of this company is attributed largely to his business ability, executive force and administrative direction. He was one of the organizers in 1894, and also served as president of the Union Can Co., which in 1900 was merged into the American Can Co. Mr. Trego was a director of the First National Bank of Hoopeston, and was president of the Illinois Cuban Land Co., owning 20,000 acres of land near Santiago, Cuba. Aside from his business activities, Mr. Trego exhibited a profound interest in civic affairs. Politically he was a Republican; was a member of the board of aldermen of his district, and was mayor of Hoopeston at the time the waterworks system was inaugurated. He was also president for many years of the Hoopeston Public Library Board, and a trustee of Lombard and Greer colleges. His religious affiliation was with the Universalist church; he was for thirty-four years superintendent of its Sunday school, and for many years moderator of the church

board. He was also a trustee of Ryder Church Fund, for the relief of superannuated clergymen and destitute widows of the Universalist denomination. Mr. Trego was identified in every way with Hoopeston's best progress. His loyalty and patriotism, integrity of character, tact and courtesy of manner, made him one of the most respected of men. He was twice married: (1) in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21, 1869, to Frances C., daughter of Horatio Reed, of Fulton county, Ill. Of this marriage, three children survive: Edward F., Walter, and Gilbert C. Trego. Mrs. Trego died in 1897, and he was married (2) Nov. 8, 1900, to Florence, daughter of Alba Honeywell, of Hoopeston. He died at Hoopeston, Ill., Oct. 9, 1915.

NOBLE, Lucy (Seward), author and lecturer, was born in Fayetteville, Onondaga co., N. Y., July 17, 1853, daughter of Nathan and Harriette (Collin) Seward, and a descendant of Lieut. William Seward, a native of Bristol, England, who came to America in the middle of the seventeenth century and settled first in New Haven, and later in Guilford, Conn. His wife was Grace Norton, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Caleb, who married Lydia Bushnell; their son Thomas, who married Sarah Camp; their son Amos, who married Ruth Rogers; their son Nathan, who married Martha Gridley; their son Timothy Gridley, who married Elizabeth Dudley, and was the grandfather of Mrs. Noble. She was educated in the public school of her native town and in the seminary of Utica, N. Y. After her marriage in 1873 she lived with her husband in Lowell, Vassar and Lexington, Mich., and after 1884 in Detroit, Mich., where she became actively identified with the club and social life of the city. At Lexington she organized in 1878 the first woman's club, which became not only the social center but the nucleus from which sprang nine other clubs and a public library. She is a charter member of the Twentieth Century Club of Detroit, the Louisa St. Clair chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812 (first vice-president 1916), the Society of Founders and Patriots of America, the Society of Arts and Archaeology, and the National League of American Penwomen. Mrs. Noble spent many years in Europe, studying the languages, art and architecture, and has twice journeyed around the world, during which time she made a careful study of the people and the institutions of the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, Korea, Siam, Java, the Holy Land and India. At Bombay she assisted in organizing an educational club composed of men and women. She has contributed many articles to the press and the magazines on her travels and the condition of the people in the countries she visited, and she has lectured extensively on these same subjects. Mrs. Noble is imbued with that quality of sentimentalism which revels in a love of the picturesque, vistas of romantic scenery, and in the garb and surroundings of people of other lands made familiar through history, but still alien in customs and manners. She has a retentive memory, a cheerful temperament, and a graceful ease in meeting strangers. Generous to a fault, she gives freely of her best, and often donates the entire receipts of her entertainments to local societies and organizations. She married May 21, 1873, Bostwick Roberts Noble, a successful banker, who died in 1902, leaving two children: Anna Seward, wife of Charles Farwell Lawson of Detroit, and Charles Noble.

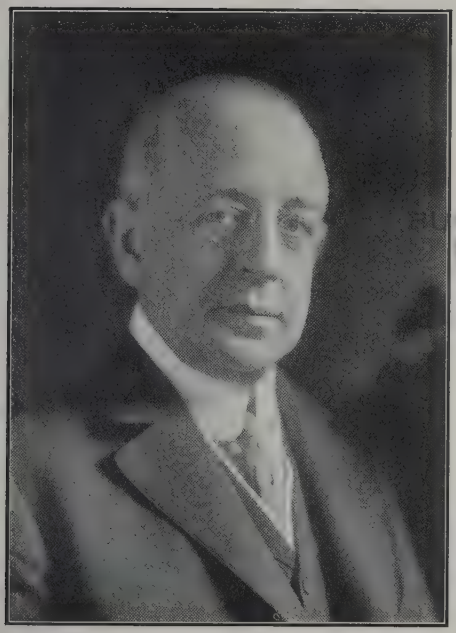
DU CHARME, Charles Albert, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 22, 1858, son of Charles and Elsie Elizabeth (Bartholomew) Du Charme, and a descendant of Pierre Charron Du Charme, a native of St. Martin Eveche de Meaux, France, who emigrated to Canada about the middle of the 17th century; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Francis Charron and his wife Marguerite Piette Trempe; their son Joseph Charron and his wife Marie Annie Roseau; their son Joseph Charron and his wife Marie Elizabeth Parent, to their son Dominique Charron and his wife Julie Piette Trempe, who were the grandparents of Charles Albert Du Charme. Charles Du Charme, father of the subject and a native of Berthier-En-Haut, Canada, was engaged in numerous manufacturing enterprises in Detroit, Mich., the principal business being that of wholesale hardware. Charles Albert Du Charme received his education in the public schools of Detroit; at Patterson's private school, that city, and at Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake. Upon leaving the latter institution he spent a year in travel in Europe. He began his business career in Detroit in 1879 as a clerk in the service of the Michigan Stove Co.; was elected purchasing agent of the company in 1882; was secretary in 1887-1914; second vice-president in 1903-17, since which time he has been first vice-president. Aside from this interest he is a director in the Union Trust Co., Peoples State Bank, Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ireland & Matthews Manufacturing Co., and is associated as officer or stockholder with various commercial, industrial or financial concerns. He was an organizer and former secretary of the Michigan chapter, Society of Colonial Wars; is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the following clubs: Yondotega, Detroit, Wolverine Automobile, Detroit Automobile, Country, Fellowcraft and Automobile Country clubs, the Automobile Club of Detroit and the Detroit Board of Commerce, also the Huron Mountain Club, Huron Mountain, Mich. He finds his chief recreations in automobiling and photography. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married, June 8, 1881, to Caroline B., daughter of Elbridge G. Philbrick, of Detroit, Mich.; they have two children: Charles Bagley, vice-president Michigan Stove Co., and Harold Du Charme.

TAFT, Daniel Henry, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Columbus, O., Mar. 23, 1850, son of Daniel Henry and Sarah E. (Conine) Taft. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Robert Taft, who came from England late in the 17th century and settled at Uxbridge, Mass. Daniel H. Taft received a public school education, and at fifteen entered the employ of the Osborn Dry Goods Co., Columbus, later becoming associated with the Green-Joyce Co. In 1889 he joined Joseph H. Dunn in the retail dry goods business under the firm style of the William G. Dunn Co., which was subsequently changed to Dunn, Taft & Co., and afterwards incorporated under the title of the Dunn-Taft Co., which he served as president until his death. By a long career of fair and honorable dealing, the house had established a high reputation, and under his leadership its standards were never lowered. His relations to the business community were always cordial and honorable, and he was keenly interested in every movement for the betterment of his native city. He was a man of scholarly attainments; was interested in good books no less than in good works, and he kept abreast of movements of contemporary



ALFRED H. TREGO

LUCY S. NOBLE



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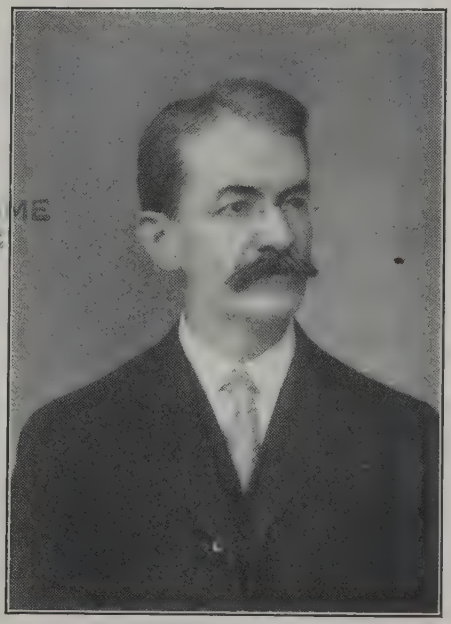
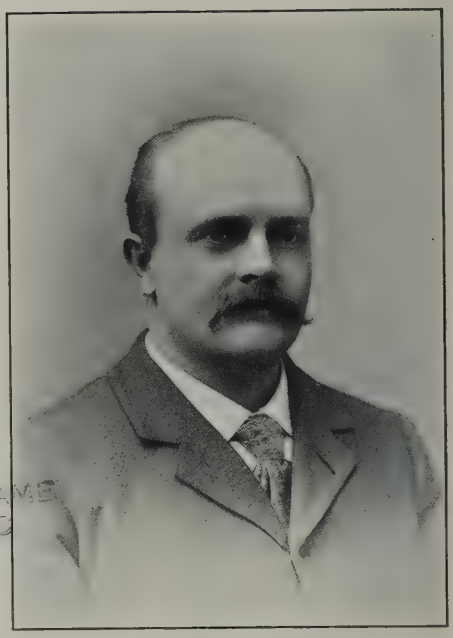


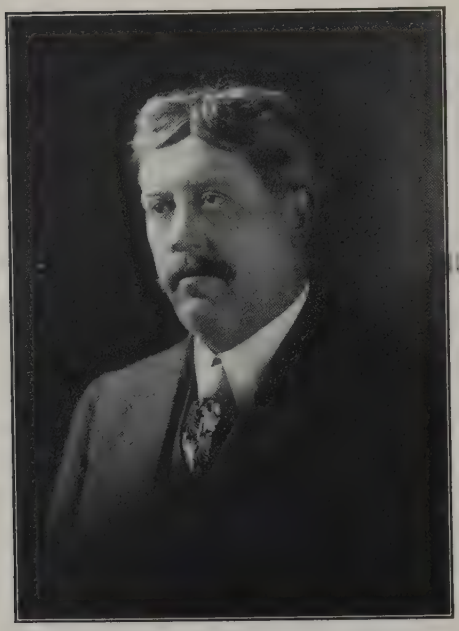
DANIEL H. TAFT

BURLINGAME PUBLIC LIB.

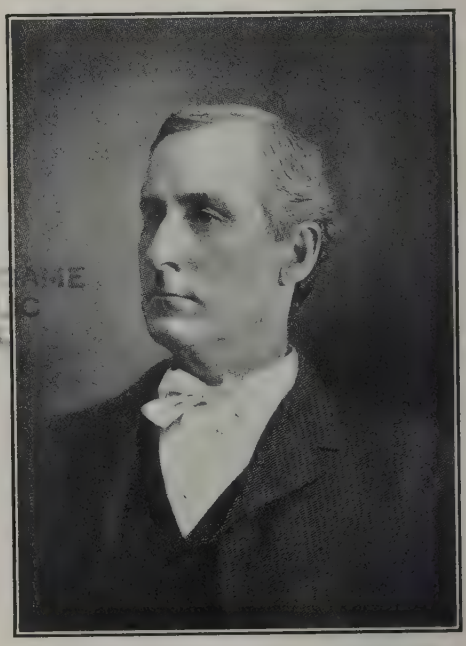
ALBERT G. LUNDQUIST



BARRETT D. VAUGHAN



CONRAD E. NYSTRUM



WEBSTER S. MORLAN

thought. As a communicant of the First Congregational Church, he was closely identified with religious welfare work; was also deacon, trustee, president of the brotherhood, and chairman of the board of control for the West Side Social Center. When the National Congregational Brotherhood was organized he represented Ohio on the board of directors, and was influential in guiding that organization to its present efficient form, as the social service bureau of the national council. He was a cordial counsellor and helper in the work of the Godman Guild, and as president for several years of the Associated Charities of Columbus his services in the care of the friendless classes were intelligent and efficient. He was a 32d degree Mason. He was twice married: (1) Sept. 20, 1882, to Mary, daughter of Alfred Ritson; (2) Nov. 24, 1897, to Martha, daughter of John Hill, a physician, of Columbus; she survives him, with two children of the first union: Lawrence R., and Helen, wife of J. Russell Cole, both of Columbus. He died at Columbus, O., Nov. 8, 1915.

LUNDQUIST, Albert G., real estate, was born at La Porte, Ind., Dec. 15, 1874, son of Charles J. and Hannah (Carlson) Lundquist. His father came from Sweden and settled at La Porte, Ind. Albert G. Lundquist received his education in the public schools and a business college at La Porte, after which he became a clerk in the service of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Co. at La Porte. When Indiana Harbor was founded, in 1901, the Lake Shore selected him as its first station agent. In 1906 he was promoted to a post in the office of the auditor of the Lake Shore, in Chicago. Early in 1907, however, he was appointed postmaster at Indiana Harbor, at which time he relinquished his railroad activities. He was president (1907-12) of the Commercial Club, also secretary of the East Chicago and Indiana Harbor Manufacturers' Association. In 1907 he formed a partnership with John R. Farovid in the real estate and insurance business under the firm name of John R. Farovid & Co., which became one of first importance in the Calumet district. It was mainly through his untiring efforts that a government appropriation was secured for harbor improvements. As a commercial worker he was a genius and a pronounced success; affable, with a keen mind, he was quick to analize any proposition, and at all times to present in logical manner any subject that presented itself. While a resident of La Porte he was secretary of the Republican Club. He was past president of the Scandinavian Relief and Aid Society of La Porte; past exalted ruler of East Chicago lodge of Elks, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a communicant of the Swedish Lutheran Church, La Porte. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the Associated Charities, and for years had been vice president of the Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank. He was married Sept. 16, 1896, to Mollie E., daughter of Charles J. Swanson, of La Porte, Ind.; she survives him, with four children: Laurel, Flovd, Caryl J., and Kenneth Lundquist. He died at Indiana Harbor, Ind., Feb. 12, 1915.

VAUGHAN, Barrett Daniel, banker, was born at Ypsilanti, Mich., Apr. 7, 1860, son of Bradford H. and Nancy M. (Barrett) Vaughan. He received his education in the public schools and Ypsilanti State Normal School, and began working in a drug store first at Ypsilanti and later at Charlotte, Mich. In 1886 he became an independent druggist at Bellevue, Mich., where he won a merited success, transferring his operations to Albion, Mich., in 1893. Four years later he returned to Bellevue and became a partner in a general mercantile establishment, in which relation he continued until 1902, when he became cashier of the Citizens' Bank, which he had been a dominant factor in founding, and continued in that capacity until his death. Under his personal supervision this institution became one of the leading banking houses in that section of the state. He occupied a high position in Masonry. He was a member of the caravan which made the celebrated pilgrimage of the Mystic Shrine to Honolulu in 1901, where the imperial potentate had been called to institute the first temple in the Hawaiian Islands. The latter dignitary selected the subject to assist him as one of the ceremonial masters. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He had a clear and firm grasp of all public questions and was an original and progressive factor in banking and business affairs in the broadest sense. He was married Dec. 3, 1884, to Jennie Belle, daughter of Henry L. Robinson, of Bellevue. He died at Bellevue, Mich., Apr. 12, 1915.

NYSTRUM, Conrad Esadore, physician, was born at Waupaca, Wis., June 4, 1869, son of John Peter and Mary (Nyquist) Nystrum, both natives of Sweden. His father, who came to this country in 1865 and settled at Waupaca, Wis., was a tanner by trade, and proprietor of the first tannery in Medford, Wis. The son attended public school at Medford, and was graduated M.D., at the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, Ill., in 1892. He began his professional career in Medford, where for several years he served as city health officer, and also as county physician of Taylor county. He was the first physician in that county to perform the operation known as appendictomy, and the patient recovered. For sixteen years he has been secretary of the U.S. board of pension surgeons at Medford. He promoted the Lake Esadore summer resort at Medford, the lake having been named for him; also the resort at Lake Nystrum. At present (1919) there are forty cottages at these resorts, which are patronized by the best people of Medford and the surrounding country, besides others who come there for their summer's outing. In 1900 he was chairman of the Republican county committee, when every candidate on the Republican ticket was elected, and in June, 1908, he was assistant sergeant-at-arms at the National Republican Convention at Chicago. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the Wisconsin State, Price and Taylor County Medical associations; Wisconsin Surgical Association; Clinical Congress of Surgeons; Soo Line Surgical Association; U.S. Pension Surgeons' Association and the Medford Social Club. He was married at Medford, Wis., Apr. 16, 1894, to Maria, daughter of Timothy Connaughty, a farmer of Fond du Lac, Wis., and their children are: Martha, Raymond and Lester Nystrum.

MORLAN, Webster Smith, lawyer and ranchman, was born in Crawford county, O., Apr. 18, 1848, son of Joseph and Mary B. (Jackson) Morlan. His father, a Quaker farmer, owned a large acreage of land in Iowa, to which state he removed in 1853. The son was educated at Iowa Lutheran College and was graduated at Albion (Ia.) College in 1868. He had worked his way through college, having been employed on the grade in the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in southwestern Nebraska. While in college he also studied law; was admitted to the Iowa bar

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

in 1868, and after teaching school two years in Cass county, Neb., he began the practice of his profession at Crete, Neb. He then assisted in the organization of Kearney county, being elected county clerk, and practicing law at Lowell, the county seat. In 1874 he removed to Arapahoe. He was elected district attorney of Furnas county in 1880, and during his term successfully prosecuted the celebrated Zimmerman murder case. About 1886 he became attorney for the Burlington & Missouri Railroad (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system), his jurisdiction eventually covering 1,000 miles of road, and, in 1892, when the Burlington established division headquarters at McCook, Neb., he settled there. He was regarded as the leading lawyer in southwestern Nebraska, his practice covering twenty or more counties of the state and overlapping into Kansas and Colorado. He was a candidate for congress in 1900 and declined an appointment as district judge, preferring the activities of private practice. Among the famous trials in which he figured was the Dewey murder case in Kansas, the culmination of a long feud between cattle men and homesteaders. In a large array of counsel on both sides Mr. Morlan soon became the main reliance of the defense, and although tried in a hostile community, the accused was acquitted. Because he disliked agricultural pursuits, and would not remain on his father's farm, the latter cut him off in his will with one dollar. Later in life he developed a successful three hundred and twenty acre-farm near McCook, which was the show place of the section. His ranch was "under the ditch," and proved a highly profitable venture, much of its product being marketed in Denver. He was a member of various law associations. He found his chief recreation in travel, visiting with his wife the western wilds, Alaska and Mexico, with fishing and hunting as his diversions. For a quarter of a century he was a dominating factor in politics, law and business in Nebraska. He was a strong, original thinker and a popular lawyer. He was married at North Platte, Neb., Jan. 10, 1874, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Evan Evans, a farmer of Wisconsin, and died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25, 1915.

WELLS, Webster, mathematician, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 4, 1851, son of Thomas Foster and Sarah (Morrill) Wells. He received his preliminary education at the Allen English and Classical School in West Newton and was graduated B.S. in civil engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1873. He was then appointed an instructor in mathematics in that institution. Ten years later he became assistant professor, and subsequently associate professor, receiving a full professorship in 1903. In 1911 he was retired at his own request, having taught continuously and successfully for thirty-eight years, except for one leave of absence to pursue his studies in Europe. He gave additional service to the Institute in 1882 as secretary of the faculty, and in 1883, as bursar. Remarkably effective and painstaking as a teacher, his native ability was greatly strengthened by his parallel activities as a writer of mathematical textbooks covering the whole period of his career. His published volumes are "Elementary Treatise on Logarithms," (1878); "University Algebra," (1880); 'Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," (1883); "Academic Algebra," (1885); "Plane and Solid Geometry," (1887); "Essentials of Trigonometry," (1888); "Four-Place Logarithmic Tables," (1888); "Higher Algebra," (1889); "College Algebra," (1890); "Academic Arithmetic," (1892); "Revised Plane and Solid Geometry," (1894); "New Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," (1896); "Essentials of Algebra," (1897); "Essentials of Geometry," (1898); "New Higher Algebra, (1899);" Complete Trigonometry," (1900); "Advanced Course in Algebra," (1904); "Algebra for Secondary Schools," (1906). In many of his summer vacations and during his leave of absence, he traveled extensively in Europe and Northern Africa, accomplishing certain rather difficult feats in Alpine climbing. He was a pioneer in the work of the Appalachian Mountain Club, of which he was a member, and was familiar with most of the White Mountain trails. He had a wide knowledge of books, a high appreciation of painting and music, and an effectiveness in narration that, coupled with his other qualities, made him an interesting conversationalist. He was a member of the American Mathematical Society, the Technology Club of Boston, and the Technology Club of New York. He was married, June 21, 1876, to Emily Walker, elder daughter of John H. Langdon, a grain merchant of Boston, and a direct descendant of Governors Winthrop and Dudley. He died at Arlington, Mass., May 23, 1916.

FELL, D[avid] Newlin, jurist, was born at Buckingham, Pa., Nov. 4, 1840, son of Joseph and Harriet (Williams) Fell. His first American ancestor was Joseph Fell, who came from Cumberland, England, in 1704, settling in Bucks county, Pa.; his wife was Bridget Willson, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph, who married Mary Kinsey; their son Joseph, who married Rachel Wilson; their son David, who married Phoebe Schofield, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father was a distinguished teacher, and was for some time county superintendent of schools. The son was graduated at the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, in 1862, and in the same year entered the army with a company recruited mostly from the students of the school. After the expiration of his term of service he commenced the study of law in the office of his brother, William W. Fell, in Philadelphia. In 1874 he formed a partnership with Alfred Moore, which was terminated by his appointment as judge of the court of common pleas May 3, 1877. In November he was elected to the same office for a ten-year term, having the endorsements of both the Republicans and Democrats, and in 1887 was re-elected. During the last three years of his second term he sat as president in the quarter sessions to supervise the granting of licenses for the sale of liquor. Many important cases came before him during his long incumbency, among which might be mentioned that of Duncan vs. Pennsylvania railroad, in which the right to recover consequential damages for injuries to real estate was first maintained. This was subsequently affirmed by both the state and federal supreme courts. As early as 1885 he was instrumental in preventing a contemplated prize fight by issuing a bench warrant for the two pugilists, Sullivan and McCaffrey, who upon being brought to court, were held in $15,000 bail each. In Nov., 1893, Judge Fell was elected to the supreme court of Pennsylvania. This was the beginning of a long and useful term, during which he continued to display the learning and energy which distinguished his service in the lower court. He became chief justice of the state Jan. 1, 1910,

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WEBSTER WELLS.

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JULIAN S. CARR

from which position he retired in January, 1915. Judge Fell early became interested in the cause of good government, and before his appointment to the bench was a member of the Philadelphia city council. He also acted on the municipal commission created by the legislature to devise a plan for the better government of the cities of the state. As a member of the G.A.R. he was senior vice-commander and judge advocate-general of the department of Pennsylvania. He was married, Sept. 1, 1870, to Martha E. P., daughter of S. E. Trego, of Bucks county, Pa., and had five children: David N., Edward W., Anna T., wife of John H. Ruckman; Edith N. and Emma T. Fell. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 22, 1919.

CARR, Julian Shakespeare, manufacturer and financier, was born at Chapel Hill, N. C., Oct. 12, 1845, son of John Wesley and Eliza Pannel (Bullock) Carr and grandson of John Carr, who was ensign in the Revolutionary war and was with Washington at Valley Forge. He was a great-great-grandson of John Carr, who came from County Down, Ireland, in 1684 and settled near Leesburg, Va. His father, a merchant and planter, was a county court judge. At the outbreak of the civil war young Carr enlisted in Co. K, 3d N. C. cavalry and was with Lee when he surrendered at Appomattox. After the war he completed his education at the University of North Carolina and entered upon a business career as a tobacconist. In association with Col. W. T. Blackwell he purchased for $4,000 an interest in the business manufacturing the Bull Durham smoking tobacco and they formed the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Co., which was the foundation of the tobacco industry in the thriving city of Durham, N. C. Upon the incorporation of the company he became its president and was its financial manager until it was sold to the American Tobacco Co. for nearly $4,000,000 in 1904. Thereafter he devoted his talents chiefly to the manufacture of cotton and to banking and financial enterprises. He was the principal owner and president of the Durham Hosiery Mills, whose factories, located at Durham, High Point, Chapel Hill and Goldsboro, N. C., constituted the largest group of plants producing hosiery in the world. At the time of his death there were fourteen mills, with the most modern equipment, and employing from 3,500 to 4,000 hands. He owned and operated Occoneechee farm, one of the best-known stock and grain farms in the state, and he was president of the Ormond Mining Co. of Bessemer City and the North Carolina Bessemer Co. of McDowell county, N. C. He was also the organizer and president of the First National Bank of Durham; president of the Durham & Roxboro Railroad Co., the Durham & Charlotte Railroad, the Durham Electric Light Co., and the Commonwealth Cotton Factory, Durham, and was vice-president of the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Co. and the Greensboro Blast Furnace Co. A devout Methodist, he was a delegate to several of the Southern Methodist general conferences, to the Robert Raikes (centennial) Sunday School convention, London, in 1878, and to the ecumenical conference of Methodism of the world, London, 1881. He was instrumental in having Trinity College located at Durham, donating the necessary land, and he started an endowment fund which revived Greensboro (N. C.) Female College when that institution was lagging. He made gifts to Wake Forest (N. C.), Davidson, St. Mary's and Elton colleges, and headed an endowment fund for maintaining a chair in history at the University of North Carolina. He helped to build a Methodist church at the university, established and became president of a female seminary at Durham, and organized a similar school for boys which was merged into the Durham graded school. When it was proposed to build a church at Durham of a denomination other than his own, his subscription headed the list. He gave liberally to negro colleges, churches and schools. When a Chinese who had embraced Methodism expressed a desire to return and preach the gospel in his native land Gen. Carr educated him for that purpose at Trinity College and Vanderbilt University. During the Spanish-American war he contributed generously to the support of the families in Durham whose members were in the service. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina and Trinity College, president of the board of managers of Greensboro Female College and director of the Oxford Orphan Asylum and the North Carolina Colored Normal School. He was president of the Battle Abbey at Richmond, Va.; a trustee of the Soldiers' Home, and the Methodist Orphanage at Raleigh, N. C., Oak Ridge (N. C.) College, and the Women's Confederate Home, Fayetteville, N. C. Although never an officer in the Civil war he was elected commander-in-chief of the Confederate Veterans in 1921. He was a member of the general assembly of North Carolina and was a delegate at large to fourteen Democratic conventions. During the World war he served on the staff of Herbert Hoover, food administrator, as one of the dollar-a-year men. He belonged to the Zeta Psi fraternity and was a Mason of high degree. He was married Feb. 17, 1873, to Nannie Graham, daughter of Col. D. C. Parrish, of Durham, N. C., and they had six children: Eliza Morehead, wife of Henry Corwin Flower; Lala Ruth, wife of William F. Patton; Julian S. Carr, Jr.; Albert Marvin Carr; Claiborn McDowell Carr, and Austin Heaton Carr, private U. S. A. Gen. Carr died in Chicago, Ill., April 29, 1924.

WHITTAKER, William Henry, lawyer and author, was born at Covington, Ky., Aug. 11, 1853, son of James and Olivia S. (Lyon) Whittaker. His father was a merchant of Baltimore, Md., and his mother was the daughter of Isaac Lyon, a surgeon in the war of 1812. The son was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1873. He was a member of the staff of the Cincinnati "Enquirer" for one year and in 1875 went to Chicago, Ill., as reporter on the Chicago "Post," at the same time studying law under the preceptorship of Paddock & Ide, and attending Union College of Law. During this period he also did work for the Chicago "Times." He went to Europe in 1877 as special correspondent of the Cincinnati "Enquirer," and to study law at the University of Heidelberg. After traveling through Germany, Switzerland and Italy he went to Paris, and as journalist covered the Paris Exposition of 1878. Returning to America in that year he was admitted to the bar of Ohio and began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. During 1891–97 he was assistant corporation counsel, and in 1898 was appointed referee in bankruptcy for Hamilton county; he was rated an authority on bankruptcy law. His writings on subjects connected with his profession had

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been numerous, and included "Whittaker's Annotated Ohio Code of Civil Procedure" (1894), which ran through several subsequent editions; also "Forms of Pleading Under the Code of Civil Procedure"; "Annotated Probate Code of Ohio"; "Annotated Justice Code of Ohio"; "Ohio Code of Evidence," and "Whittaker's Smith on Negligence," and he also delivered numerous lectures on bankruptcy. For years he was editor of the "Weekly Law Bulletin," Cincinnati, and at his death was engaged in writing several new law books. He was professor of torts in the Young Men's Christian Association Law School at the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, Cincinnati. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Methodist church. He was one of the best beloved professors of his school, and was a great lawyer in all that the term implies. He had a retentive memory, a keen analytical mind, a gift of clear narration, a reasoning faculty, and the essential capacity for analyzing facts and applying reasoning and precedent to them; he was likewise generously endowed with the power of convincing speech. He was married Aug. 17, 1893, to Carrie A., daughter of Benjamin F. Gardner, of Camden, O., and died in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 5, 1915.

DEMING, Fred Curtiss, industrial sales agent, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1868, son of Frederic and Cornelia Wadsworth (Curtiss) Deming. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Deming who came from England about 1635 and settled at Wethersfield, Conn. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John and his wife Mary Mygatt; their son Hezekiah and his wife Lois Wyard; their son Samuel and his wife Anna Hart; their son John and his wife Susanna Cowles, to their son Samuel and his wife Catharine M. Lewis, who were the grandparents of Fred Curtiss Deming. Samuel Deming (IV) served in Col. Webb's regiment in the war of the revolution. Frederic Deming, father of the subject, is a retired tanner and leather dealer of Buffalo. Fred Curtiss Deming was educated in private schools and at the New York State Normal School, Buffalo. He began his business career at sixteen as office boy with Albright & Smith, Buffalo, sales agents for the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., and through successive promotions became traveling salesman for the company, in 1890. Two years later he became a salesman in Buffalo for the Carnegie Steel Co., and was soon recognized as an expert. In 1900 he was appointed assistant manager of sales for that company in his native city, and since 1911 has been manager of sales for the Carnegie Steel Co., in Buffalo, also for the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., and the Illinois Steel Co., all subsidiary companies of the U. S. Steel Corporation. He is a member and director (1918-21) of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce; a director (1916-19) and president (1917-18) in the Ellicott Club, and a member also of the Buffalo, Park, Wanakah Country, and Westminster clubs, Buffalo. He finds his chief recreation in fishing, golf and automobiling. He was married Oct. 18, 1890, to Daisy H., daughter of George W. Chase, a merchant of Syracuse, N. Y.; they have two children: Catherine Lewis, wife of J. Harrison Chase, and Cornelia Wadsworth, wife of William D. Van Arnam.

LANSING, Abraham, lawyer, was born in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1835, son of Christopher Yates and Caroline M. (Thomas) Lansing. The first of the family in America was Gerrit F. Lansing, who came to New Amsterdam from Hasselt, in the province of Overyssel, Holland, and settled in Rensselaerwyck about 1650; from him the line is traced through his son Gerrit and the latter's wife Elsje Van Wythorst; their son Jacob G. and his wife Helena Glen; their son Gerrit J. and his wife Elsje Van Wythorst; their son Jacob G. and his wife Susannah Yates, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. In the early records the name is found as Lansingh, Lansinck and Lansing. Abraham Lansing was educated in the schools of Berkshire county, Mass., at the Albany Academy, and at Williams College, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1855. He began the study of law in the office of his father, a leading lawyer of Albany, and was graduated at the Albany Law School in 1857. He quickly took a prominent place among the lawyers of his city, was appointed city attorney of Albany in 1868, and the following year was made the first supreme court reporter. While occupying that position he published the initial seven volumes of the supreme court reports. He was appointed acting state treasurer by Gov. Dix in 1874, and two years later was chosen corporation counsel for Albany. In 1882 he was elected state senator for Albany county, receiving the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office. He was actively identified with the passage of the act establishing the State Railroad Commission and with the law providing for a state park at Niagara Falls. Aside from his political and professional duties, he was a director of the National Commercial Bank, trustee of the Albany Savings Bank, park commissioner of Albany, governor of the Albany Hospital, trustee of the Albany Academy, Albany Medical College, Albany Rural Cemetery, Dudley Observatory and the Fort Orange Club. He was also a life member of the State Geological Society. For many years he was in partnership with his brother William in the legal profession. He was married, Nov. 26, 1873, to Catherine, daughter of Judge Peter Gansevoort (q. v.). Mr. Lansing died in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1899.

WRENNE, Michael Joseph Coleman, railway official, was born at Kiel, Ireland, Aug. 4, 1847, son of John and Margaret (Roche) Wrenne. In 1848 the family came to this country and settled in Rockbride county, Va., removing thence to Nashville, Tenn., in 1859. Michael was educated in the public schools of Nashville, and in 1861 secured a position with the Nashville & Decatur railroad, continuing until 1863, when he entered the employ of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway, with which he was identified for more than fifty years; for many years he was superintendent of transportation. His efficient success as a railroad official is well known in commercial and railroad circles. Much of his time in recent years was given to representing his company in the Transportation and Car Accounting Association, which covers matters pertaining to transportation in connection with North American railways. In 1910 Mr. Wrenne was unanimously elected president of the association and at the time of his death was chairman of its transportation committee. In addition to his railroad activities he was first vice-president of the Thomas W. Wrenne Banking Co., of Nashville, and he also served as councilman of the old board of public works at the time that body was first made a feature of the Nashville city government. In all movements for the city's upbuilding and civic development, he took a conspicuous part and was recognized as one of Nashville's most representative and public spirited citizens. He was

WILLIAM HENRY WHITTAKER

FRED C. DEMING

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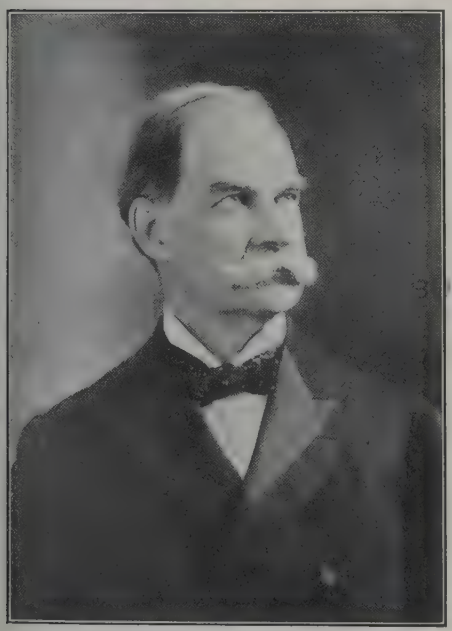
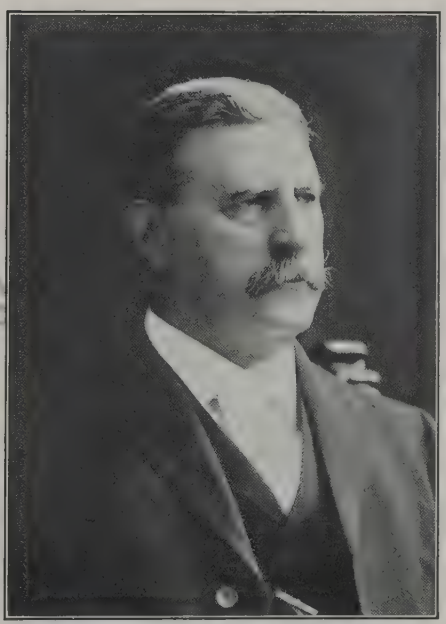


ABRAHAM LANSING



MICHAEL J. WRENNE

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ALBERT S. CHESEBOROUGH

MATTHEW SLAVIN

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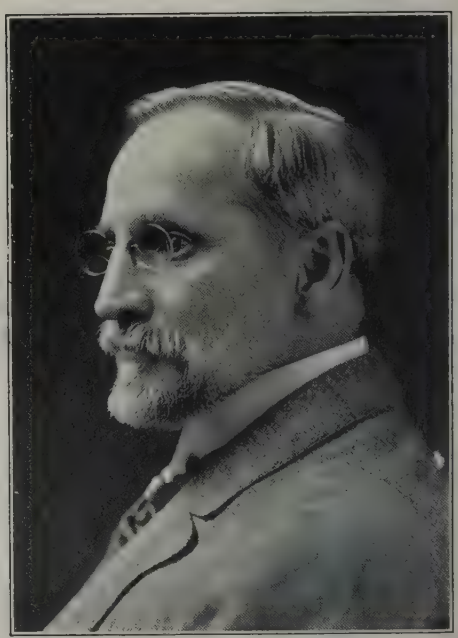
JAMES A. EDWARDS



WILLIAM E. CASSELBERRY

married Dec. 22, 1870, to Isabella Felicia, daughter of James Kerr Moffat, who died in 1908; their surviving children are: Edward M., superintendent of transportation of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway; Estella M., wife of Dr. G. Douglas Hayes, of Tracy City; and Augusta C., wife of Col. Edward Timberlake, U. S. A. coast artillery, and now (1918) in charge of the quartermaster's department of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. Mr. Wrenne died in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 10, 1915.

CHESEBROUGH, Albert Stanton, yacht designer, was born at Bristol, R. I., Jan. 11, 1868, son of E. Stanton and Caroline L. (Herreshoff) Chesebrough. His father was an officer in the Federal army during the civil war. The son received his preliminary education at the private school of Mowry & Goff, Providence, R. I., and was graduated at Brown University in 1888. He then became associated with his uncles, John B. (q. v.), and Nathaniel G. Herreshoff (q. v.), the celebrated ship designers and builders of Bristol, as draughtsman. In 1892 he started in business for himself and designed and superintended the building of many sailing and steam craft of various tonnage. He designed and superintended the construction of the torpedo destroyer Stringham and other destroyers of note for the U. S. government; the schooner yachts Hildegarde (146 ft. 1897) and Invader (136 ft. 1905), both of steel, and many noted steam yachts, such as the Alcedo (1897), for George W. Childs Drexel, and the Alvina (177 ft.) for Charles E. Fletcher, of Providence. The Cassandra (1907–08), one of the largest of American sea-going steam yachts, was designed by him for Roy A. Rainey, of New York, and was built under his supervision, by the Scott Shipbuilding Co., at their celebrated yards at Greenock, Scotland. One of his last creations was the high-speed yacht Conejo, also built for Mr. Rainey in 1915. With a length of ninety-three feet this celebrated craft attained a speed of thirty-three miles per hour. He was a recognized authority on the construction of yachts and engines, and of the various materials used in the general building of vessels; was considered a noted yacht designer, naval architect and civil engineer, combining in an unusual degree the accurate, scientific knowledge of a master in his chosen profession. He was married May 6, 1897, to Emma Russell, daughter of Judge J. Russell Bullock, of Bristol, R. I.; she died in 1908. There are two children: Edith Russell and Westcote Herreshoff Chesebrough. He was killed in an automobile accident at Bristol, R. I., May 18, 1916.

SLAVIN, Matthew, contractor and builder, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1853, son of Patrick Slavin, a farmer. After a public school education he was engaged in various business pursuits, chiefly contracting. He was nine years in Indianapolis, Ind., and in 1887 went to Pasadena, Cal., where for years he was the most extensive contractor and builder in southern California. Among the important buildings he erected were: The Masonic building, the Martha block, the Slavin building, the First Presbyterian Church, the Throop Polytechnic Institute at Pasadena, and the Central building, the last being the most modern fireproof office building in the city. Besides his contracting and building interests he was long a dominant factor in the commercial, industrial and financial world. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty, and was president of the Pasadena city council during 1903-04, resigning as a member of the council in 1905 after five years of the most faithful service. He was also a member of the Pasadena board of trade, a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar of the Mystic Shrine. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married in Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 8, 1887, to Martha J., daughter of Richard Jefferson Foster, a farmer, of Wayne county, Ind.; she survives him with three children: Matthew, Jr.; Sara, wife of Herbert Blake Childs, of Pasadena, and Edith Rose Slavin. He died at Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 8, 1915.

EDWARDS, James Augustus, commission merchant, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1854, son of Dr. E. W. and Rosalba (Diffenderffer) Edwards, and a descendant of Jonathan Edwards, the noted New England divine. When he was six years old his parents removed to Chicago, Ill., where he resided during the remainder of his life. He was educated at public and private schools and began his business career in connection with the grain commission firm of J. A. Edwards & Co., which he established in 1875. Two years later he became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Since its establishment nearly a half century ago, the firm has developed into one of the most successful and reliable institutions of its kind in Chicago, with an extensive clientele throughout the country. Mr. Edwards remained in active charge of the business until he retired in April, 1916. He was one of the foremost authorities on Dutch art in the United States. All the prominent Dutch artists of the past twenty-five years were his friends, his Chicago home was their American rendezvous, and his collection of paintings, sketches and etchings from the Netherlands is one of the best in the country. In 1916 he published an illustrated brochure on Holland art, entitled "Dutch Silhouettes", of which he himself was the author, and which he illustrated with examples from his private collection. Next to art, his great passion was golf. He was a member of the Mystic Shrine and a Knights Templar, and a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and the Midlothian Country, South Shore Country and Forty clubs. He was married Apr. 12, 1882, to Mary E., daughter of Joseph E. Paine, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and their children are: Kenneth P.; Donald; Marjorie; and Dorothy Edwards, wife of Frederick A. Rogers of Indianapolis, Ind. He died in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15, 1917.

CASSELBERRY, William Evans, physician, was born, in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6, 1858, son of Jacob Rush and Ellen Lane (Evans) Casselberry, and a descendant of Hendrick Kasselberg, an early settler of Germantown, Pa., who came from Bakersdorf, Bruggen, Germany, in 1691; from him the line is traced through his son Paul; his son Jacob and his wife, Ann Tyson; their son Benjamin and his wife, Ann Davis; and their son Isaac and his wife, Margaret M. Rush, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. The name Kasselberg was gradually anglicized to its present form, which has since remained unchanged except by a collateral branch of the family in the South, which established a town of Castleberry in Mississippi. Dr. Casselberry's father was a prominent dry goods merchant of Philadelphia. The son was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania under the preceptorship of Dr. William Pepper (q.v.), where he was graduated M.D. in 1879 with high honors. After serving two years as interne at the Germantown Hospital, he

went to Europe, where he took special courses in the treatment of the ear, nose and throat at the University of Vienna under Prof. Leopold von Schrotter, and at the London Throat Hospital under Sir Morrell Mackenzie. On his return to the United States he located in Chicago, Ill., which became his permanent residence. In 1883 he founded the Department of the Throat and Nose at the Northwestern University Medical School, and acted as its chief of clinic and professor of therapeutics and laryngology for twenty-five years, becoming professor emeritus in 1908. At the new clinic thousands of destitute sufferers were afforded the most advanced relief, which could not be obtained elsewhere. There, under his direction and instruction, many hundreds of students have become familiar with the difficult technique of this surgery. He was also professor of laryngology and climatology at the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School, 1898–1901. He was also senior laryngologist on the medical board of St. Luke's and Wesley hospitals, and it was through his influence that a special throat department was first established at Wesley Hospital in 1889, and at St. Luke's in 1895. He was a member of the American Laryngological Association (president 1898–99); Chicago Academy of Sciences; Chicago Laryngological and Otological Society; American Climatological Association; Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society; Chicago Tuberculosis Institute; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; Physicians' Club of Chicago, and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He also took an active part in the meetings of the ninth International Medical Congress which convened in Washington in 1887. He was the author of various publications and papers upon subjects connected with his specialty, the most prominent of which are: "A New Method of Feeding in Cases of Intubation of the Larynx" in the "Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner" (1887); the chapters on "Diseases of the Nose, Pharynx and Naso-Pharynx" in the "American Textbook of Diseases of Children" (1894); "A New Suggestion Concerning Uvulotomy and Nitrous Oxide Anaesthesia" (1900); "Neoplasms of the Nose and Larynx," being a chapter in Wright's "Treatise on the Nose and Throat"; "The Occasions for Surgical Interference in Diseases of the Faucial Tonsils and the Methods of Choice in Operating" in the "Laryngoscope" (1906); "Laryngeal Disturbance Produced by Voice Use" in the "British Medical Journal" (1906). Dr. Casselberry was a clever draftsman and made the many illustrations which accompanied his numerous contributions to medical literature. As a writer he was clear, accurate and painstaking, while as a speaker he was fluent, earnest, exact and often eloquent. He was a member of the University Club of Chicago and of the Onwentsia Golf Club of Lake Forest. He was married, June 23, 1891, to Lilian, daughter of William G. Hibbard, of Chicago, and they had three children: Hibbard, Catharine, and William Evans Casselberry, Jr. He died at Lake Forest, Ill., July 11, 1916.

GOFF, Eugenia Wheeler, teacher and author, was born at North Clarkson, Monroe co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1844, daughter of Joseph Lacy and Sarah Ann (Peck) Wheeler and a descendant of Thomas Wheeler, a native of England, who settled at Concord, Mass., in 1636, removing to Fairfield, Conn., in 1644. From him and his wife, Anna Halsey, the line of descent is through their son, Capt. John, and his wife, Judith Turney; their son Lieut. John and his wife, Lydia Porter; their son Capt. Jabez and his wife, Charity Beach, and their son Jabez and his wife, Ruth Lacy, who were the grandparents of our subject. The Welles American Family Antiquities says of the Wheelers of America: "In the world of letters members of the Wheeler family are preeminent, and in the number of authors and their valuable contributions to theology, history, science, art, poetry, philosophy and travels is something remarkable, and surpassed by very few." Joseph Lacy Wheeler, father of the subject of our sketch, was a teacher at Fairfield, Conn.; later he became a farmer and school commissioner and postmaster in Monroe county, N. Y. In 1859 he moved to Minnesota, that he might not be separated from his sons, who had already located in that state. His daughter, Eugenia, after taking a college course at Brockport, N. Y., was graduated at the State Normal School at Winona, Minn., in 1869, and was immediately employed by the State Normal School Board as a member of the faculty of her alma mater, which position she retained eight years, advancing from third to first assistant. She was instructor for nine years in the state institutes and teachers' training schools, under the direct control of the superintendent of public instruction, and during the latter part of that period served also as inspector of schools. While teaching she devised and wrote a school text-book, "Minnesota, its Geography, History and Resources" (1876), which was adopted by the state text-book committee of Minnesota public schools and used in all the common and graded schools of the state. This was the first text-book to unite the history and resources of a state with its geography, and soon after its publication the leading school-book publishers adopted the idea for other states. Miss Wheeler also originated a set of historical wall maps, on which were delineated at the place of occurrence the leading historical events of the country, and after her marriage these maps were engraved and published by the National Historical Publishing Co., which she and her husband organized in 1887. Other publishing houses called for the Goff designs and for the following twenty-five years Mrs. Goff devoted practically all of her time to historical research and the designing of historical maps and charts. She originated and drafted fully one hundred designs, ranging from book size to large wall maps, which have been published and sold by several of the leading school map publishing houses of the country. Her work was unique and extensive, and as a historical map designer she is unsurpassed. A combined school chart that included with history, penmanship, civil government and color, was also prepared by her. She was joint author with her husband of a historical atlas, "The United States and Her Neighbors" (1893). Mrs. Goff has held positions of honor in various literary societies; was department patriotic instructor of Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, and president for many years of the Woman's Relief Corps; has written many articles for publication, and for three years was state lecturer on patriotism in the State Teachers' Training schools. She has been worthy matron and national fraternal correspondent of the Order of the Eastern Star. Possessing a gentle, winning personality, she is deeply reverent, is a broad-minded student and scholar, and generous in rendering justice to all. She was married July 19,

1882, to Henry Slade Goff (below), at that time superintendent of schools at Willmar, Minn. Her husband was her ideal of noble manhood, and their devotion to each other and to their united literary work rendered their home a delight to both and an inspiration to all who came within its influence.

GOFF, Henry Slade, poet, author and historian, was born at West Winfield, Herkimer co., N. Y., Apr. 23, 1842, son of Orange and Phoebe (Slade) Goff and a descendant of John Goffe, who came from England in 1662-63 and settled in Boston, Mass. From this first American ancestor and his wife, Hannah Summers, the line is traced through their son John and his wife Hannah Parish; their son John and his wife Hannah Griggs; their son John and his wife Jemima Holden, to their son John Goff and his wife Elizabeth Coston, who were the grandparents of Henry Slade Goff. John Goffe (I) was a ruling elder in Increase Mather's Boston church and a soldier in King Philip's war. His son owned the principal part of the town of Londonderry, near Manchester, N. H. The third John Goffe was a noted hunter of whom it was said: "He was the most renowned Indian fighter of his day; was the teacher of Stark, Rogers and Shute, who served under him through the French and Indian wars, and for more than sixty years he was a leader in all the stirring scenes of the most important period of the country's early history." He held military offices under Kings George II and III, being colonel in the French and Indian war. He built the first sawmill and grainmill at Bedford, near Manchester; was representative in the provincial assembly; judge of probate of Hillsborough county, and was thrice member of the provincial congress of New Hampshire. Goffstown and Goff's Mills were named for him. Maj. John Goffe (IV) served in both the French and Indian war and in the war of the revolution. In civil life he was active and liberal in the patriotic cause, furnishing recruits and supplies for the army. Two of his sons were lost in the war. Capt. John Goff (V) removed from Bedford, N. H., and established the family homestead in Herkimer county, N. Y. He was in Moore's company of Stark's regiment at Bunker Hill, which company was last to leave the field, covering the retreat from Breed's Hill across Charlestown Neck. Our subject's father was a teacher, farmer and writer and was secretary of the Anti-Slavery party of his town in 1853. In 1861, Henry Slade Goff, with a brother, took up a homestead claim in Blue Earth county, Minn., where he underwent all of the privations of the pioneer in a country still subject to Indian raids and massacres. For the defense of the settlement on the Minnesota frontier, he enlisted in Co. B, 1st Minn. mounted rangers, becoming corporal. This regiment was a part of Sibley's forces in the Indian war on the plains of Minnesota and the Dakotas, and he participated in the battles of Big Mound, Buffalo Lake, Stony Lake and Apple Creek. He was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits for several years. After graduating at Minnesota Normal School, Mankato, in 1874, he took a post-graduate course at the University of Minnesota. He was not only an English scholar but was proficient in Latin, German and Scandinavian languages. He taught in the rural and high schools, becoming superintendent of schools, instructor in the University of Minnesota and the state teachers' training schools of Minnesota. He wrote many articles both in prose and poetry for general publication and edited a number of magazines; was joint author with his wife of a historical atlas, "The United States and Her Neighbors" (1893), which was unique in its topical arrangement; was author of "Rules of Order for Every Day Use, and Civil Government Made Plain" (1913), and "Echoes From the Firing Line and Other Poems" (1915). His poem, entitled "A Pledge," has become the expressed sentiment of many Masonic bodies. His activity in the interest of patriotism never ceased. In the Grand Army of the Republic he served his post as adjutant, senior vice-commander, commander, and patriotic instructor, and he also served the state department as patriotic instructor for two terms, lecturing, writing and publishing many valuable articles on patriotism. He had been a member of the board of managers of the Minnesota society, Sons of the American Revolution; colonel of the Union Veteran's Union of Battlemen; member Patrons of Husbandry of Minnesota; past worthy patron Order of the Eastern Star; a 32d degree Mason, Worshipful master and for fourteen years secretary of his Masonic lodge; also secretary, Masonic Board of Relief of Minneapolis. He drafted the constitution and by-laws of the board, arranged for its incorporation, and founded the permanent fund of the board. He had a fine personality, was a ripe scholar, broadminded and liberal in thought, with a deep reverence and love for the Infinite Father and Source of the created universe. He had practical belief in that brotherhood of man that would render justice to all, and with his instruction in scholastic subjects he impressed upon his students and hearers his high ideal of the brotherhood of man and the nobility of right living based on the teaching of Christ. He lived an exceptionally noble, upright and temperate life and his passing was in accordance with such a life. He married first, July 19, 1866, Josephine Stevens, of Iowa, who died in 1872, and second, July 19, 1882, Eugenia, daughter of Joseph L. Wheeler, of Winona, Minn., who survives him. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., June 19, 1917.

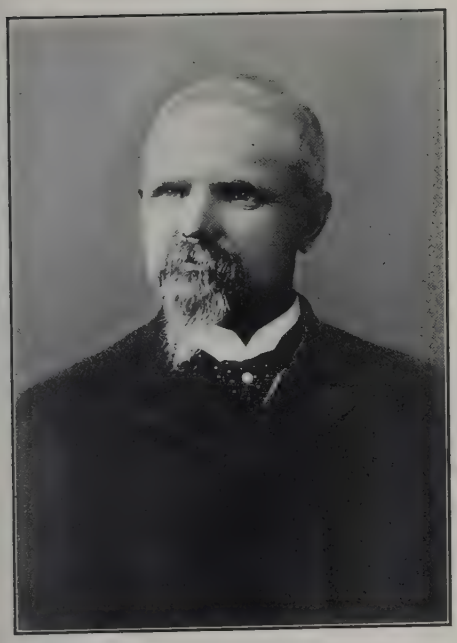
MITCHELL, Henry Lyman, lawyer, was born at Unity, Me., Feb. 6, 1845, son of Solomon Stuart and Lucinda (Tyler) Mitchell, and a descendant of Experience Mitchell who came to this country from Scotland in the ship Ann in 1623, and settled at Plymouth, Mass., removing to Ducksburg in 1631, and later to Bridgewater, Mass.; from him and his wife Jane ——— the line is traced through their son Jacob and his wife Mary ———; their son Jacob and his wife Susanna Pope; their son Jacob and his wife Deliverance Kingman; their son John and his wife Rachel Cushing; and their son Isaac and his wife Mary Weston, who were the grandparents of Henry L. Mitchell. His father was a farmer and millman. He was educated in graded schools and by private tutors. For two years he served as assistant under Prof. J. H. Sawyer at Corinna Academy. Beginning the study of law in 1865, he was admitted to the Maine bar in 1870, to the U. S. circuit court in 1880, and to the U. S. court of appeals in 1891. Since his admission to the bar he has practised law in Bangor, Me., where he has attained an enviable position in his profession. For ten consecutive years he was elected city attorney of Bangor, without canvassing for the office, and while in that position the Piscataquia railroad, in which the city of Bangor had a two-million dollar interest, was disposed of. By his efforts, also, the railroad excise tax was restored on the European North American railway, in which the people of Bangor held $1,000,000 in

securities which had not been taxed for several years; the famous case concerning the Hersey trust fund, for the erection of a new city hall, was disposed of in favor of the city, by a special act of the legislature; a law was enacted placing the police force upon a permanent basis and the fire department was reorganized. Mr. Mitchell was a member of the first Maine cavalry volunteers, adjutant of the second Maine volunteers, colonel of the second Maine regiment, M.V.M. and brigadier-general, commander of the first brigade, M.V.M. In 1895 he organized the Penobscot Loan & Building Association, of which he was director and counsel. He procured the charter for the Bangor, Hampden & Winterport Railway, and was its president until it was purchased by the Bangor E. and R. Company. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the G.A.R. He belonged to the Taratine and Country clubs. In politics he was a Republican and in religious faith a Unitarian, serving for many years as chairman of the Unitarian Church Society. He was a member of the American, Massachusetts and Penobscot bar associations and was of note for the number of civil cases he won in federal and state courts. He never aspired to public office outside the field of his profession as a lawyer. In his legal and social relations it was his rule and pride to regard any promise he made as having the binding force of his bond under seal and he kept his word inviolate by never making a pledge he could not fulfill. His favorite diversion was reading history and literary works. He was married in Albion, Me., Sept. 22, 1880, to Emma L., daughter of Dr. Robert E. Rider, of Washington, Me., and died in Bangor, Me., Aug. 9, 1926.

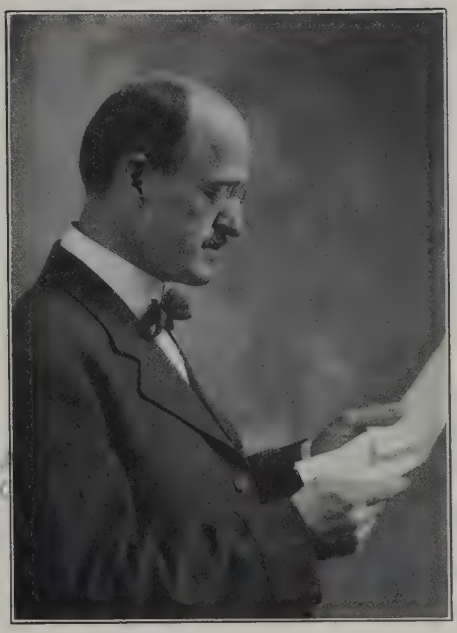
REICHEL, George Valentine, clergyman, author and lecturer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 6, 1863, son of Richard Lorenz and Eliza Augusta (Wenzel) Reichel. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States in the middle of the nineteenth century and after a few years spent in Texas and the West, settled in New York city. The son was educated in public and private schools in New York and Boston; was graduated at the Collegiate School of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in the United States in 1879 and at Auburn Theological Seminary in 1886. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1895. Upon entering the ministry he held charges at Dryden, Brockport and Rochester, N. Y., and Canfield and Lima, O. It was during his pastorate at Brockport that he worked so faithfully towards the adoption by the non-liturgical churches of some of the special holy days in the so-called sacred year. He brought the matter before the Presbytery of Rochester, and the practice of observing more of the holy days has now come into general use by all the churches. He was the author of professional magazine articles, short stories, several songs, poems and the books: "What Shall I Tell the Children?" (1895); "Lights on Scriptural Truths" (1893); "Cloud Rifts" (1898); and "Bible Truths Through Eye and Ear" (1906). For four years preceding his death he served as field and legislative secretary of the American Civic Reform Union, with headquarters at Cleveland. In that capacity he lectured extensively throughout various States on social reform. Politically he was an independent non-partisan, with Republican preferences. He was a pulpit orator of force, combining purity of diction with an exceptional command of language and rhetorical graces. He was married July 9, 1885, to Mary Louise, daughter of Silas Horner Arnett, of Auburn, N. Y. She survives him with six children: May, wife of Hugh Alexander Smith, Jr., of Rochester, N. Y.; Haines, Paul, Christabel, Victoria and Ruth Reichel. He died at Columbus, O., May 14, 1914.

BETTLES, Alfred John, chemist, metallurgist and mining specialist, was born in Bedfordshire, England, July 14, 1856, son of John and Charlotte (Dixie) Bettles. He came to America in 18.., settling at Ottawa, Ont., Can., where he attended the public schools. His knowledge of metallurgy and mining was obtained wholly through his own efforts, he never having attended any academy or school of mines for that purpose. For seven years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Chatham, Ont., and in 1881 removed to Colorado and commenced working on mill construction. While thus engaged he became interested in the study of metallurgy and mining. In 1884 he went to Montana, and the following year assumed charge of the reduction works of the Granite Mountain Mining Co., continuing twelve years in that capacity. While serving in that relation he had complete charge of the various reduction works of that corporation for the treatment of gold and silver ores. In 1897 he settled in Utah, and has since been actively and officially associated with various mining companies and mining undertakings throughout Utah, Nevada and British Columbia. He is a member of the firm of Bettles, Mathez & Co., Salt Lake City, assayers and chemists. He designed and superintended the construction of the large concentrator in connection with the Newhouse mines and smelters at Newhouse, Utah, also the concentrator of the Boston Consolidated Copper Co., one of the largest and most productive mining enterprises in Utah. Thus he acquired a practical knowledge of metallurgy, chemistry and assaying, being recognized as one of the foremost authorities in his line in the intermountain country. He was also interested in the United Grocery Co., Salt Lake City, and has important ranch interests in Alberta. He is a member of the Engineers' Society of Utah, the Masonic fraternity, and of the Alta and Commercial clubs, Salt Lake City. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married at Salida, Col., Mar. 31, 1883, to Grace A., daughter of Alexander Kennedy, a farmer of Cadillac, Mich.; they have four children: Charlotte May, wife of Henry Catrow, Salt Lake City; Grace, wife of Frank Roucehe, Ft. Collins, Colo.; Gordon M., Goldfield, Nev., and Helen Bettles, Salt Lake City.

CHILD, Daniel Robert, jeweller, was born at East Smithfield, Pa., June 23, 1827, son of Edward Anthony and Betsey (Pierce) Child, and a descendant of Jeremiah Child, who came to this country from London, England, and settled in Warren, R. I., in 1678; he became a freeman in 1680 and a selectman in 1686. Daniel R. Child was educated in the public schools of his native town and when twenty-one years of age removed to New England, apprenticing himself to learn the ship carpenting trade at North Swansea, Mass., which at that time was a ship-building center. When the gold fever broke out in 1849, he went to San Francisco, but in 1853 returned to the East and resumed his trade as ship carpenter at Swansea. In 1858 he entered the jewelry business in Providence, R. I., and in 1876 removed to Swansea, where he continued in the same business until 1893.

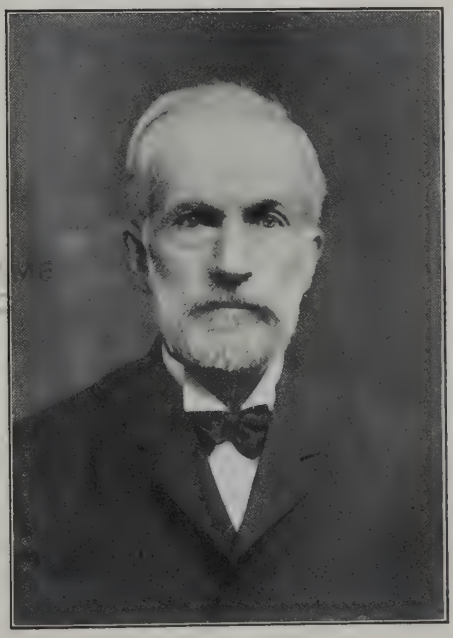


HENRY L. MITCHELL



GEORGE V. REICHEL

ALFRED J. BETTLES



DANIEL R. CHILD

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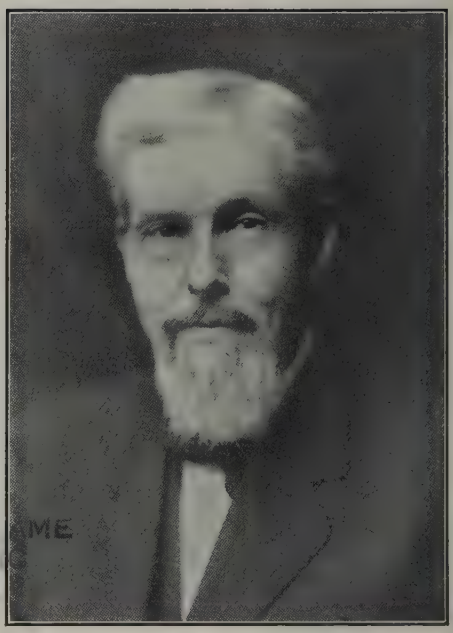
JOHN N. KAILOR



STEWART B. EAKIN

WM. HENRY DUNPHY

WALTER C. JONES

He then became interested in aluminum and produced an extensive line of small wares, novelties, etc. In 1905 he retired from active business, because of failing health, and took up his residence in Providence. While residing at Swansea, Mr. Child was for several years active in politics, serving as a selectman of that town for eight years, and also as representative for one term in the Massachusetts legislature. He was appointed justice of the peace under Gov. B. F. Butler. He was a Mason, being a member of What Cheer Lodge, Providence, and Calvary commandery, Knights Templar. He was married Nov. 30, 1854, to Elizabeth Mason, daughter of Edwin Barney, of North Swansea, Mass. There are four surviving children: Bessie, wife of Walter B. Angell; Lena, wife of Thomas E. Rounds; Abby Barney and Mary Elizabeth Child. He died in Providence, R. I., May 23, 1914.

KAILOR, John Newton, inventor, was born in Frederick county, Md., Sept. 2, 1849, son of David F. and Rebecca (Michael) Kailor. He was educated in the public schools of Frederick county, and at an early age became an apprentice in the manufacture of woolens under the direction of his father, who was associated with the textile industry in a small woolen mill in western Maryland. At nineteen he went to the Hagerstown (Md.) Agricultural Implement Co. to learn the trade of machinist, and upon completing his apprenticeship became superintendent of the wood-working department of the company. In 1880 the plant was removed to Newark, O., and the business reorganized as the Newark Machine Co. In 1890 he became identified with the firm of Reeves & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, of Columbus, Ind., and four years later was appointed superintendent of the Reeves plant. He had much to do with nearly all of the inventions that were utilized by the concern in the manufacture of wooden machinery. He assisted in developing a clover huller; he designed the company's separator; invented a feeder and stacker, and from time to time added improvements to the company's big line of machines. At the time of his death he was completing plans for an all-steel separator of his own invention. When Reeves & Co. was sold to the Emerson-Brantingham Co., Mr. Kailor was continued in his old position by the new proprietors. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was married Dec. 5, 1872, to Mary E., daughter of Joseph Protzman, of Hagerstown, Md., and had four children: Sallie R., Nora M., Joseph P. and James D. Kailor. He died in Columbus, Ind., July 14, 1914.

EAKIN, Stewart Bates, banker, was born at Rutland, Kane co., Ill., Aug. 28, 1846, son of Stewart Bates and Mary (McEldowney) Eakin. His father, of Scotch and Irish parentage, came from Ireland in 1840; in 1866 he removed from Bloom, now Chicago Heights, Ill., to Oregon, settling in Lane co., near Eugene. The son received his education in the public schools at Bloom, and at twelve became a clerk in his father's store. During 1867-70 he was a clerk in the mercantile establishment of Peters & Parsons, at Eugene, Ore. For a brief period he engaged independently in sheep raising in Lane county, but subsequently returned to mercantile pursuits as clerk for Frank B. Dunn, a merchant at Eugene. In 1874 he was elected Republican sheriff of Lane county; was re-elected in 1876 and again in 1878. He was elected to the Oregon house of representatives in 1882, and in 1888 was elected to the state senate, being the first Republican senator from Lane county in nearly two decades. Meanwhile, in 1883, in association with Thomas G. Hendricks, a merchant of Eugene, for whom he had been a clerk in 1880, he organized the Hendricks & Eakin Bank, a private institution, of which he was cashier. In 1886 they established the First National Bank of Eugene, with a capital of $50,000, and of which he was likewise cashier, until 1899, when he was elected vice-president and continued in that capacity until his death. He was an organizer of the Eugene Water Works Co., and he also had extensive realty interests throughout the state. He was deeply interested in the improvement of educational institutions, and for several years handled the funds of the University of Oregon. He was also regent of the Oregon State Normal School, Monmouth. He was married in Lane county, Ore., Sept. 27, 1871, to Eliza J., daughter of Henry G. Hadley, a pioneer stock raiser, justice of the peace and legislator of Lane county; she survives him. He died at Eugene, Ore., Feb. 14, 1912.

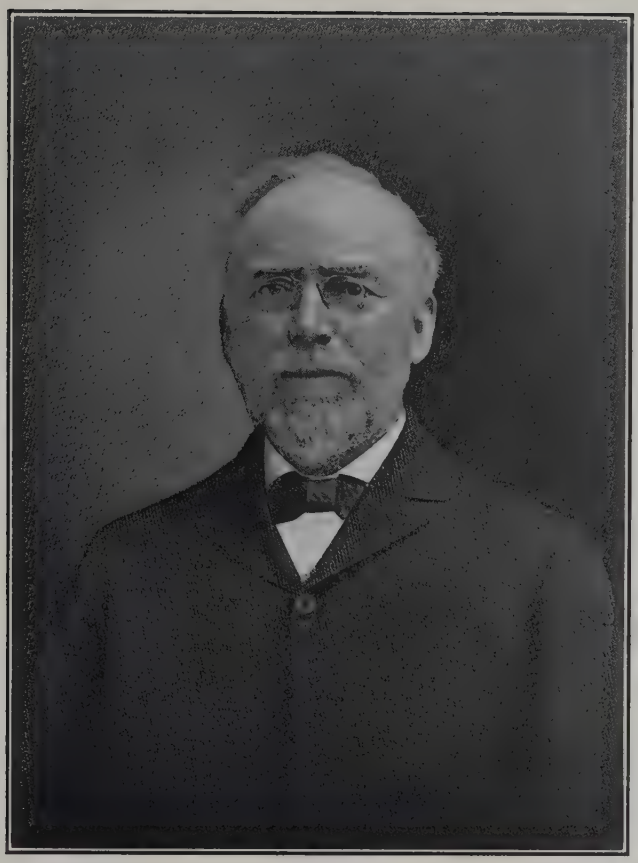
DUNPHY, William Henry, lawyer, was born at Aurora, Kane co., Ill., June 29, 1860, son of Robert and Catherine (Rowen) Dunphy. He was educated in the public and high schools of Aurora, and early in life entered the railroad service, becoming an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. In 1888 he removed to Tekoa, Wash. He was appointed by Pres. Cleveland receiver of public moneys at Walla Walla in May, 1894, and continued in that capacity for four years. While in this office he devoted himself assiduously to the study of law, being admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State in October, 1896. In 1898 he formed a partnership with Francis A. Garrecht, now a U. S. attorney, under the firm name of Dunphy & Garrecht. In 1907 Marvin Evans was taken into partnership and the firm became Dunphy, Evans & Garrecht, which ranked among the best known in the state and figured in much of the important litigation of the country. He was a delegate to practically every local, county and state convention from the time he took up his residence in Washington, and was delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1892 and 1900. He served as a member of the Democratic national committee during 1900-04 and again during 1908-12. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers until his death; a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. Prior to removing to Washington he had been grand sachem of the Iroquois Club, Chicago. He was married at Walla Walla, Wash., Nov. 4, 1896, to Mary Helen, daughter of Patrick Lyons, a farmer. She survives him with six children: Frances, Helen, Sabina, Elizabeth, Winifred and Susan Dunphy. He died at Walla Walla, Wash., Apr. 7, 1915.

JONES, Walter Clyde, lawyer, was born at Pilot Grove, Ia., Dec. 27, 1870, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Buffington) Jones, both of Quaker stock. His father became a pioneer farmer in Lee co., Ia., in 1833, subsequently laying out the town of Pilot Grove. The son received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Keokuk, and was graduated at Iowa State College, Ames, in 1891, with the degree B.M.E., later receiving the honorary degree of M.E. from that institution. He was graduated at the Chicago College of Law of Lake Forest University in 1895 with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the Illinois bar, and

began the practice of his profession in Chicago. In 1897 he formed a partnership with R. S. Ludington, under the firm style of Ludington & Jones, continuing in this relation until 1899. In association with Keene Harwood Addington he then established the firm of Jones & Addington, which was subsequently augmented by the addition of Robert Lewis Ames, and Arthur B. Seibold, and is now Jones, Addington, Ames & Seibold, having offices in Chicago and New York city. The firm is recognized as a leading authority on general and patent law. Aside from his legal activities Mr. Jones is treasurer and director of the Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Co., and a director in various other corporations. He is joint author, with Keene H. Addington, of "Jones & Addington's Annotated Statutes of Illinois," and of the "Encyclopedia of Illinois Law," a work in fifteen volumes, and he is co-editor (also with Addington) of "The Appellate Court Reports of Illinois." He is past president of the Chicago Electrical Association, and member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Franklin Institute, American Bar Association, Illinois Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, and of the South Shore, Union League, University, Hamilton, City, Press, Quadrangle and Flossmoor clubs, Chicago; Lawyers' Club, New York city, and the Cosmos Club, Washington. He has long been prominent in Republican politics in his adopted city and state. In 1906 he was elected to the Illinois state senate from the Hyde Park (5th) district, and re-elected in 1910 for a second term of four years. In 1907-09 he was a member of the Chicago charter convention. In the special session of the state legislature, in 1908, he introduced and led the fight for the first direct primary law in Illinois. He was also the author and, after a hard fight, secured the enactment of a law providing a ten-hour working day for women. In the session of 1909 he was the leading spirit in the movement to dethrone the so-called senate combine, an organization which had maintained the control of the senate for a generation. By means of rules requiring unanimous consent or the suspension of the rules by two-thirds vote this organization had been able to control all legislation. The fight was based upon a platform for the reform of the rules to provide for majority control of legislation; it was successful, and the senate rules were rewritten. He was chairman of the Republican steering committee and floor leader in 1909, 1910 and 1911. In the session of 1911 a fight was also made for a further revision of the rules to provide that the power of appointing all select, joint and conference committees should be taken from the lieutenant-governor and reposed in a committee of the senate. This revision of the rules was adopted, the new committee which has the power of appointment was created and known as the executive committee, and he was appointed its chairman. He was active in the passage of the state, Cook county, and park civil service laws. He was chairman of the senate committee which investigated the working of the Cook county civil service laws as administered by the Bartzen administration, and he was author of various amendments recommended by the senate committee as the result of these investigations. He finds his chief recreation in horseback riding, golf and travel. He was married June 3, 1896, to Emma Helen, daughter of William O. Boyd, of Paulina; they have three children: Walter Clyde, Jr., Helen Gwendolyn and Clarence Boyd Jones.

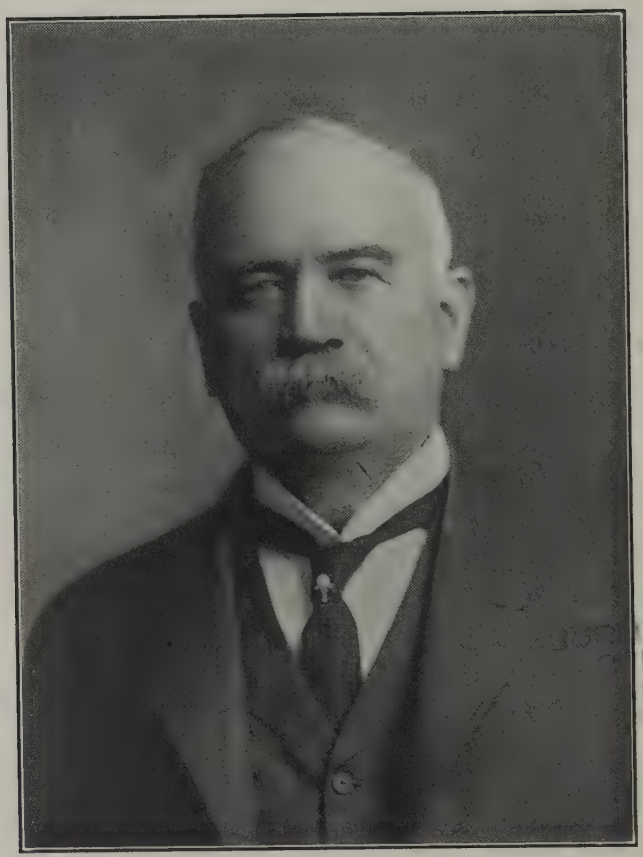
FLIEDNER, William, capitalist, was born at Flonheim, Rhenish Prussia, June 18, 1832, son of Michael John and Anna (Brown) Fliedner, and grandson of William Fliedner, a clergyman of the German Lutheran Church. He was educated in the public schools and gymnasium in his native country, and accompanied his brother, George Fliedner, to the United States in 1849, settling on a farm near Cleveland, O., his parents following later. Learning the barber's trade with his brother in New York city, he served as a journeyman barber in that city and in New Orleans, La., Memphis, Tenn., and San Francisco, Cal. He lost his savings in the failure of a bank in California and thereafter turned to mining operations in Calaveras, Amador and Trinity counties, and in the Fraser river district of British Columbia. Meeting with little success he returned to his trade and for fourteen years conducted a shop at Corvallis, Ore., where he likewise engaged in mercantile affairs. A fire caused another financial loss and he then removed to Portland, Ore. While continuing at his trade, he became owner of a Polk county farm and gradually turned his attention to real estate transactions. The success of this new business placed him among the men of affluence of his adopted city and he finally gave all his time to real estate transactions. With Edward Holman he built the Washington building in Portland in 18—, which was later sold for $200,000. Subsequently he erected the Fliedner building. He acquired extensive land interests throughout northwestern Oregon and became one of the leading factors in the development of the Northwest. His public service included nine years' connection with the city council, during which his official prerogative was exercised in support of many progressive movements that have benefited Portland in substantial measure. He served three years as a member of the fire executive board and was for twelve years a fire commissioner under three administrations. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Oregon Pioneer Association. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. Mr. Fliedner was wise in counsel, efficient in execution, and was known as a man who did things. What he set out to do he did with his might, and he never permitted obstacles to stand in the way. He was exacting in business but generous in his friendships, and the lesson of his life is one that others will do well to mark and appreciate. He was married June 2, 1861, to Chloe, daughter of Ephraim Norton, a cooper, of Corvallis, Ore. She died in 1909, leaving three children: Emma, wife of Hugh M. Glen of Portland; Gertrude, wife of Fred J. Haines of Portland, and W. Louis Fliedner, lawyer, of Portland. He died in Portland, Ore., June 14, 1914.

CURRY, Nathaniel, manufacturer, was born at Port William, Kings county, Nova Scotia, Mar. 26, 1851, son of Charles and Eunice (Davidson) Curry, of English and Scotch-Irish descent. He was educated in the public schools and began his business career in 1871 as a contractor in Boston, Mass. A year later he became connected with the Virginia and Truckee railway, being stationed at Carson City and Virginia City, Nev. Returning to Amherst, he assisted in establishing the Rhodes-Curry Co., Ltd., manufacturers of railroad cars, which became one of the best-known concerns in its particular field. In 1902 it was incorporated with Mr. Curry as president and general manager, and its manufacturing plant was greatly extended. The possibilities of the lumber business had meanwhile attracted his attention, and in 1899 he took part in the organization of the Sheet Harbor Lumber Co., with the title of managing



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Wm. Fleidner



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

NATHANIEL CURRY

director. Thereafter Mr. Curry rapidly became a prominent figure in the most noted industries of Canada. He became interested in a number of lumber companies and in 1909 he founded and became president of the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. It was formed by the combination of the Dominion Car Co. and the Canada Car Co., with a capitalization of $12,500,000. Its shops and foundries at Montreal, Amherst and Fort William employ 6,000 hands, and turn out the greater part of freight and passenger cars used on Canadian railways, and its export business is also an important department. When, in 1911, the Montreal Steel Works and the Ontario Iron and Steel Co. were combined in a new company called the Canadian Steel Foundries, Mr. Curry was made president. He is directing head of the Pratt & Letchworth Co., Rhodes-Curry Co., the Canada Rolling Stock Co., and he is a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Montreal Trust Co., the Canadian Light and Power Co., the North American Colliers and many other corporations. In 1894 he was elected mayor of Amherst, serving three terms, and in 1912 he was sent to the upper house of the Canadian parliament where he has been a leader in the affairs which have come before that body for consideration. He removed his residence from Amherst to Montreal in 1910. He is a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, and is also interested in numerous other charitable, educational and philanthropic institutions, having contributed $100,000 to Acadia University; $25,000 to McGill University and $5,000 to Dalhousie University. In 1911 he was elected vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and in 1912 president. Sen. Curry is one of the dominant figures in the industrial and political life of Canada, and has been a distinct force in shaping the development which has distinguished the recent history of the Dominion. Besides being identified with the principal civic and commercial organizations he is a member of the Mount Royal, St. James, the Hunt and Montreal clubs of Montreal; the Marshlands Club, of Amherst; the National and Albany clubs of Toronto; the Rideau and Country clubs of Ottawa, and the Halifax Club of Halifax, N. S. He was married, Sept. 17, 1881, to Mary H., daughter of David Hall, of Annapolis county, N. S., and had five sons: Capt. Victor Garnet, who served in the war with Germany, and was invalided home one year later; Eric Morris, of Nova Scotia; Capt. Leon Hall—also in the war with Germany and killed in Flanders in 1915; Cecil Ivan (deceased), and Nathaniel Rennie Curry, of Montreal.

COCHRANE, Henry Clay, marine officer, was born at Chester, Pa., Nov. 7, 1842, son of James Leiper and Sarah J. (Gillespie) Cochrane, and grandson of Alexander Cochrane, who came from Strathaven, Scotland, about 1800, and settled in southeastern Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer and drover. He was educated in the public and private schools of Chester, and at Friends' Central School, Philadelphia. At sixteen he began teaching school and upon the outbreak of the civil war was one of the first to offer his services. He was examined and passed for a lieutenancy in the marine corps, but being under the required age he served instead in the volunteer navy as acting master's mate under Admls. Goldsborough, Dupont and Farragut. He participated in a number of battles, captures and expeditions, and was commended for coolness and courage in action with the Confederate shore batteries near Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay. In 1863 he was appointed 2d lieutenant, U. S. marine corps. He took part in the battle of Port Royal on his nineteenth birthday, and remained in the service after the close of the war. In 1864 he was sent by Adml. Porter on an expedition to suppress smuggling of contraband goods into Kentucky, and succeeded in recapturing escaped desperadoes who were under sentence of court-martial. He was commended for "remarkable service" and "great courage and energy." He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1865, and for three months in 1866 was in charge of Adml. Raphael Semmes (q.v.), a Confederate prisoner of war. In December, 1866, he took a company of marines at midnight to the burning man-of-war New Ironsides, and led the firemen over the side twice in efforts to save the ship. While on duty on the receiving ships Constellation and Potomac, in Philadelphia, he was commended by the commandant of the marine corps for fidelity to duty during the epidemic of Asiatic cholera, in 1867. He was made a captain in 1879. Throughout a period of two score years he served at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis; Naval War College, Newport, and at every navy yard on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. He also saw service in Alaska, Honolulu, Mexico, Central and South America, the West Indies, Europe, Africa, China and the Philippines. He spent fifteen years at sea, cruising in ships from the old sailing vessel Jamestown to the then modern flagship Philadelphia. He was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, by the British fleet, in 1882, and landed, with marines, to assist in suppressing arson and pillage and to reëstablish the U. S. consulate. In 1885 he commanded an expedition from New York to restore order on the Isthmus of Panama and protect transit. He attended the coronation of Czar Alexander III, in Moscow, and he was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor of France by Pres. Carnot for services at the Universal Exposition, Paris, in 1889, where he commanded a detachment. During the joint celebration of the Independence of the United States and the proclamation of the republic of Hawaii, at Honolulu, in 1894, he was orator. He became a major in 1898; a lieutenant colonel in 1899, and colonel in 1900. He was the second in command of the first marine battalion which left New York on the transport Panther at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and was in the three days' engagement of the marines with the Spanish regulars and guerillas at Guantanamo; was present at the bombardment of Manzanillo, and subsequently was detailed as governor of that city. He was sent to China in 1900 when the foreign legions were besieging Pekin, in which campaign his regiment lost a captain and some thirty men. Later he was on duty in the Philippines, where he organized and commanded the 1st brigade of marines. He was then appointed district commander of the Peninsular of Cavite. In 1905 he was made brigadier general, and on the same day was retired on his own application, after forty-three years' service. He then engaged in the real estate business at Chester. He gave himself unstintedly to the public service in his native town; was president of the Chester board of trade, member of the board of managers of the Chester Hospital; member of the civic advancement commission, and active in the work of the Chester children's playgrounds association. He was senior vice commander of the Pennsylvania commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and member also of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Order of the Dragon, Army and Navy Union, Grand

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

Army of the Republic, and of many other societies, associations and clubs. He was fond of study and travel, and was known as a lecturer. He was married at the Pensacola navy yard, Fla., June 30, 1887, to Elizabeth Ferguson, daughter of Capt. Edward Phelps Lull, U. S. N., then commandant of that yard; she survives him, with two children: Constance, an artist, and Edward Lull Cochrane, naval constructor, U. S. N. He died at Chester, Pa., Apr. 27, 1913.

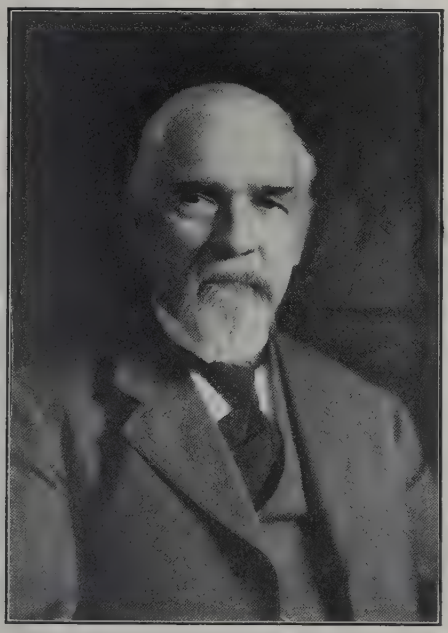
THORN, Samuel Springate, physician and surgeon, was born at Utica, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1831, son of Stephen and Mary Ann (Bennett) Thorn. His father, a native of Brenchley, Kent, Eng., was a manufacturer. The son received his preparatory education at the old French Academy, Utica, and a private school conducted by Prof. Williams, being graduated M.D. at New York University in 1854 and in that year began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, Wis. In 1856–60 he practiced at Lockport, N. Y., removing to Toledo, O., in 1860. He served as major surgeon in the 130th O. Vol. Inf., in 1864–65, and after the war became prominent in medical educational work and as a railway surgeon. For years he was dean of the Northwestern Ohio Medical College, Toledo. He was surgeon at Toledo for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; chief surgeon of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co., and surgeon for the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinac Railroad Co., Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Co., Michigan Central Railroad Co., Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Co., and the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad Co. Also for many years he was physician on the staffs of St. Vincent and Toledo hospitals. He was vice-president in 1891-92, and president in 1893–94, of the International Association of Railway Surgeons, which was formed at the suggestion of the Pennsylvania and Wabash roads in 1887, and was first known as the American Association of Railway Surgeons, later as the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and afterwards by its present title. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, and a member also of the American Medical Association, Ohio State Medical Society, Lucas County Medical Society, Northwestern Ohio Medical Society, Association of Railroad Surgeons to the Pennsylvania Lines, and the Toledo Medical Academy. He also held membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a communicant of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and took a keen interest in religious welfare and charitable work. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was a man loyal to his convictions, to his friends and to every trust reposed in him. His unfailing courtesy and consideration towards others, his untiring industry and his high-minded reserve were but the outward manifestations of character in him. He was married Oct. 15, 1856, to Fannie, daughter of Peleg B. Peckham, of Lockport, N. Y.; she died in 1896. They had six children, three of whom survive: Anna Louise, Laura, and Alice Margaret Thorn, all of Toledo. He died at Toledo, O., Apr. 13, 1916.

McPHERSON, William, Jr., banker, was born near Inverness, Scotland, Mar. 9, 1834, son of William and Elizabeth (Riddle) McPherson, and came with them to America in 1836, settling at Livingston Center, now Howell, Livingston co., Mich. His father, a blacksmith by trade, founded the general store at Howell, which, for more than sixty years, was conducted under the family name. He was a factor in the building of the old Detroit, Howell & Lansing Railroad, afterward known as the Detroit, Lansing & Northern, and now a part of the Pere Marquette system, and on the organization of the road he became director and treasurer. William McPherson, Jr., received his education in the public schools and assisted his father in the store. In 1856 he became associated with his father in the mercantile business under the firm name of William McPherson & Co., which the following year became William McPherson & Sons, under which name it was continued. By 1884 his private interests had so increased that he found it necessary to retire from the firm. He became the owner of much real estate and of pine and hardwood lands in northern Michigan, Mississippi and Louisiana and later on the Pacific coast. In 1890 a brother, Alexander McPherson, afterwards president of the Detroit Trust Co., moved to Detroit to assume the presidency of the Detroit National Bank, and at the same time the subject became manager of the banking house of Alexander McPherson & Co., at Howell, where he made his residence until his death. He had long been a factor in Republican politics and was delegate to the national conventions of 1888, 1896 and 1900, being delegate-at-large to the latter, and he was in attendance at numerous state conventions of his party. Gov. Alger appointed him state railroad commissioner, and during 1896–1907 he was a member of the board of the Michigan Industrial School for Boys. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. He was unassuming in personality, and there was in him a simplicity, an utter absence of guile which won the high esteem of all who came within his sphere of influence. He was married Apr. 12, 1859, to Jennie M., daughter of Jabez Ranney, a merchant of Rochester; she died in 1905. There are three surviving children: Alice R., the wife of Dr. William C. Spencer; R. Bruce and Mary B., wife of Jay W. Bigelow, of Easton, Md. He died in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 3, 1915.

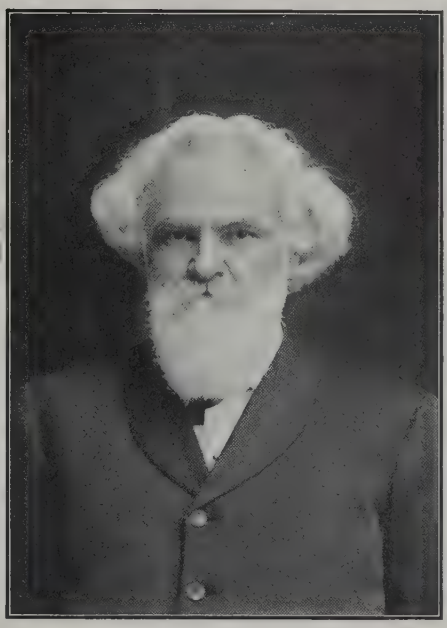
WALKER, Albert Henry, lawyer and legal author, was born in Fairfax, Vt., Nov. 25, 1844, son of Sawyer and Melinda (Gile) Walker, of English descent. The first of his family in America was Philip Walker, whose wife was Jane Butterworth, and the line of descent is traced through their son Philip, who married Mary Bowen; their son Daniel, who married Mary Perry; their son Gideon, who married Rachel Foster; their son Jesse, who married Prudence Sawyer, and their son Sawyer, the father of Albert H. Walker. He received a public school education, and was graduated at the law department of Northwestern University in 1877 with the degree of LL.B., winning a prize for the best legal writing. He began practice in Chicago, Ill., but in 1879 located in Hartford, Conn. In 1897 he removed to New York city, where he resumed his practice and passed the rest of his life. He made a specialty of patent litigations and constitutional law. He argued many cases in the U. S. supreme court, in the U. S. circuit court in twenty-two states of the Union, and also conducted litigation in more than thirty-six states. He was the author of "Walker on Patents" (1883), which has passed through five editions, and which has long been the recognized text-book on patent law, and has even been cited as authority in Australia, China, Japan and European countries. It is said to be used in Federal courts more than any other text-book on the subject. He also was author of the "History of the Sherman Law" (1910). In 1889–1905 he was a non-resident lecturer on patent law at Cornell University, and at the Uni-

HENRY C. COCHRANE

SAMUEL S. THORN

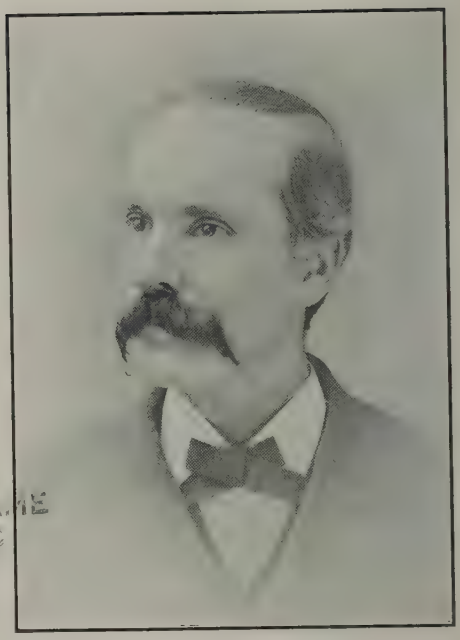


WM. McPHERSON, JR.

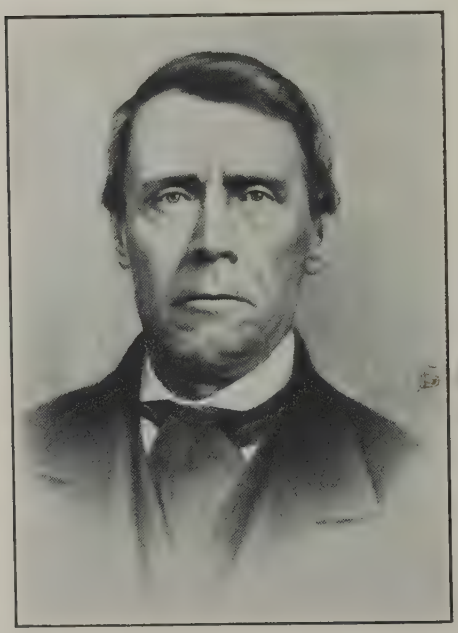


ALBERT H. WALKER

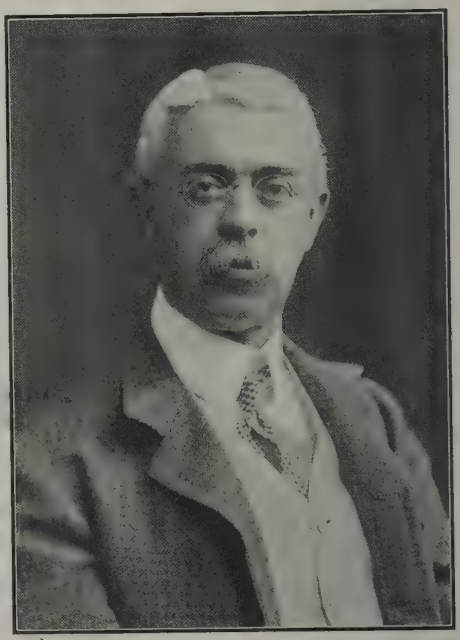
WILLIAM A. BURRITT



FRANK THURLO



CLINTON KELLY



JAMES W. WHITE

versity of Michigan during 1896–1913. Mr. Walker was an Independent in politics, and in 1891–92 represented Hartford in the Connecticut legislature. He was a deep student of the Bible and compiled an edition of the sayings and discourses of Jesus Christ separate from all other matter, systematically classified and arranged according to subjects and relations, which was published in 1881 and a second edition in 1911. He was married Sept. 16, 1874, to Esther, daughter of Thomas Sayles, of Chicago, Ill., a descendant of Roger Williams (q. v.), and died in New York city, Aug. 31, 1915.

BURRITT, William Alonzo, lawyer, was born in Riley township, Clinton co., July 10, 1853, son of William B. and Charlotte B. (Deming) Burritt, and grandson of Talcott Burritt, a native of Great Britain, who came to the United States with his parents when a young lad. William A. Burritt's education was very meagre and he had but little when he began reading law. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his early manhood but his inclinations were toward a professional career. He therefore spent his leisure hours in studying the writings of Blackstone, Kent and Coke, and at the age of twenty-nine entered the law office of H. J. Patterson, being admitted to the Michigan bar in February, 1885. He began the practice of his profession in Clinton county, where he remained until the following spring, then settled in Harrison, Claire co., later at Saginaw, Mich., and Hammond, Ind., and finally at Hancock, Mich., where he remained in the practice of law until his death. Prior to settling in Saginaw, he served Claire county for four terms as prosecuting attorney. His son, Barney H. T. Burritt, was associated with him under the firm name of Burritt & Burritt, which was one of the strongest legal firms in that part of Michigan. During the many years of his practice in the state of Michigan he defended forty-two persons charged with murder in the first degree and of this number all but two were acquitted. In politics he was a Democrat until 1912, when he joined the National Progressive party. He was a member of the Calumet Lodge No. 345, I. O. O. F., of Hammond, Ind.; the Hancock Encampement; and Chassell Lodge No. 886, K. O. T. M. M. He was married May 3, 1873, to Ella J., daughter of Henry Jones, of Clinton county, Mich., who survives him with three children: Fred W., Barney H. T. and Eva May, wife of James Geddes. He died at Hancock, Mich., Aug. 15, 1916.

THURLO, Frank [Francis], artist, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 13, 1838, son of Moody and Ann (Little) Thurlo, and a descendant of Richard Thurlo, a native of England, who held land in Rowley, Mass., in 1634, moving to Newbury in 1651; from him and his wife Jane ——— the descent is traced through their son Francis and his wife Ann Morse; their son Jonathan and his wife Mary Merril; their son John and his wife Mary Thurlo, who lived to the age of 106; their son Abraham, who fought for seven years in the revolutionary war, and his wife Lydia Boynton; and their son Paul and his wife Elizabeth Adams, who were the grandparents of Frank Thurlo. He was educated at the Brown High School, Newburyport, and subsequently achieved a wide reputation as a landscape artist through his water-color paintings of scenery in the Northeastern part of Essex county. His favorite subjects were Plum Island river and its marshes, the sand-dunes of Plum Island and Salisbury and Hampton beaches. He was a constant student of nature, and the only pleasure in which he indulged outside his family was his walks or drives in the woods and fields. He was deeply interested in bird lore, and knew the calls and names of all the New England birds; he was also keenly interested in gunning and was a dog-fancier, having owned several valuable game dogs. He was a member of no clubs or societies, finding his most enduring satisfaction in the joys of home. Of a quiet nature, he possessed many winning characteristics, and always regarded an opportunity to do a good deed as a privilege rather than a duty. He was married Jan. 16, 1863, to Philene Otis, daughter of Roden Frederick Loud, master mariner of Nova Scotia; the children of this union were: Daisy Mabel, Thomas, Margaret Millie, and Georgia Elbridge, wife of Alexander Guy Caldwell, all now deceased. Mr. Thurlo died at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 25, 1913.

KELLY, Clinton, clergyman and farmer, was born at Clifty Creek, near Somerset, Ky., June 15, 1808, son of Samuel and Nancy (Canada) Kelly. His great grandfather, ——— Kelly, came to this country from county Galway, Ireland, about 1720, after the battle of Aughrim, which was fought on Kelly soil, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa.; his son Thomas, who married Peggy Biles, served in the Continental Army, in Capt. Moore Fauntleroy's company of light dragoons, in the command of Col. Stephen Moylan; his son Samuel, father of our subject, was a builder and owner of powder and grist mills, and also manufactured their products. Clinton Kelly, having received but a little education, and cherishing a desire to become a clergyman, began to prepare himself by reading such theological literature as he could secure. At the age of nineteen he entered the ministry of the Methodist church, remaining in this relation until 1844, then continuing with the Southern branch. Later he removed to Oregon City, Ore., and in 1849 engaged in farming. As a clergyman he impressed his congregations everywhere with his profound knowledge of the Bible. He never had difficulty in retaining the attention of his listeners while delivering his sermons, all of which were very instructive as well as interesting, and he also wrote voluminous sermons for publication. Mr. Kelly was thrice married: (1) in 1827, to Mary Baston, who died in 1834; (2) in 1835, to Jane Burns, who died in 1838, and (3) in 1840, to Moriah Malden, daughter of John Crain, a farmer, of Pitman Creek, near Somerset, Ky. His surviving children are: Plympton, Hampton, Archon, Mary Jane, wife of James Akin; Sarah M., wife of Wm. J. Kern; Laura F., wife of Enoch Turner; Penumbra, a deputy sheriff of Portland, Ore.; Emily M., widow of John Shaver; Frederika B., wife of Rev. Martin Judy of Antioch, Cal., and Richmond Kelly, a physician of Portland. Clinton Kelly died in Portland, Ore., June 19, 1875.

WHITE, James William, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, 1850, son of James William and Mary Ann (McClaranan) White, and a descendant of Henry White, who came to this country from England, and settled in Virginia in 1659; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Henry and his wife Mary———— ————; their son Robert and his wife Rebecca Newby; their son Robert and his wife Elizabeth ————; their son James and his wife Mary Rose; and their son William Rose and his wife Mary Stockton, who were the grandparents of James William White. Another of our subject's early ancestors was Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. James William

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White, Sr., a physician, was well-known in Philadelphia as a successful business man, first president of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., an active worker during the civil war in the Sanitary Fair, manager of the People's Literary Institute, founder of the Maternity Hospital of Philadelphia, and first president of the Board of Charities and Corrections in that city. The son was educated in the Quaker and public schools of Philadelphia and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1871, receiving the degree of Ph.D. the same year. He immediately joined the celebrated Hassler scientific and exploring expedition to South America and the Galapagos Islands, as a member of the personal staff of Prof. Louis Agassiz, and was absent thirteen months. Upon his return he became resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital and at the Eastern State Penitentiary, where he subsequently became inspector. He was also surgeon to the Philadelphia German and University hospitals and to the First Troop of Philadelphia city cavalry. In 1890 he was appointed professor of genito-urinary surgery, then professor of clinical surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1900 was made John Rhea Barton professor of surgery. Later he became emeritus professor of surgery and trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; was surgeon of the University Hospital; consulting surgeon of the Philadelphia and Jewish hospitals; advisory surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; commissioner of Fairmont Park; and member of the American Surgical Association; American Genito-Urinary Association (former president); and the Philadelphia College of Physicians. For two terms he was a member of the board of visitors to West Point, and was also a director of the Western Savings Fund Society. He contributed numerous papers to medical literature, and was the author or joint author of various text-books on surgical subjects: "Cornil on Syphilis," Simes and White (1875); "American Text-Book of Surgery," Keen and White (1896); "Genito-Urinary Surgery," White and Martin (1897); "Human Anatomy," Piersol (1906); and was one of the editors of "Annals of Surgery." In 1915 he published a pamphlet entitled, "A Text Book of the War for Americans," in response to the demand for a brief yet informative review of the conditions which surround and have governed the progress of the present European war. For his distinguished services in surgery the University of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1906. He was a member of the Rittenhouse, Corinthian Yacht, Country (Philadelphia), Reform, Royal Automobile (London), Franklin Inn, Franklin Chess, University Barge, Army and Navy, Mahogany Tree, The Triplets, "The Kinsmen" and Swiss and American Alpine clubs; and had always been prominently identified with college athletics. His favorite recreations were mountain climbing, horseback riding, golf, etc. He was married June 21, 1888, to Letitia, daughter of Benjamin Hartley Brown, a merchant of Philadelphia, Pa., and died in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 24, 1916.

GRANBERG, Henry Olson, mining promoter and organizer, was born at Solor, Norway, Oct. 27, 1860, son of Ole O. and Helena (Larson) Granberg. He came to America with his parents in 1868, settling near Blair, in the Trempealeau valley of Wisconsin, where his father took up a homestead claim and developed an estate of more than two hundred acres. Henry Olson Granberg was educated in the public schools of Trempealeau county, and at the age of seventeen obtained employment with the Green Bay and Western Railroad. In 1888 he accepted a position with the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana, but returned to Wisconsin in 1891, where he was for seven years roadmaster of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, with division headquarters at Oshkosh. Thereafter, and until 1902, he held a like position in the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. Meanwhile, in 1901, he had begun operations in connection with the promotion and development of mining properties, gold, silver and copper, in Wyoming. He organized the Stemp Springs Coal & Power Co., incorporated under the laws of Wyoming in 1905, and the Hahn's Peak Gold Mining & Milling Co., which received a charter from the state of Colorado in 1906. Both of these corporations have been constantly in successful operation under the strongest capitalistic and managerial control, the first named owning two producing copper mines and nearly a thousand acres of patented coal land, the coal mining operations having been instituted in 1905; the second company, of which he has been president since 1915, is capitalized at $1,000,000, and with producing mines of great wealth, has twenty-five patented claims, and operates a concentrating mill with a daily capacity of 400 tons of ore. Later he organized the Pluto Gold and Copper Mining Co. and the Jack Pot Mining & Milling Co., both operating in southern Wyoming. In 1916 and again in 1917 he was appointed by Pres. Wilson as a member of the Assay Commission which met in Philadelphia. He is a life member and vice-president for Wisconsin of the American Mining Congress; chairman of the board of governors of the American Numismatic Association, and president of the association (1915-17); and member also of the British Numismatic Society, London; Chicago Numismatic Society, New York Numismatic Society, National Geographical Society, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is a 32d degree Mason and Shriner. His favorite pursuits include the study of geology and mineralology. As a numismatist he enjoys a national reputation. He wrote the charter for the American Numismatic Association and secured its passage through congress, the bill being signed by Pres. Taft in 1912. His dominating characteristics are his honesty, perseverance and tenacity. He was married at Scandinavia, Waupaca co., Wis., June 1, 1884, to Annie, daughter of Anton C. Simonsen, and has eight children: Norman Atle, William Herbert, Harry Alton, Earl, Henry Silas, Gordon, Clarence and Frank B. Granberg.

SHELLABARGER, Adam, stockman and banker, was born at Enon, Clarke co., O., Dec. 16, 1846, son of Martin and Elizabeth (Sheller) Shellabarger and great-grandson of Martin Shallenberger, a native of Switzerland, who settled in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1770; from him and his wife Ann Bear, the line is traced hrough their son Ephraim and his wife Rebecca Wingate, who were the grandparents of Adam Shellabarger. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and from his earliest boyhood was taught to work on his father's farm. Besides farming, he learned the blacksmith's and cooper's trade. In 1869, he went west and for some months worked as a ranch hand at Platte Cañon, near Denver, and then accompanied his employer to the San Luis valley in the southern part of Colorado,

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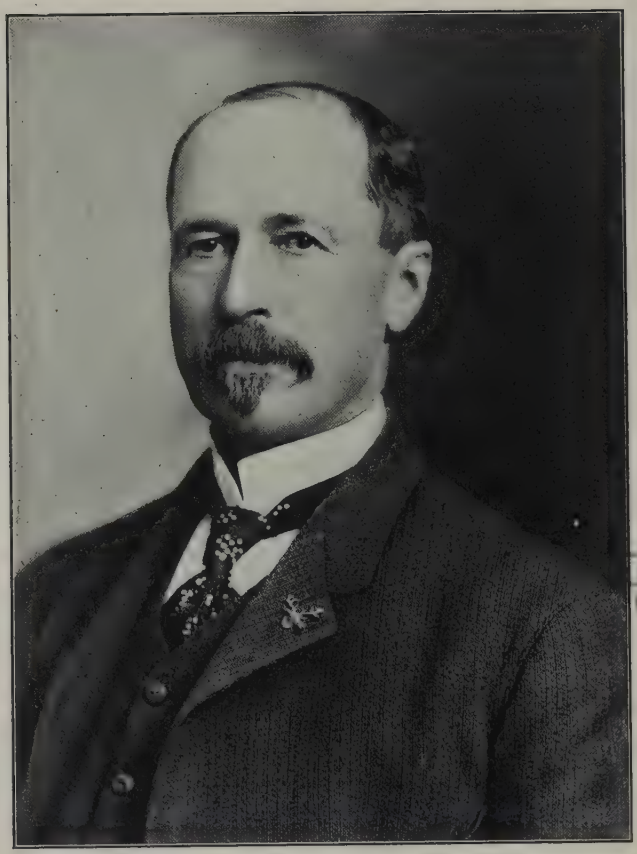
H. O. Granberg



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A. Shallabarger

where he remained the greater part of his life. In 1870 he purchased 160 acres of land, and a little later took up a homestead of 160 acres. He began to raise cattle and horses, with O. E. Lehow as partner. There were numerous hardships to contend with, and it was only by unrelenting perseverance and industry that he gradually increased his holding, until he possessed 5,000 acres of farm, hay and pasture land and 1,200 head of grade shorthorn cattle. In 1886 he purchased Mr. Lehow's interest in the enterprise discontinuing the raising of horses about 1890, and in 1909 he retired from the stock business. Abaut 1900 he was instrumental in securing the establishment of the San Isabel National Forest in the mountains near his home—an especially significant instance of his far-sightedness, in contrast with most stockmen who violently opposed the government conservation methods. While the latter thought only of the fees which they would have to pay for grazing their stock on the hitherto free public domain, he looked into the future and realized the immeasurable advantage of timber protection in conserving the water supply. In 1910 he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Saguache, Colo., and served as its vice-president until his death. In his youth Mr. Shellabarger was accustomed to breaking and training horses. He was an expert marksman and skilled hunter, but was always opposed to the indiscriminate slaughter of game. His shrewd business judgment and executive ability enabled him to lay the foundation for his extensive interests and wide influence in his home state. He was characterized by masterfulness, self-reliance and love of home. While his life primarily belonged to the out-door world, he was a wide reader and was exceptionally well informed. He was especially interested in modern politics, and was always a staunch Democrat. His favorite diversions were hunting, fishing and, during his latter years, motoring. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Society of Elks. He was married, Apr. 3, 1873, to Abigail Anna, daughter of Harrison Gray Otis Wales, stockman of Rito Alto, Colo., who survives him with five children: Charles Walter, stockman of Moffat, Colo.; Ralph Wales, a merchant of Saguache, Colo.; Elizabeth, superintendent of the Training School for Nurses in St. Mark's Hospital, Salt Lake City; Clara Ethel, wife of W. A. Albert of Moffat, and Eloise Shellabarger. He died in Denver, Colo., Oct. 18, 1915.

SLACK, Allen Burnham, civil engineer, was born in Windsor, Vt., Feb. 5, 1810, son of Jesse and Betsy (Burnham) Slack. He entered Norwich University in 1836, remaining until the summer of 1838, when he was appointed chief of party on the Illinois Internal Improvements, 7th judicial district, under Truman B. Ransom (q.v.) and succeeded him as the resident engineer in October, 1839. Upon the suspension of the engineering work in Illinois in the following December, he was engaged in engineering work in Lowell, Mass. until 1840. He was assistant resident engineer on the Erie canal with headquarters in Rome, N. Y., during 1840-48, when he returned to Illinois and was resident engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, for 5 years. He became chief engineer of the Lyons & Iowa Central Railroad, which was the first railroad in the state to begin construction work. Preliminary surveys had been made from Lyons to Iowa City during October, November and December, 1852, and in 1853 Mr. Slack located the road from the Mississippi river to Iowa City and completed the grading to Tipton. The grading was practically completed from Lyons to Iowa City in June, 1854, when the work was suspended owing to the dishonesty of the principal promoter. A considerable portion of the work was later taken up by the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. Mr. Slack was city engineer of Lyons, during 1855-56, and during his term of office he resurveyed the city. He was for several terms surveyor of Clinton county. In 1880 he accepted a position in the engineering department of the Southern Pacific Railroad with headquarters in San Francisco, remaining with this company until his death. He was twice married: (1) in Lowell, Mass., in 1840 to Louisa Blanchard; (2) in Magnalia, Ill., in May 1846 to Maria Moore. By the second union he had four surviving children: Ella Leonora who married H. R. McIntyre; Hattie Marie who married J. H. Wickham; Charles Allen; and Harry Russell Slack. He died in San Francisco, Cal., June 2, 1888.

SOMIGLI, Carlo Maria, voice specialist, was born at Florence, Italy, Mar. 11, 1863, son of Oreste di Pasquale and Giovanna di Roberto (Carraresi) Somigli, and great-grandson of Andrea Francioni, author and teacher of Giuseppe Giusti, the poet, and Earl Gino Capponi, the historian. The family name of Somigli (Spanish Somillas), descends from the Spanish royal family that ruled in Aragon about 1,000 A. D. The surname Carraresi (Da Carrara) descends from a Semitic or Paduan princely family, which governed in Padua before the Venetians. Our subject's mother was a sister of the author, Alexandro Carraresi, secretary of the blind Earl Gino Capponi. Carlo M. Somigli was educated at the "Scuole Pie" Florence. His career as a teacher of music began at Florence in 1877. In 1878 he pursued the career of a violinist and pianist; was concert master at Milan, in 1888; manager and operatic conductor, 1889; and subsequently musical director in Europe, Asia and America; concert baritone, 1893; literary man and author, 1897; and critic and contributor to the "Rivista Musicale Italiana," 1898, etc. He is the author of several musical works, three quartets, one opera, "Saul" (unfinished), and about thirty songs. The Op. 23, "Quando tu Giacerai," a dramatic scene with orchestra, was awarded a diploma and gold medal at the prize competition of "Music and Musicians," at Brooklyn, N. Y., March, 1915. He is also the author of "A Primer of Music," "Some Consideration on Singing," "Essay on the Study of the Italian Elements of Speech in Voice Production," "Artistic Singing and the Education of Vocal Instructors," a paper in German for the Reichstag, Berlin, 1904, "Julius Stockhausen and the School of Artistic Singing," "Actual Operatic Situation and Production in the United States of America," and various other writings in foreign reviews and magazines. He has also written "The School of Artistic Singing and the New Theories of Two Laryngeal Mechanisms and of Three Vocal Timbres," a paper in English for the congress in Rome, London and Ann Arbor. Mr. Somigli is the author of "The Didactic System of Voice Culture," in three courses of twelve lessons each, based on scientific principles, enabling every singer to sing in a reasonably short time, in five languages, namely: Italian, French, English, German and Spanish. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1913. He is an honorary member of "Der Tonkunstler Verein," Hamburg, Germany, and of "Reale Accademia Filarmonica" of Bologna, Italy; chairman of the International Musical congress in London, 1911; editor of the

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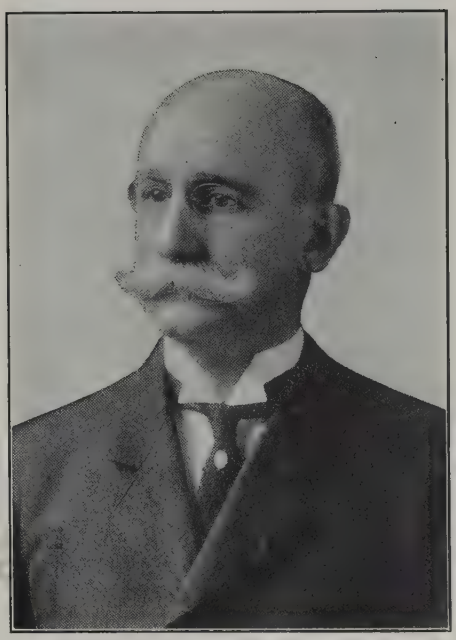
vocal and instrumental department of the "Rivista Musicale Italiana," 1900; musical director under the civil service, Chicago, 1915; member of the Cliff Dwellers' Club of Chicago, and of other organizations. His favorite pursuits are scientific researches and investigations. He was married Sept. 15, 1897, to Martha, daughter of David Dessau, a merchant of Hamburg, Germany.

WIEDERSHEIM, Theodore Edward, banker and soldier, was born at Petersburg, O., Jan. 12, 1846, son of William C. A. and Margaret (Lieb) Wiedersheim. His father was an educator, who came to this country from Stuttgart, Germany, settling in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1829. Theodore E. Wiedersheim received his education in the grammar and high schools of Philadelphia, and at the outbreak of the civil war was a member of the cadet corps of Central High School. He enlisted in Co. F, 1st Philadelphia Gray reserves, which became Co. F, 32d Pa. Vol. Inf., in which he was corporal. He served with distinction through the Gettysburg campaign, and after the war continued his connection with the 1st regiment by enlisting, in 1868, as a private in Co. D. His efficiency in the famous round-house episode in Pittsburgh during the riots incident to the railroad strike in 1877, when he was captain, won for him a colonelcy the following year, in which office he continued until 1887, when he retired under pressure of private business. He began his business career in 1873 as a member of the banking firm of Fell, Wray & Co., remaining in that connection for fourteen years. He then became cashier of the Independence National Bank, which in 1901 was merged with the Girard National Bank, of which he was vice-president from that time until his death. His interest in military affairs was keen and lasting. His was the first name placed on the roll of retired officers of the Pennsylvania national guard. He had much to do with the success that attended the celebration of the centennial of the Pennsylvania constitution in 1887. He was chairman of the finance committee that built the armory of the 1st regiment. For years he was commander of the Old Guard of Co. D, and from 1883 he had been brigadier-general in command of the veteran corps of the 1st infantry, P. N. G. He had served as director, chairman of the house committee and as vice-president of the Union League Club, Philadelphia, and he was a member also of the Merion Cricket Club, Grand Army of the Republic, Wayne Public Safety Association, North Wayne Protective Association and chairman of the Philadelphia branch of the National Security League. He held the 32d degree in Masonry. He was married Feb. 14, 1881, to Elizabeth R., daughter of Nathaniel McKay, of Philadelphia, Pa.; she survives him, with two children: William A., of the Philadelphia law firm of Peck, Shields & Clark, and Katherine, wife of William S. Scull, Philadelphia. He died at Wayne, Pa., Feb. 10, 1916.

BOGER, Cyrus Maxwell, physician, was born at Lebanon, Pa., May 13, 1861, son of Cyrus and Isabella Kellan (Maxwell) Boger. His first paternal American ancestor was John Paulus Boger, a native of southern Germany, who came to this country in 1732 and settled in Lancaster county, Pa.; from him and his wife Anna Eva——, the descent is traced through their son Matthias and his wife Anna Magdalena; their son Valentine and his wife Juliana Imboden, and their son Joseph and his wife Catherine Yüngst, who were grandparents of Cyrus Maxwell Boger. His father was an educator at Lebanon, Pa., where he held several principalships of public high schools. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Lebanon, Pa., and was graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1882 and at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1888. He began the practice of medicine at Parkersburg, W. Va., in August, 1888, and has since continued his profession in that city, while he has become one of the most widely known physicians and writers on medical subjects in the state. He originated the present method of making fluid extract of wild-cherry bark, and pointed out the successful treatment of diphtheritic croup and other throat troubles. He is author of "Therapeutics of Diphtheria" (1898); translated and published Boenninghausen's "Repertory of the Antipsories" (1900), and Boenninghausen's "Characteristics and Repertory" (1905); also wrote "Synoptic Key to the Materia Medica" (1915). He was formerly lecturer on materia medica, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, O.; was vice-president of the International Hahnemannian Association in 1899-1903, president in 1904; and was in 1916 co-editor of the "Medical Advance," Chicago, Ill., and frequent contributor to numerous medical journals. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was twice married: (1) June 8, 1887, to Elizabeth Salome, daughter of Dr. James Surgisson of Wheeling, W. Va., who died in 1888; (2) in June, 1889, to Bertha Forrester. He has six children, Mattie, a physician; Elsie, Robert, Alberta, Eleanor, and William Boger.

COURTNEY, Walter, physician and surgeon, was born at Moore, Lambton co., Ont., Canada, Sept. 18, 1856, son of Angus and Janet (McCash) Courtney. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Courtney who came from Ireland in 1790 and settled in Lambton co., Ont.; his wife was Susan Traxler, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Mary McDonald, who were the grandparents of our subject. Walter Courtney received his preliminary education in the public schools of Lambton county and at Strathroy (Ont.) Collegiate Institute and was graduated at the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1883 with the degree of M.D., and that institution gave him the degree of A.M. in 1908. At various places and times he has taken special postgraduate work. He began the practice of his profession at Brainerd, Minn., in 1883, and still continues there as a resident, having retired from professional cares in 1914. During his active career his work was for the most part confined to general surgery, and he is author of numerous articles on surgery which have appeared in medical journals. For more than a quarter of a century he was chief surgeon of the Northern Pacific Railway Co. He has been active and influential in various medical societies, a number of which have profited by his vigorous leadership. He is past president (1900) of the Minnesota State Medical Society; past president (1904) of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society; fellow of the American College of Surgeons; honorary member North Dakota State Medical Society and of the Hennepin County (Minneapolis, Minn.) Society; member of the International Association of Railway Surgeons, American Medical Association, Western Surgical Association and of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine. He holds membership in Nu Sigma Nu fraternity and in various other fraternal and social organizations and societies. He finds his chief recreation in hunting, fishing,

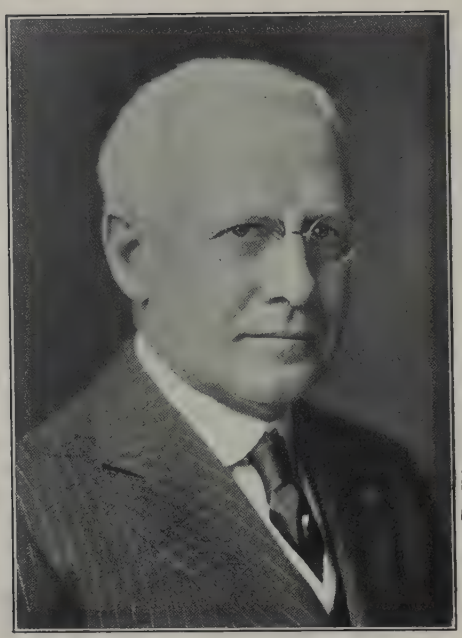
CARLO M. SOMIGLI



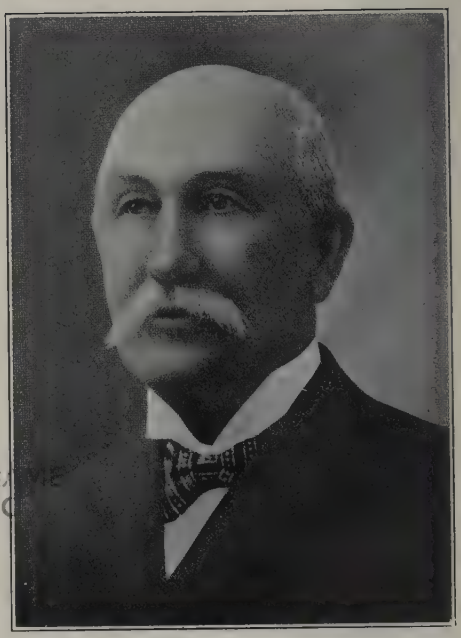
THEODORE E. WIEDERSHEIM

CYRUS M. BOGER

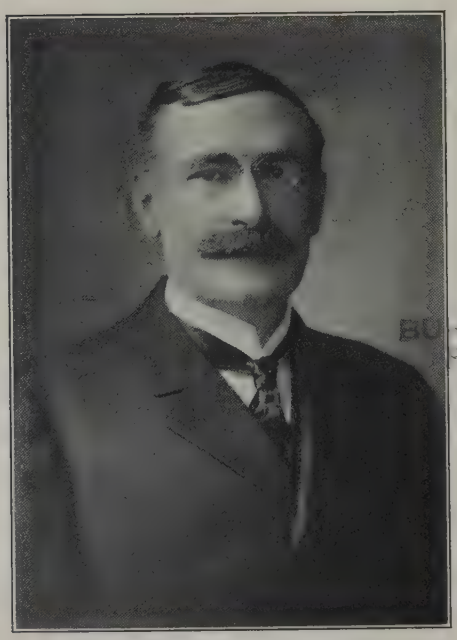
WALTER COURTNEY



EDGAR B. TYLER



GEORGE W. WING



CHARLES L. PENNY

LEE E. JOSLYN

golf, and all out-of-door sports. In politics he was a Republican, and he attended the Episcopal church. He was twice married: (1) at St. Clair, Mich., Feb. 10, 1885, to Hildegarde A., daughter of Theodore A. Von Jasmund, of Germany, and had one child: Hildegarde Von Jasmund Courtney, wife of Raymond Jordan of Chicago; and (2), Dec. 3, 1923, to Bertha A., daughter of George B. Upham of New York city. Dr. Courtney died in St. Paul, Minn., June 23, 1924.

TYLER, Edgar Babcock, manufacturer and financier, was born at Waukesha, Wis., Mar. 27, 1865, son of Orson M. and Sarah Elizabeth (Babcock) Tyler. His father, a native of New York, was a banker. The son received his education in public schools. As a youth he worked as a printer, but later took a position at Muncie with the Indiana Bridge Co. In 1902, in association with a sales representative and two other employes of that company, he formed the Decatur (Ill.) Bridge Co. and became its secretary and general manager. The business grew steadily and the company was a success from the beginning. There was a demand for other structural steel than that used in bridges, and as the facilities of the company were increased it began bidding for that class of contracts, eventually furnishing most of the structural steel for the great building undertakings in the Middle West. When, in 1922, the Decatur Bridge Co. and the Christopher & Simpson Iron Works of St. Louis were merged into the Mississippi Valley Structural Steel Co., he declined the office of secretary, but consented to serve as vice-president. The merger placed the new organization in a position to bid on all classes of large construction work where steel was a factor. He gave freely of his time and energies in promoting the welfare of Decatur. He was one of the most tireless workers in the old chamber of commerce which later became the Association of Commerce, of which he served as director from 1917 until his death. He held the 32d degree in Masonry and was a member of the Decatur and Country clubs of Decatur. His chief recreation was golf. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Episcopal church. Mr. Tyler was closely identified with the business, social, civic, charitable and educational life of his community. A man of wealth, he believed in putting it into full activity and throwing his personal energy into every movement for the public good. He was always alert, cheerful and courteous. He was married, Oct. 20, 1887, to Lotta, daughter of James Ludlow, of Muncie, Ind., and they had three children: Louise, wife of Fred L. Riggin; Harriet, wife of Lester Kiick, and Allen Tyler. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 27, 1922.

WING, George Washington, lawyer and librarian, was born at Plainfield, Vt., Oct. 22, 1843, son of Joseph Addison and Samantha Elizabeth (Webster) Wing. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1866 with the degree A.B. He studied law under the preceptorship of his father, was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1868; served during 1866–70 as assistant state librarian and as clerk in the state treasurer's office, and in 1871 began the practice of law at Montpelier. During the early period of his career he was deputy secretary of state (1867–73). Elected to the state house of representatives in 1882, he bore a leading part in framing the corporation tax law. He was postmaster at Montpelier during 1884–88, village trustee in 1890, president of the corporation of the village of Montpelier during 1892–95 and first mayor of the city of Montpelier in 1895. From 1902 until his death he was state librarian of Vermont. From 1895 he was president of the board of trustees of the Kellogg-Hubbard Library, Montpelier, and during 1893–1906 he was a trustee of the Vermont State Hospital for the Insane. He was rated as an authority on legal works. He was a 33d degree Mason and was grand patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. In his religious affiliation he was a Unitarian and politically was a Republican. He found his chief recreation in baseball. His dominating personal characteristics were his gentleness, keen sense of humor, powers of conversation, and true judgment of character. He was a most likeable man—genial, sympathetic, tender, loyal and intelligently alert and responsive. He was thrice married (1) Dec. 1, 1869, to Sarah E., daughter of Orlando Forbush, of Montpelier; (2) Oct. 1, 1882, to Ida I. Jones, and (3) Nov. 29, 1904, to Angeline W., daughter of Lemuel F. Nickerson, of Provincetown, Mass. He had one child by the first union: Sarah Forbush Wing, Greensboro, N. C. He died at Montpelier, Vt., Feb. 25, 1925.

PENNY, Charles Lyndall, chemist, was born at Lewisburg, Pa., Dec. 5, 1858, son of Charles and Sarah (Lyndall) Penny. He was graduated A.B. at Bucknell University in 1882, and took postgraduate work successively at Harvard University, Heidelberg University in Germany, and at the University of Pennsylvania. He was chemist for the agricultural experiment station of Delaware during 1888–1907, and during 1905–07 was professor of chemistry at the University of Delaware, where he had also taught German for several years. He was state chemist for Delaware for six years. He was a member of the faculty of Pennsylvania State College during 1907–09 and in the latter year returned to the University of Delaware as head of the department of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, continuing in that position until his death. He was a member of the Chemical Society of Philadelphia, the Phi Kappa Phi fraternity, and the Wilmington (Del.) Golf Club. Politically, he was a Republican, and in his religious beliefs was a Presbyterian. Prof. Penny was a distinguished scholar and a sympathetic teacher, pursuing his scientific studies in a quiet, steady, fruitful manner. He was keenly interested in the welfare of his students, giving generously of his time and energy to the instruction of the individual as well as of the whole group. He was a lifelong student and lover of books. He was married, Dec. 31, 1890, to Helena, daughter of Archibald Heron, a Presbyterian clergyman of Scotland, and died without issue at Newark, Del., Oct. 20, 1925.

JOSLYN, Lee Everett, lawyer, was born at Darien, Genesee co., N. Y., July 23, 1864, son of Willis Benham and Amy Randall (Foster) Joslyn. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Sir Thomas Jestlin (Joslin), who came from Kent, England, to Massachusetts in 1635; from him and his wife Rebecca the line of descent is traced through their son Abraham and his wife Beatrice; their son Henry and his wife Abigail Stockbridge; their son Jabez and his wife Sarah Turner; their son Jabez and his wife Mary Lindsey; their son Jabez, and his son, Jabez Farnham Joslyn, and his wife Mary Stevens, who were the grand-

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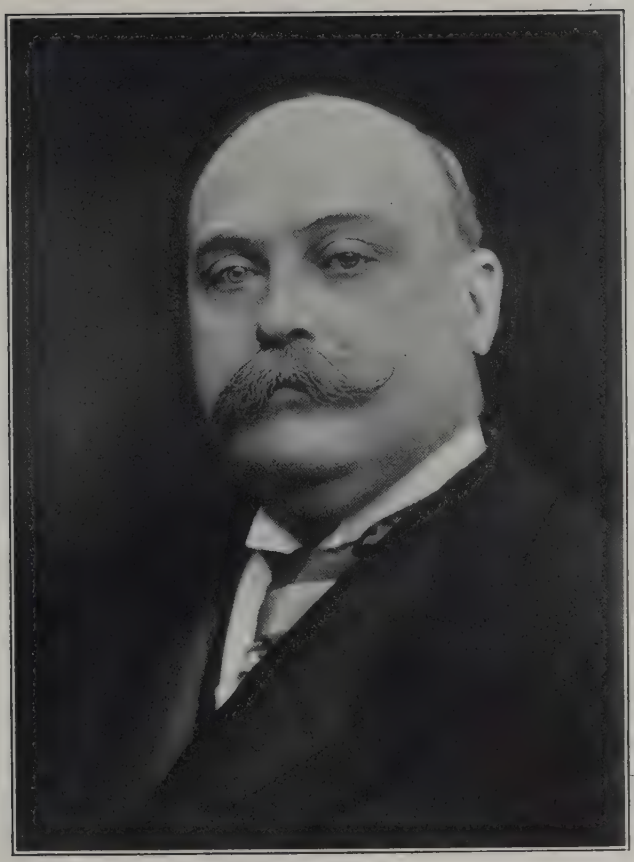
parents of Lee Everett Joslyn. His father was a carpenter and mechanic. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Darien, N. Y., and at Dryden and Lapeer (Mich.) high schools. He read law under the preceptorship of Judge William W. Stickney, at Lapeer, and Judge George H. Durand, at Flint, Mich. Meanwhile, he taught in the district schools during the winter seasons. In 1883–84 he was principal of graded schools at Otisville, Genesee co., and afterwards became principal of a school at Bay City. He was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1886 and that year began the practice of his profession at West Bay City. In 1887 he served as school commissioner and in 1889–92 was circuit court commissioner of Bay county. He was prosecuting attorney of the county in 1893–94, and city attorney of Bay City in 1897–1901. He was appointed referee in bankruptcy for the northern division of the eastern district of Michigan in 1904, and since 1910 has held a similar position for the southern division, with headquarters in Detroit. He is generally recognized throughout the state as an authority on bankruptcy, and many of his decisions have been published. Meanwhile, he continued in general practice at Bay City until 1910, and is at present (1918) associated with the law firm of Joslyn & Houghton, at Bay City, though he resides in Detroit. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Detroit Board of Commerce, Detroit Young Men's Christian Association, and the Detroit, Detroit Golf, Detroit Athletic, and Ingleside clubs, Detroit, and the Bay City Country Club, Bay City. In the Independent Order of Foresters he has held the offices of high counselor, high chief ranger and also high secretary for Michigan, and he represented the high court of Michigan as delegate to the supreme council of the world, Chicago, 1893, and London, England, 1895. In Masonry he holds the 32d degree, and he is a member also of the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Knights of the Modern Maccabees. He finds his chief recreation in golf and billiards. He is a student of the Bible, and has the largest men's Bible class in Detroit. He is a communicant of North Woodward Avenue Presbyterian Church. He was married at Bay City, Mich., June 29, 1893, to Alice L., daughter of Fitzland L. Wilson, a hoop manufacturer of Bay City; they have four children: Lee E., Jr.; Alan W.; Laura Alice, and Mary Anna Joslyn.

ADAMS, John Lanson, physician, was born in Westport, Conn., Aug. 9, 1860, son of George Sherwood and Polly Morehouse (Coley) Adams, of New England ancestry. The first of his family in America was Edward Adams, who, with his wife Margaret, came from England to the New Haven colony in 1640. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Nathaniel, who married Rebecca Clapham; their son Nathan, who married Mary Burr; their son Aaron, who married Rhoda Hanford, and their son Jabez, who married Annie Bennet, and was the grandfather of Dr. Adams. His great-great-grandfather, Nathan Adams, was a lieutenant in the revolutionary war. Dr. Adams was educated in Selleck's School, Norwalk, Conn., and was graduated from Yale University in 1883. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, serving meantime on the staff of the old Chambers Street Hospital, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1886, and was appointed interne at the New York Hospital. He then joined the house staff of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and developed such an interest in diseases of the eye and ear that he determined to make that specialty his life work. He went abroad for special study in Heidelberg, Vienna, Paris and London in 1890, and in 1892 began the practice of his profession in New York. Shortly after returning to New York he was appointed assistant surgeon at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and later attending surgeon. His success was immediate and he won recognition as a leading authority in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1892 he founded the St. Bartholomew Eye and Ear Clinic, a free dispensary, of which he was director and surgeon until his death. He was consulting ophthalmologist and otologist to the Society of the New York Lying-In Asylum, Manhattan State Hospital, and was surgeon of the Bloomingdale Clinic and surgeon and president of the West Side German Dispensary. Dr. Adams was a member of the New York Otological Society, American Otological Society, American Ophthalmological Society, New York Medical and Surgical Society, American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, Association of Alumni of New York Hospital, Hospital Graduates Club, New York Physicians Mutual Aid Association, New York County Medical Society, also of the University, Lotos, Yale, New York Athletic, Democratic, New York Yacht and Larchmont Yacht clubs. He was married June 4, 1895, to Elizabeth Ellerslie, daughter of Francis B. and Margaret C. (Beehler) Wallace, of New York, and had one son, Frank Lanson Adams. He died in New York city, Sept. 25, 1914.

MORRIS, Anthony, jurist and mayor of Philadelphia, was born in Stipney, London, Eng., Aug. 23, 1654, son of Anthony Morris, mariner. His father died on the way between England and Barbadoes soon after he was born and his mother died on the latter island about 1660, so that he was an orphan at the age of six years. He was reared in London, early became a Friend or Quaker and was living in St. Giles in 1662 when he sailed for New Jersey. He bought land in Burlington, where he lived until 1665 when he settled in Philadelphia as a merchant. He was made an alderman of Philadelphia in the charter of 1691 and a judge of her country court of common pleas Sept. 6, 1692, with re-appointment May 6, 1693. The same day he was commissioned in the county court and became presiding judge. He was one of the petitioners for a charter for a public school, in 1689, now Penn Chester School. He was one of the judges in the George Keith case in 1692 and on Aug. 10, 1694, was commissioned by Commissioner Markham to be judge of the colonial supreme court of the two provinces, under Chief Justice Andrew Robeson, to take the place of Judge Cann, deceased. He was deposed from office in 1698 by the Lords Justices of England at the time when Attorney-General David Lloyd was likewise under this ban, for resisting the encroachments of the Crown's vice admiralty court, upon the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, and in the legal actions that grew out of it. The action of both Lloyd and Morris was later upheld as right by counsel for the crown itself Judge Morris had been made a member of the legislative council in 1695, but on the reluctant execution of the Lords Justices order by William Penn on his arrival in 1699, Morris withdrew from civil activities. In 1701 he began one of the remarkable careers as a traveling evangelist and Quaker preacher, that covered the North American settlements and in 1715 Great-Britain and Ireland. He was mayor of Philadelphia in 1704, and died in that city, Oct. 23, 1721.



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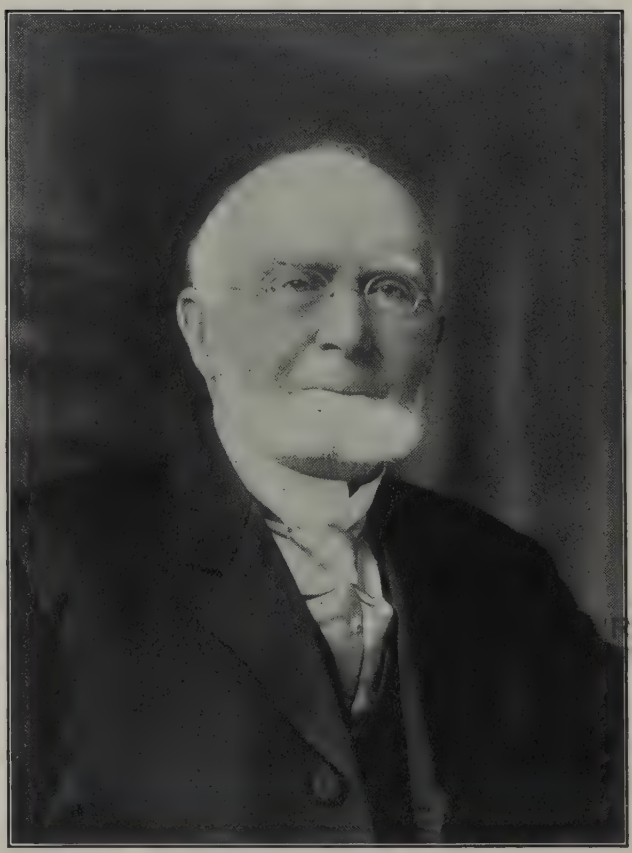
JOHN L. ADAMS



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David N. Lanning

FANNING, David Hale, manufacturer, was born in Jewett City, Conn., Aug. 4, 1830, son of Henry Willson and Sarah (Hale) Fanning. He was a descendant of Edmund Fanning, who came to Massachusetts in 1653 and later was one of the original proprietors of Stonington, Conn. The line from Edmund Fanning is through his son John who married Deborah Parke; their son Thomas, who married Elizabeth Capron, and their son Thomas, who married Susannah Faulkner and was the grandfather of David H. Fanning. Both his grandfather and great-grandfather served in the revolutionary war and his father in the war of 1812. Left an orphan at the age of seven, he lived with an elder brother until he was sixteen when he left home to make his own way in the world. He found employment in Clinton and Worcester, Mass., conducted a general store at Groton Junction, Mass., and was in the produce commission business in Cleveland, O. Returning to Worcester, Mass., in 1857 he was employed as a traveling salesman until 1861 when he began the manufacture of hoop skirts. In a single room with one assistant he began business under the firm name of the Worcester Skirt Co. His factory experience and knowledge of salesmanship supplemented by his boundless energy, determination and enthusiasm, were reflected in the rapid expansion of the business. Fashion, however, soon doomed the hoop skirt to oblivion and Mr. Fanning substituted corsets, selling them to the customers he had made in the hoop skirt trade. He perfected several models which became immensely popular and the business grew steadily, necessitating a number of factory enlargements. It remained under the original name, the Worcester Skirt Co., until 1888 when it was incorporated as the Worcester Corset Co. and in 1901 the name was again changed to the Royal Worcester Corset Co. Mr. Fanning was its president and active head until just before his death when he sold it to a syndicate of capitalists and retired at the age of 95. Capitalized at $2,400,000, employing 1500 hands and doing a yearly business of more than $2,000,000, it was the largest concern in the world devoted to the manufacture of corsets. In times of business stress he was able to keep his plant in operation without reducing the working force and because of his altruistic and humane policies in dealing with his employees the business never had a strike of the operatives in the sixty-five years of its existence. Mr. Fanning devoted much of his time and large sums of money to charitable, religious and civic institutions and organizations. Both Worcester and his native town, in Connecticut, were the beneficiaries of his bounty. He gave to the latter a park which bears his name and a soldiers' and sailors' monument. He contributed large sums to the Connecticut College for Women at New London, and to the Hahnemann Hospital, and schools and churches in Worcester. His will contained provisions for liberal gifts to more than thirty institutions, including one of $75,000 to the Slater library, Jewett City. A lifelong total abstainer from the use of intoxicants and of tobacco, he was an active member of the Sons of Temperance throughout the life of that organization. He was a member of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, the Worcester County Mechanics' Association and the Tatnuck Country Club. He was a Republican in politics and a Unitarian in his religious faith. He was married at Worcester, Sept. 28, 1859, to Rosamond Hopkins, daughter of Young S. Dawless, of Sterling, Mass., and they had three children: Frank Everett Fanning; Agnes Maria, wife of John E. Lancaster, and Helen Josephine, wife of William C. Supplee. Mr. Fanning died after a brief illness in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 21, 1926.

NOCK, Frederic Stephen, naval architect and yacht builder, was born in Birmingham, England, Nov. 20, 1871, son of Stephen Leith and Emma (Marsh) Nock, with whom he emigrated to the United States in 1885. His father, a designer and craftsman in the precious metals, settled in Providence, R. I., and in the employ of the Gorham Company organized and headed the ecclesiastical and bronze statuary departments. The son, who was educated under private tutors and at the school of the British & Foreign School Society, joined his father at the Gorham Company's plant in 1888 and learned pattern designing in wood and metal. Marine construction was more to his liking, and after studying naval architecture under J. Gill and W. Hanscom, he began designing yachts in 1895. Two years later he established the Narragansett Yacht Agency in Providence as a yacht builder and broker and marine surveyor. He constructed the Rhode Island Yacht Club quarters (one-design class) after winning the contract in 1900 in competition with several leading marine designers, and the same year became designer and superintendent of the yacht department of the Holme Shipbuilding Company which he established at West Mystic, Conn. The plant of the John Saunders Marine Railway Company on East Greenwich bay, R. I., was acquired in 1902 and with its 840 feet of frontage, good harborage and ample depth, he was enabled to develop a first-class yacht yard with an extensive storage area where more than a hundred craft normally wintered. He became a noted builder of yachts, mainly from 40 to 75 feet in length, among them the fast cruising motor boat "S. B. Kitchel" owned by S. B. Kitchel of Cold Water, Mich.; the "Valia," built for Richard E. Traiser of Boston; and the "Procyon," "Zeta," "Holley," "Turtle," "Ichi Ban," "Lydia II," "Zenda," "Leonora," "Myosotis II," "Eyvor," "Reta II," "Katherine," "Wou Wou," "Independent," "Esta," "Wininia," "Glimpse," "Naera," "Annaweta," "Artmar," "Yankee," "Madegare," "Achelous," "Yankee II," "Holley II," "Lorna," "Topaz," "Kenosha II," "Aizada II," "Ounda," "Artmar II," "Half Moon," "Grey Goose," "Squirrel," "Rhoda," "Roamer," and the "Ethelsa," a 90-ft. high-powered cruising yacht for J. R. Harding of Boston. During the World war the entire resources of his East Greenwich plant were applied to the production of war craft under the direction of the U. S. navy department. Afterwards Mr. Nock built other vessels for the government, including five fast boats used in the coast guard service for pursuing violators of the prohibition law on the high seas. Mr. Nock was harbor master at Warwick, R. I., and a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; New England Engine and Boat Association; Rhode Island, Corinthian, Hartford, Bristol (R. I.), Barrington, Edgewood, East Greenwich, Boston and Bay Spring Yacht clubs, East Greenwich chamber of commerce; and the Varnum Continentals, a military organization of East Green-

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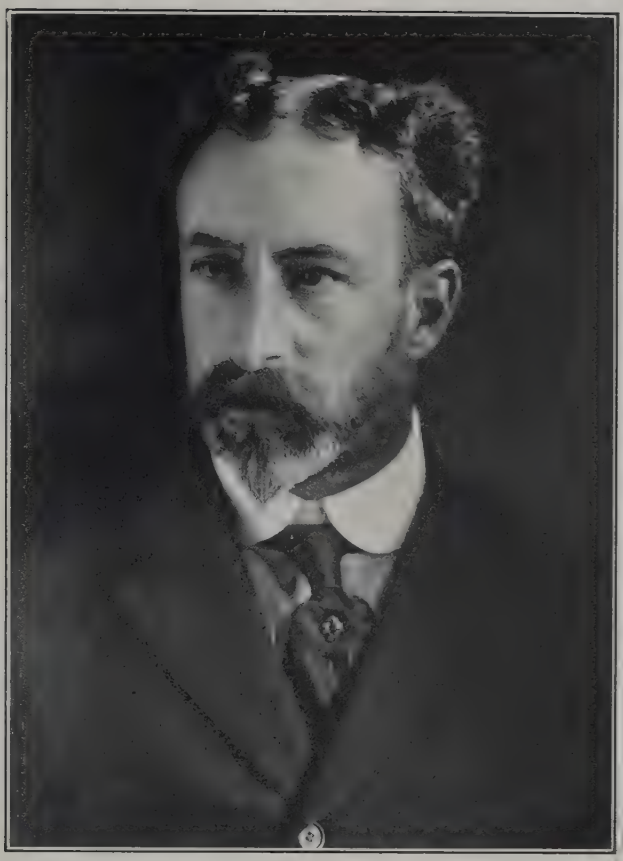
wich. His political affiliation was Republican and his creed Episcopalian. In addition to yachting, his chief recreations were hunting, fishing, swimming and other aquatic sports. As a yacht builder, Mr. Nock brought to his work a fine artistry of conception, reflected in the beauty of line of his structures, combined with an unerring sense of the sea-going qualities inherent to such craft, and as a personality was cordial and magnanimous of nature, given to generous impulses, and showed an unvarying sense of honor, considerateness and kindness of heart in all his relations. He was married in Boston, Mass., Jan. 30, 1897, to Florence Eveline, daughter of Thomas S. Adams, a jewelry and silverware designer of Providence. He died without issue at East Greenwich, R. I., May 17, 1925.

BURTON, Hazen James, manufacturer and tax economist, was born at Roxbury, Boston, Mass., July 14, 1847, son of Hazen James and Harriet Lincoln (Smith) Burton. His earliest known paternal American ancestor was Boniface Burton, who was born at Lynn, Mass., in the closing years of the seventeenth century. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John; his son John; his son Jonathan and the latter's wife Huldah Nicolas, and their son Jonathan and his wife Lucy Hazen, who were the grandparents of Hazen James Burton. He was educated at the Dwight School and the English high school, Boston, receiving two Franklin medals, and during 1865-70 he took special courses at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He began his business career in 1865 in the service of C. W. Freeland & Co., Boston, manufacturers of clothing. In 1882 he removed to Minneapolis and in that year established The Plymouth Clothing House, manufacturers, jobbers and retailers of wearing apparel for men, women and children, of which he has been president since its incorporation in 1885. In 1909 he founded and incorporated the Hennepin Holding Co., Minneapolis, of which he is likewise president. He is president also of the Walker Burton Co., Deephaven Holding Co., and the Mandan Land & Improvement Co., and was president of the village of Deephaven, Hennepin Co., for several years after its incorporation in 1900. He is a member of the Minikahda and Minnetonka Yacht clubs, and finds his chief recreation in out-of-door sports, especially golf, tennis and yachting, while he is also deeply interested in literature and scientific studies and research. He is also a member of the National Tax Association, and chairman of the committee on real estate taxation of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant of the Unitarian Church. He was married at Southboro, Mass., July 20, 1871, to Alice Cotton, daughter of Daniel S. Whitney, a clergyman of Southboro. They have three children: Hazel, Ward Cotton, and Ariel, wife of Edward H. Pomeroy.

PATTERSON, Robert Irwin, pension attorney, was born at Muncie, Ind., Mar. 28, 1842, son of Samuel R. and Jane (Turner) Patterson. Samuel R. Patterson, father of our subject, moved to Indiana from Vermont in 1816. Robert was educated in the public schools of his native town, and when seventeen years of age enlisted in company E, 19th Ind. Inf. as a private, and after serving the term of his enlistment, he re-enlisted in the field for three years. His services were with the famous Iron brigade, army of the Potomac. He participated in fourteen general engagements, besides the minor battles and skirmishes in which he took part; he was wounded in the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, and was taken prisoner in the latter battle. In March, 1864, he received an abdominal injury by being thrown from a railroad car, and in consequence was discharged Sept. 9, 1864, as a corporal. He was a charter member of Williams Post, No. 78, G. A. R., and served as commander of the local post and as senior vice-commander, Department of Indiana, G. A. R. In 1876-77 he was clerk in the lower house of the Indiana legislature, and from the expiration of that period until 1883, was a railway postal clerk. In February, 1882, he was appointed postmaster of Muncie, and held this office until 1887, when he took up the pension agency, and in 1889 was admitted to practice in the interior department as pension attorney. In 1902 he was elected clerk of the Delaware Circuit Court on the Republican ticket, serving until 1906. Mr. Patterson gained considerable prominence as an inventor, having invented the J. I. C. curry comb and a fruit jar fastener, together with numerous other useful articles. Charitable to a marked degree, he gave generously of his time and money in assisting those who fought beside him in the great civil strife. He was widely known as a poet of army life, many of his poems having been published in the leading papers and periodicals. Until the latter part of 1915 he was connected with the editorial department of the "Muncie Star." He possessed a remarkable memory and was a man of varied information. In the political field he was always honorable and in every respect he was an upright and honest man. He was married in 1868, to Mary E., daughter of Clinton J. Le Favour, of Muncie, Ind., and their children were: Inez, wife of E. H. Bath, of Muncie; Pearl, wife of W. R. Bean, of Streator, Ill.; and J. Earl Patterson; he also reared a foster son, George C. Patterson, of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Patterson died at Muncie, Ind., Oct. 1, 1916.

BESSUNGER, Morris, art expert and antiquarian, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, May 13, 1818, son of Barauch and Adelaide Bessunger. His mother died when he was two years old, and his father a few years later; thus at the age of thirteen he was thrown upon his own resources. Making his way on foot to Rome, he was present at the consecration of Pope Gregorius, after which he traveled to England, where he began to sell steel pens, needles and fine cutlery. Subsequently he returned to Germany, and engaged in the purchase of pictures, being the first man to canvas in Continental Europe the illuminated pictures made in France half a century ago. Shortly afterward he purchased the contents of the famous gallery of Mrs. Schatzmann of Darmstadt, wife of a privy councillor of the country. Mr. Bessunger was soon regarded as one of the best art critics in Europe. He came to New York in 1853, bringing with him many works of art and an assortment of rare implements of warfare. At that time there was little, if any, demand for antiques in New York. Subsequently he went to Montreal, but returned to New York just before the civil war and finally succeeded in establishing a lucrative business. Many of New York's collectors of armor and war relics secured some of their rarest specimens through him, and in the Museum of Art will be found a number of rare specimens gathered by him. In the pursuit of his vocation he crossed the Atlantic twenty-five times, making his last trip to Europe in 1904. The following year he retired at the age of eighty-seven. Although he



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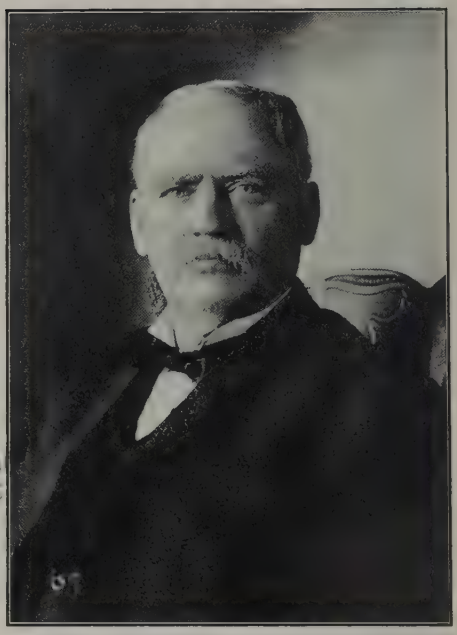
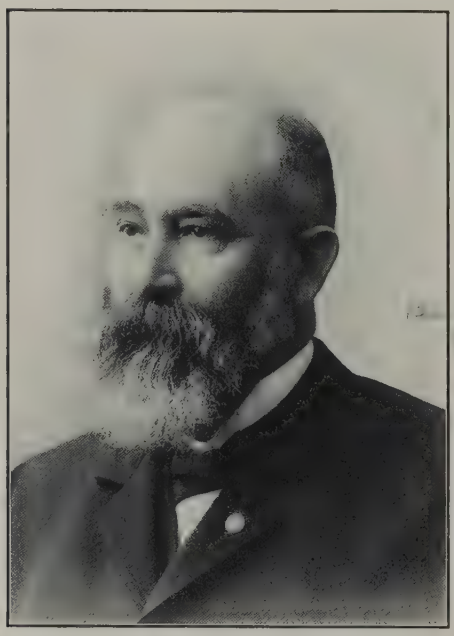
L. L. Nock

HAZEN J. BURTON



ROBERT I. PATTERSON



JOHN W. WAUGHOP

JOSEPH B. PARKER

received but little schooling, he could speak French, English, German, Italian and some Spanish, and always had in his pocket a book for study in leisure moments. His long life he attributed to fresh air, constant exercise and a regular life. He was widely known in art circles in America and abroad, was acquainted practically with every old castle in Europe, and was considered one of the foremost authorities in the United States on armor. A student of the history of the middle ages, the name and work of every famous armorer was known to him, just as art critics know the style and characteristics of the great painters. He was married in 1847 to Louise, daughter of Sigmond Simon, of Mainz, Germany; their living children are: Adelaide C.; Lena, wife of Fred Blodgett; Edward; Caroline, widow of Richard Owens; Victoria, wife of William J. Duffy; Amelia, and Bertha, wife of William Schreiber. Mr. Bessunger died in New York city Oct. 6, 1916.

EINSTEIN, Morris, merchant, was born in Würtemburg, Germany, July 24, 1826, son of Baruch and Henriette (Rosenheim) Einstein. When Morris was eleven years old his father died, and the lad's education was limited to the elementary course of a common school. He came to the United States in 1842, and in two years, having become acquainted with the English language and saved some money, opened a store at Wellsburg, Va., where he remained one year. He then moved to Tiffin, O., and opened a store there, which was destroyed by fire two years later. For four years thereafter he lived in California, but subsequently returned to Illinois and in 1856 opened a store in Joliet where for eight years he conducted a successful business. In 1863 he removed to Chicago and began a wholesale and piece goods trade in partnership with Martin Clayburgh, under the firm name of Clayburgh, Einstein & Co., continuing thus until 1880, when he associated with himself his sons and son-in-law, under the style of Einstein, Longini & Co. He retired from active business in 1886. Mr. Einstein was frequently urged to run for office, but steadfastly declined, preferring to give his entire time to his business. He traveled widely in the United States and visited the Sandwich Islands, thus accumulating a store of knowledge which he turned to the best advantage. He conducted his business with prudence and honor and was identified with many philanthropic movements in Chicago. He was one of the founders of the Michel Reese Hospital, the Sinai Congregation and Standard Club. His favorite diversions were reading and music, while he possessed a remarkable memory for historical deeds and dates. He was married June 20, 1850, to Julia, daughter of Abraham Rosenheim, of Germany, and his surviving children are: Virginia, wife of Benjamin Shaffner; Emma, widow of Sigmond Beir; Rose, widow of Abraham Longini; Tillie, wife of Morris S. Rosenfield; Anna B., and Arthur M. Einstein. Mr. Einstein died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11, 1916.

LITTLEFIELD, Horace Robert, soldier, physician and surgeon, was born at Quincy, Ill., Apr. 18, 1846, son of Hans H. and Elizabeth (Ashwood) Littlefield, and grandson of ——— Littlefield, who came from England in —— and settled in Massachusetts. His father, also a native of England, was for nearly half a century a physician of Beardstown, Ill. Horace R. Littlefield received his preliminary education in the public schools; studied medicine under the preceptorship of his father; attended Illinois State College and was graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1866, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1867. Meanwhile he had enlisted for the Civil War as private in Co. G., 145th Ill. Vol. Inf., and later was appointed acting assistant surgeon. He began the practice of his profession in Tazewell co., Ill., removing to La Fayette, Ore., in 1869. In 1880 he was appointed surgeon in chief in the construction department of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., and in 1888 became chief surgeon in the construction department of the Northern Pacific Railway. In that capacity he served both roads in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and constructed many field hospitals. During 1883-86 he remained at the Coeur d'Alene mines in the supervision of personal interests. He was surgeon during the construction of the Washington & Idaho Railway and the Portland & Puget Sound Railway. In 1890 he took up his permanent residence in Portland, where he met with marked success as a practitioner. His studies covered a broad field and his investigation was most thorough, bringing him a comprehensive knowledge of the most advanced methods. He held a high place in Masonry and was past master of his lodge; past exalted ruler of his lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and held membership also in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Maccabees, Knights of Pythias, Grand Army of the Republic, Multnomah County Medical Society, and Oregon State Medical Society, of which latter he was a founder and the first president. He found his chief recreation in music and was himself a singer of known ability and a member of a veteran's double male quartette which appeared often in public. Mr. Littlefield was twice married: (1) June 27, 1865, to Ann Kirwin, of Chicago, Ill.; she died in 1889, and he was married (2) at Portland, Ore., Nov. 20, 1890, to Mary T., daughter of Joseph S. Price, of Dayton, Wash.; she survives him, with two children by the first union; Judge Edwin V., Portland, and Harry A., a physician of Newburg, Ore., and an adopted child, Rosie, wife of Charles C. Spears, Portland. He died in Portland, Ore., Feb. 17, 1910.

WAUGHOP, John Wesley, physician and surgeon, was born near Peoria, Ill., Oct. 22, 1839, son of Richard and Mary Ann (Bowman) Waughop, grandson of Capt. James Waughop, a daring blockade runner in the war of 1812, and great-grandson of James Waughop, a sea captain, who came from Niddry, Scotland, in 1750, and settled at Norfolk, Va. His father was a large builder of river and canal boats for the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. The son was educated at Eureka (Ill.) College. At the outbreak of the civil war, as he was about to be graduated, Prof. Rudd, of the faculty of that institution, organized and became captain of a full company of students which was mustered into the Federal service as a unit in the 17th Ill. volunteers and of which Dr. Waughop was a member. He was in the battles of Shiloh and Donelson and the siege of Vicksburg, and during the last eighteen months of his service acted as surgeon's assistant. He began the practice of his profession at White Cloud, Kan., in 1866, and was made mayor of the town. He resided at Blue Island, Ill., during 1867-68, and then removed to Olympia, Wash. He was for seventeen years (1880–1897) superintendent of the Washington (later Western Washington) Hospital for the Insane. He was much interested in psychiatry, and his reports during his incumbency of that office commanded wide attention. In 1897 he went to the Hawaiian Islands, was a government physician there for three years and practiced privately for three years. The first medi-

cal society of Washington territory was formed in his office; he was its first secretary, and subsequently became president. He was also a member of the N. Y. Medico-Legal Society, and was the A. O. U. W. medical examiner for Oregon, Wash., and Idaho. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Unitarian church. He found his chief recreation in out-of-door life and in literary pursuits. He was a fine German scholar, and translated numerous short stories and poems from the German classics for the local press. He was married, Feb. 1, 1866, to Eliza Susan, daughter of Stephen Rexford, of Blue Island, Ill., and left one son, Philip Rexford Waughop, physician and surgeon, of Seattle, Wash. He died at sea enroute from Honolulu to Seattle, Sept. 1, 1903.

PARKER, Joseph Benson, naval officer and surgeon, was born at Bloomfield, Perry co., Pa., June 20, 1841, son of Joseph and Mary (Sheerer) Parker. His earliest paternal American ancestor was presumably Nathaniel Parker, a loyalist who came from Lancaster, England, and settled in Boston in the eighteenth century; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Jacob, and his son James and his wife Elizabeth Moffit, who were the grandparents of Joseph Benson Parker. His father, though formerly a member of the Church of England, early affiliated himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became a powerful preacher and pulpit orator of that church in the Harrisburg conference, holding charges in Perry and Cumberland counties, notably at Carlisle. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Carlisle, and was graduated at Dickinson College in 1860 with the degree of A.B., subsequently receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution. He then began the study of medicine at Richmond, Va., but at the outbreak of the civil war removed to Martinsburg (now W. Va.), where his mother was then living. Subsequently he entered the federal army as medical cadet and was stationed at Howard Hospital, near Washington, and was later detailed to the Army Hospital, St. Louis. Shortly thereafter he was transferred to the naval branch of the service, and for two years served under Adm. Porter (q.v.) in the Mississippi squadron. He was honorably discharged at the end of the war with the rank of assistant surgeon, after which he completed his medical course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, graduating in 1865 with the degree of M.D. He at once began active practice in Baltimore, but in 1866 he re-enlisted in the navy as assistant surgeon, and remained in the service until his retirement, with the rank of rear admiral, in 1903 During his active service of thirty-seven years he served on all the foreign stations except the European. The more important shore stations to which he was attached are the U. S. Naval Academy, the Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., and Washington, D. C., navy yards, the torpedo stations at Newport and the naval hospitals at Chelsea, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, Pa., the command of the hospital at the last named place being his final active duty before retirement. He also served as president of naval medical examining board in Washington and medical expert of the senate committee investigating the Ford theater disaster in Washington in 1895. In the late seventies he was appointed assistant to the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, navy department and was for a time acting chief. During this service he edited a volume entitled "Hygienic and Medical Reports," by naval medical officers, now accounted among the valuable records of the department. He was past senior vice-commander of the Pennsylvania commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, charter member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, and a member of the Belle Lettres Society, Masonic fraternity, Union League Club, Philadelphia, and of various medical associations. He was a man of strong convictions though modest and unobtrusive; of gentle and polished manner, high principles and of great dignity of bearing. He had great love of the classics, especially the Greek philosophers. He was married at Salem, N. J., Oct. 15, 1868, to Margaret J., daughter of Judge Thomas J. Yorke, president of the West Jersey & Sea Shore (Pennsylvania system) Railroad Co.; she survives him, with two children: Mary Sheerer, wife of William M. Beaman, and Eleanor Yorke, wife of William Hemphill Bell, medical inspector, U. S. N. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 21, 1915. (Portrait opposite preceding page.)

TJADER, Charles Richard, author, lecturer and explorer, was born at Karlskrona, Sweden, Apr. 21, 1869, son of Karl Jacob and Thecla Maria (Sloor) Tjader. His father was a captain in the Swedish army. The son, Richard, was educated at the high school in Stockholm, at the theological seminary of Upsala, Sweden, and began his active career in evangelistic work in Germany and Sweden about 1890. In November, 1898, he came to the United States, and in 1906 led an expedition into British East Africa for the American Museum of Natural History. He secured new species of antelopes, a waterbuck and a bushbuck, both now named after him, and numerous species of other animals. The head of the largest elephant ever brought to this country, which he killed in Africa, is now in the exhibition room of heads and horns, at Bronx Park, New York city. When alive this elephant stood ten feet four inches in height at the shoulder and was twenty-two feet and eight inches in length. The tusks were six feet and four inches long and weighed 160 pounds. He also brought home a live rhinoceros for the Bronx Park Zoo, as well as thirteen tons of trophies. After his return from Africa in 1907 he gave many illustrated lectures on his African expedition in America, Sweden and Germany. On Feb. 22, 1900, he was on the Himalayan mountains, in northern India, with his wife, and they were led, after much prayer, to devote their utmost efforts to the advancement of the Gospel in heathen lands. The following day two native evangelists, in great need of support, were brought to their attention, and they became the first missionaries of the International Union Mission. On the return of Mr. and Mrs. Tjader to America, interest in the heathen was so awakened among their friends that in January, 1901, the International Union Mission was organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. At present (1919) it supports mission workers in India, China, Japan and Africa. Mr. Tjader was the author of "Heils und Lobgesänge," published in Germany (1892); "Bibelas Triumf," in Swedish (1897), and "The Big Game of Africa," New York (1910). He was the inventor of a screw propeller, for which he received a patent in 1909, and of a marine speedometer and the "Tjader automatic davit," both of which were patented in 1916. While still in Sweden, in 1896-97, he served as a con-

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Richard Yates

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script in the bicycle corps of the Göta Life Guards. He was possessed of great physical strength and courage, besides being athletic and of tireless energy. Mr. Tjader was of a musical and artistic nature, as well as a linguist of ability. He was a member of the Campfire Club of America, the American Canoe Association, the Rowayton Yacht Club, the National Rifle Association of America, the Navy League and the National Defense League of America. His favorite diversions were swimming, sailing, hunting, fishing and motoring. He was twice married, first, in Germany, in 1890, to Helene Diedrichs; second, Sept. 19, 1899, to Margaret B. Thorne, of New York city. His children are: Helene D., Ruth S., Karin M., Marguerite T. and Richard T. Tjader. He died in New York city Dec. 27, 1916.

ZANG, Adolph Joseph, capitalist, was born in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 14, 1856, son of Philip and Elizabeth (Herlebaus) Zang. His father a native of Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, came to this country in 1853, landing in Philadelphia. In 1854 he went to Louisville, Ky., where he founded a brewery under the firm name of Zang & Co. in 1859. Ten years later he removed to Denver where he founded the Rocky Mountain Brewing Co., the name being later changed to The Philip Zang Brewing Co.; he was also one of the founders of the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Co. The son received his early education in a private school in Louisville, Ky., conducted by Prof. Heilman, supplemented by two years of educational training in Germany. He began his business career with the queensware firm of J. Dolfinger & Co. of Louisville, Ky., and in 1882, went to Denver, where he became a member of the firm established by his father. In 1889 the business was sold to an English syndicate, Mr. Zang remaining with the firm as president and general manager, until 1912. He assisted in organizing the Schirmer Insurance & Investment Co., which later grew into the house of the American Bank and Trust Co. of Denver, of which he was the first vice-president and a director until his death. He was also one of the founders of the famous Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Co., operating large and heavily producing properties in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado, and was president of the company at the time of his death. He founded and named the town of Goldfield which adjoins the Vindicator property. He was also a director and heavily interested in the Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co. He did much to assist in the legitimate development of the mining industry, not only in Colorado, but throughout the western States. Mr. Zang was an active and compelling force in every public movement for civic betterment in his city and state, and was a member of the first charter convention of the city and county of Denver, and the laws framed by that convention form the foundation of Denver's government today. He had two special hobbies, the love of pure bred horses and fine books. His 4,000-acre model farm a few miles from Denver was utilized mainly for the breeding of pure blooded horses, and his string became noted among exhibitors throughout the entire country. His taste in literature was most discriminating, and his library is unequaled in size, range and intrinsic value in the state, and is equaled by few private collections in the United States. He was a Shriner, a Scottish Rite Mason a life member of the Denver Athletic Club and a member of every civic and commercial organization in Denver, but he was essentially domestic in his tastes. He was a true and liberal philantrophist, never making known his beneficiaries, but giving freely to charities of all kinds. He was married March 29th, 1881, to Minnie Louise, daughter of William F. Vogt, jeweler, of Louisville, Ky., and their children were: Philip Adolph, trust officer, assistant secretary and director of the American Bank and Trust Co. of Denver, and a director of the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Co.; Adolph Frank, vice-president, treasurer and a director of the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Co., and secretary and a director of the Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.; Gertrude, wife of Charles Leedom Patterson; Minnie Elizabeth and Louise Adelgunda Zang. He died in Denver Colo., Sept. 28, 1916.

THEBAUD, John James, merchant, was born at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., Apr. 6, 1843, son of Eugene Sigimund and Victorien Antoinette (Crassous) Thebaud, and grandson of Joseph Thebaud, whose wife was a Le Breton. Joseph Thebaud, the son of a merchant of that name, of Nantes, France, came to the United States in 1792 as agent of the French East India Co. He established the importing house of Thebaud in New York city, which continues now in the third generation. John James Thebaud received his education in the public schools. He became an expert dyer, and, in 1868, established a dyeing and cleaning business in Buffalo under his own name. In the same year he took his brother, Charles Thebaud, in the business as his assistant. Both were skilled in the trade, having had experience in the old Staten Island Dye Works, and they met with a great success in what was then a new industry for Buffalo. In 1870 another brother, Victor Thebaud, joined in the business, forming a copartnership under the title of Thebaud Bros. Victor, who learned the trade after joining his brothers, is now the sole survivor of the firm, carrying on the business with his son Frank, retaining the old firm style of Thebaud Bros. The house early gained a reputation for its satisfactory work, and under the personal direction of the subject it thrived and prospered. Aside from this business he made considerable investments in city and suburban real estate. In 1887 he purchased the Clough farm, located on the south shore of Lake Erie, now known as Wanakah, on which he made many improvements, even to installing sewer and water systems. He also built some houses on the estate, which he named Grand View Park, and which was novel in that it was a splendid country summer home property within thirty minutes' ride of the heart of the city. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was a strong advocate of temperance and belonged to several societies devoted to that cause. He was known for his integrity and honesty among the business men of his time, also for his fine sense of civic duty and the part he played in the development of Buffalo. He appreciated fully the resources of the district, and especially its great railroad and marine possibilities, and had absolute faith in its steady progress, being an early prophet of the city's future greatness. He was liberal in thought, and although his schooling stopped when he was a mere youth, he had the faculty of acquiring knowledge and applying it intelligently to the uses of life. He was married in New York city, Mar. 29, 1869, to Annie Maria, daughter of Morris Herley, a merchant tailor of New York city; she died in 1906. There are four surviving children: John Edward, a civil engineer and patent attorney; Eugene D., a chem-

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ist; Estelle Annie, wife of Edward Gillette Van Winkle, Hornell, N. Y., and Celesta Augusta, wife of Dr. Harry Richard S. Emes, Toronto, Can. Mr. Thebaud died in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1899.

KUGELER, Henry Behrent Albert, physician and surgeon, was born in San Francisco, Cal., July 30, 1870, son of August and Meta (von Krog) Kugeler. His father, a native of Germany, came to America in 1856 and settled in San Francisco, where he was a merchant. Henry B. A. Kugeler received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of San Francisco, which latter gave him the Bridge Medal. After a year at the University of California he entered the Toland Medical College of that institution, and was graduated in 1890, with the degree M. D. He took postgraduate work at the University of Vienna under Prof. Nothnagle, in 1892; in Heidelberg under Czerny; in the clinics of Virchow and Bergmann, in Berlin, in 1893; in Breslau under Mikulizz, and also visited Kacher's Clinic at Berne. Thus equipped he began the practice of his profession in San Francisco in 1894 and won a unique and an immediate success. The following year he was appointed adjunct professor of histology and pathology at the University of California. He then began to specialize in surgery, and was senior assistant in the department of surgery in the out-patient clinic of the University of California Medical School in 1898; during 1901-1911 he was instructor in surgery at that institution. He was president (1913-14) of the San Francisco County Medical Society; president of the University of California Medical School Alumni Association, and a member of the University Club, San Francisco. He was a scientist and a scholar who was doing much to extend the boundaries of technical knowledge, and at forty-five had made for himself a state-wide reputation. He had the gift of research and kept abreast of every advancement in his line, and was himself a pioneer whose achievements were acknowledged by the leaders at the University. His writings covered a wide scope, and were given place in such publications as the "Journal of the American Medical Association," "California Medical Bulletin," "California State Journal of Medicine," and the "Occidental Medical Times." He wrote on "Anæmia in its Relation to Surgery," "Ectopic Pregnancy," "Successful Removal of Brain Tumors," and a "Plea for the Earlier Radical Surgical Treatment of Gastric Ulcer." He was a hard worker in the field of surgery, cool, patient, persistent. He was married Dec. 26, 1903, to Louise, daughter of Adolph Coors, a brewer of Golden and Denver, Col.; she survives him, with three children: Erene Louise Johanna, Henry Adolph, and Herman Coors Kugeler. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27, 1914.

HITCH, Robert Mark, lawyer, was born at Morven, Brooks co., Ga., Feb. 14, 1872, son of Robert Marcus and Martha Serena (Fall) Hitch, grandson of William Winder and Nancy (Hunter) Hitch; great grandson of John and Katherine (Hanna) Hitch, and great-great grandson of Luther and Mary (Nicholson) Hitch. Luther Hitch served with the Maryland line in the war of the revolution, and his son John was for many years county treasurer of Laurens county, S. C. Dr. Robert Marcus Hitch, father of the subject, was a physician and served in the civil war as captain of Co. B, 30th Ga. Inf., and as regimental surgeon with rank of major. Robert Mark Hitch received his preliminary education at Morven (Ga.) Academy, and was graduated at Mercer University, Macon, Ga., in 1892 with the degree of A. B. In that year he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Quitman, Ga., in partnership with his brother, Calvin M., now (1918) U. S. consul at Nottingham, England, under the firm style of Hitch & Hitch. Since 1893 he has practiced at Savannah, Ga. He is general counsel for railroads and banks; represents numerous private corporations, and specializes in corporation and commercial law. Aside from his legal activities he is officer or director in various commercial, industrial and financial institutions in Georgia. He rose to the rank of captain in the Georgia national guard; volunteered, as private for the Spanish-American war, and, at its close was honorably discharged as sergeant, Co. M, 2nd Ga. Vol. Inf. He has also taken a prominent part in politics. During 1900-01 he was a member of the house of representatives of Georgia from Chatham county; was a presidential elector in 1908; was for ten years chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the first congressional district of Georgia, and several times a member of the state Democratic executive committee. He is a member of the Georgia Bar Association, and of the Savannah Golf Club and other organizations. He was married Nov. 21, 1900, to Virginia Eppes, daughter of Dr. Newton F. Walker, LL.D., of Cedar Spring, S. C., superintendent of the South Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind; they have two children: Virginia Eppes and Robert Mark Hitch, Jr.

CADY, Burt Duward, lawyer and realty operator, was born at Port Huron, Mich., July 25, 1874, son of Elwin M. and Mehitable E. (Kimball) Cady. His father was engaged in the grain and lumber business; was for years deputy collector of customs at Port Huron, and at his death was an alderman. The son received his education in the public schools of his native city; studied law under the preceptorship of Avery Brothers & Walsh; was admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1895, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Port Huron, where he has since been in continuous practice, and has been connected with much of the important litigation in the courts of St. Clair county. In 1903 he formed a partnership with Clifford W. Crandall, under the firm name of Cady & Crandall. Since 1909 he has practiced independently. Aside from his professional activities he is president of the Desmond Realty Co.; Edison Realty Co.; Westfield Realty Co.; Oakhurst Realty Co.; Grandale Realty Co., all of Detroit, and the Westgate Realty & Home Building Co. and the Home Realty Co., Port Huron, and a director in Cozy Homes, Ltd., Welland, Ont. He is also president of the Port Huron Driving Park and Agricultural Society. In 1896 he was elected assistant police justice of Port Huron for a term of four years. He served as circuit court commissioner in 1899-1900; prosecuting attorney of St. Clair county in 1901-03; was elected to the Michigan State Senate from the 11th senatorial district in 1906, and in 1909 Pres. Taft appointed him postmaster of Port Huron, in which capacity he continued until 1914, giving to the city a most capable and satisfactory administration. He is now (1919) city attorney of Port Huron, and chairman of the board of supervisors of St. Clair county. For years he served as a member of the Republican county committee. In 1896 he formed the municipal league of Republican clubs, Port Huron, and for some years was its president. He was secretary of the state league of Republican clubs in 1897, vice-president, 1898, and

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JOHN J. THEBAUD

HENRY B. A. KUGELER

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ROBERT M. HITCH

BURT D. CADY

BURLINGAME
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ELEANOR E. FREER

OLIVER P. COSHOW

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GEORGE B. HOPSON

DAVID A. AMOSS

president, 1899. He is a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, trustee of the Congregational Church, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, and the Welland Club, Welland, Ont., and is president of the board of directors of his lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married June 3, 1902, to Mary K., daughter of Robert Beamer, pioneer settler at Lapeer, Mich.; they have two children: Eleanor Maurine and Gordon Duward Cady.

NICHOLSON, Hugh Gideon, physician and surgeon, was born at Oakville, Warren co., N. C., Aug. 29, 1871, son of Gideon Wesley and Emily Shepperd (Conrad) Nicholson. His first paternal American ancestor was James Nicholson, a native of Scotland, who came to this country in 1746 and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland, near the Virginia line. From him the descent is traced through his son Benjamin, his son James, his son Wyatt and his wife, Miss Pegram, and their son Benjamin and his wife Betty Vaughan, who were the grandparents of Hugh Gideon Nicholson. His father was active in educational advancement and advanced methods of farming, etc. The son was educated under private tutors and at the Macon (N. C.) high school, being graduated at the University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., in 1897. He began his preparation for the study of medicine in the retail drug store of John W. Harrison at Macon, N. C., in 1884. The following year he went with Dr. L. Julien Picot at Littleton, N. C., and was subsequently in the employ of W. T. Cheatham & Co., at Henderson, N. C., 1888-91; George P. Catling, Norfolk, Va. 1891-92 and from 1892 until he began the special study of medicine in the fall of 1894, was employed by R. G. Cabell, Jr. & Co. Upon completing his course in 1897, he engaged in a private practice in Richmond, Va., devoting most of his time and attention to surgery. He was resident physician to the Virginia Hospital, to which position he was appointed in 1897, and was superintendent and surgeon in charge of the Sheltering Arms Hospital, Hansford, W. Va., in 1898-1901. Since 1901 he has pursued a private practice in Charleston, W. Va., where he was proprietor of the Barber Sanatorium and Hospital in 1910-12. Dr. Nicholson has acted as treasurer of the West Virginia Medical Association since 1909, and is also a member of all the Masonic bodies of that state and the B.P.O.E. James Nicholson, who founded the family in America, was the father of two sons and a daughter. The daughter was married to Barton Key of Frederick, Md., and their son, Francis Scott Key, was the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." Dr. Nicholson was married Apr. 16, 1903, to Roberta, daughter of Robert A. Coleman, of Charleston, W. Va., and has two children: Hugh G. and Mildred Nicholson.

COSHOW, Oliver Perry, lawyer, was born at Brownsville, Linn co., Ore., Aug. 14, 1863, son of Oliver Perry and Sarah Elizabeth (Cochran) Coshow, grandson of Robert and Julia (Perin) Coshow, and great grandson of William Coshow, who purchased a tract of land from Daniel Boone, in Kentucky. His father was a merchant and farmer; in 1851 he became an Oregon pioneer, and for a period was engaged in the manufacture of woolens at Brownsville. Oliver Perry Coshow received his education in the grammar schools of Brownsville; Portland (Ore.) high school, and at the University of Oregon. For three years he was secretary of the Brownsville Woolen Mills Co. Meanwhile, he studied law and in 1889 went to Albany, Ore., to compete his studies under the preceptorship of James K. Weatherford. He was admitted to the Oregon bar in 1890; began the practice of his profession as an associate in the office of his preceptor, and in 1892 removed to McMinnville, Ore., where he formed a partnership with Oliver H. Irvine, under the firm style of Irvine & Coshow. He continued in this relation until 1896, when he was appointed deputy district attorney. After a year in that office he removed to Roseburg, Ore., where he has since been engaged independently in general practice. He was a member of the Oregon state senate for Douglas county in 1904-08, and since 1909 has been a member of the Board of Higher Curricula, by appointment of the governor. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party. Aside from his legal activities he assisted in organizing the Umpqua Valley Bank, and was its first president, and is a director in the Thomas Kay Woolen Mill Co., Salem. He is a 32d degree Mason; past grand patron of the Eastern Star, and a member of the Mystic Shrine, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, United Artisans, and the Woodmen of the World. Active in the church and religious welfare work of the Baptist denomination, he has served as president of the Baptist Convention of Oregon, and for over two decades has acted as superintendent of the Sunday school. He was married at Brownsville, Ore., Dec. 25, 1886, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Kay, pioneer woolen manufacturer of the Pacific coast; they have four children: Elizabeth Kay, wife of Dr. E. B. Stewart; Minnie Hazel, wife of Knaffle H. Pickens, Roseburg, Ore.; Lenore Dale and Bertha Leone Coshow.

HOPSON, George Bailey, educator, was born at Naugatuck, Conn., Jan. 18, 1838, son of the Rev. Oliver and Caroline (Allis) Hopson, and a descendant of John Hopson, who came to this country from England; from him and his wife Elizabeth Alling the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Mary Fowler; their son Samuel and his wife Mercy Collins; their son Samuel and his wife Mamre Hall; and their son John Collins and his wife Persis Swift, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father was a graduate of Trinity (then Washington) College, and for many years was rector of St. Michael's Church, Naugatuck, Conn. The son was educated in private schools at Poultney, Vt., and at the Troy Conference Academy, and was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1857. The next three years he spent in teaching a private school at Poultney, Vt., and in the fall of 1860 entered the General Theological Seminary in New York, where he was graduated in 1863. He was ordained deacon by the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter (q. v.), Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York, on June 28, 1863, and on the following Sunday began his duties as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Beach (q. v.), in St. Peter's church, New York city. About a month later he met with a serious accident, which compelled him to give up his position and abandon all work for a time, but in October of the same year, having regained his health, he accepted a call to the professorship of Latin in St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y. A year after his appointment he was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Potter. In 1874 he was assigned by the warden of St. Stephen's College, who was ex-officio rector of the parish, to the charge of the morning service and of the parochial work in the church of St. John the Evangelist, Barrytown,

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N. Y. Aside from these duties he held the position of acting warden of the college on three different occasions. In 1914, having completed fifty years as professor of Latin at St. Stephen's, he was made professor-emeritus of the Latin language and literature. The degrees of D.D. and D.C.L. were conferred on him by the college. Dr. Hopson was the author of "A History of St. Stephen's College," and of pamphlets entitled "Beneficiary Education of Young Men for the Sacred Ministry" and "Essay on Fasting Communion." He was a Mason and Knight Templar. Justice and kindness were his dominating characteristics. He was married Mar. 29, 1864, to Mary Williamson, daughter of Francis Upton Johnston, M.D., of New York city. Two sons survive, Francis Johnstone, a lawyer of New York city, and William Oliver Hopson, of San Francisco. He died at Annandale, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1916.

AMOSS, David Alfred, physician, was born at Burnsville, Caldwell co., Ky., Oct. 19, 1857, son of Edward N. and Ann Eliza (Lindsay) Amoss, and grandson of Thomas Amoss, whose wife was Caroline Snowdon Waters, and who came to this country with William Penn., and settled at Orange Court House, Va., about 1779. His maternal grandfather was a physician, as was also his father. David A. Amoss was educated in the schools of his native county until he was seventeen years of age, when he attended Maj. Ferrel's school at Hopkinsville, Ky., and was a lieutenant in the military company connected with that school. In 1875 he was a student in Fairview, Ky., then studied medicine with his father for one year, and was graduated at the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1879. For twelve years he practiced in Caldwell county, later called Cobb, then removed to Paducah. In 1902, however, because of ill health, he was compelled to return to his old practice at Cobb. He was very successful and his practice extended over a territory of twenty square miles. He took upon himself all the burdens of his patients; no trouble was too grievous or too secret to bring to him, no sorrow too sacred that they might not ask him to lighten it. Dr. Amoss organized the tobacco-growers of his section into a stock company for the cultivation, improvement and the securing of a better price for tobacco. He also erected a warehouse for the handling of tobacco, which became a kind of rallying-point or center where the planters met and discussed their troubles. During the years 1903-07 the tobacco trust brought prices so low that small farmers were unable to raise tobacco with profit. The more important tobacco growers obtained a satisfactory price for their product and bought up the crops of the small growers, who were obliged to take for them what they could get. A bitter feeling arose among them that threatened civil strife and bloodshed. Dr. Amoss felt it his duty to abate the evil conditions as far as possible, and probably no other man in his community could have influenced for good 400 or 500 desperate men as he did, turning the tide of anger against the property of the tobacco trust instead of that of the planters. Later the governor of Kentucky offered a reward of $500 for his capture. After his arrest he was placed on trial charged with being the leader of the "Night Riders" in a raid made upon Hopkinsville, Ky., Dec. 6, 1907. At the trial, held in March, 1910, he was promptly acquitted after a brief consideration by the jury. Dr. Amoss ministered to the community which he served with the most painstaking conscientiousness and his death occasioned widespread sorrow and a desolating sense of loss. He was a member of various medical societies and of the Country Club. His favorite pursuits were fox-hunting, fishing and gardening, although he gave very little time to pleasure. He was a member of the Christian Church. His dominating characteristics were courage, diffidence, taciturnity, persistency, generosity and justice. He was married Aug. 19th, 1885, to Carolyn Waters, daughter of C. A. C. Lindsay, an educator of Hopkinsville, Ky., and their children are: Harold Lindsay, M.D., of Rockefeller Institute, New York city, and Marian Harvey, a musician, wife of Rawles Moore, a lawyer, of Medford, Ore. He died in New York city, Nov. 3, 1915. (Portrait opposite previous page.)

BERRYHILL, James Guest, lawyer, was born at Iowa City, Ia., Nov. 5, 1852, son of Charles H. and Elizabeth (Guest) Berryhill. His earliest known American ancestor was Andrew Berryhill, of English origin. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Alexander and his wife Matilda Gillespy; their son Andrew and his wife ————; and their son John and his wife Eliza Hughes, who were the grandparents of our subject. James Guest Berryhill received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Iowa City; was graduated at the State University of Iowa in 1873 with the degree of B.Ph., and at the College of Law of that institution in 1876 with the degree of LL.B. In 1877 he entered into a law partnership with George F. Henry, under the style of Berryhill and Henry, at Des Moines, Ia. Aside from his profession he is interested in various commercial enterprises; is prominently identified with the Iowa National and Des Moines Savings banks of Des Moines; Warfield Pratt Howell, wholesale grocers; Brown, Camp, hardware merchants, as well as with leading lumber lines and coal and metal mining in various sections of the country, and was also active in the construction and development of certain Western railroads. Mr. Berryhill was for many years active in Iowa politics. In 1885 he was elected to the house of the Iowa legislature, and as chairman of the appropriations committee brought about the retirement of a large floating debt of the state, and assisted in the enactment of Iowa's model railroad law, which engrossed the attention of the twenty-second general assembly, to which body Mr. Berryhill was also elected. Later he inaugurated the commission form of government, having investigated the working of the Galveston (Tex.) law. This measure formulated largely by Mr. Berryhill has become known as the Des Moines form of government, and has been adopted by nearly three hundred cities of this country. He is a member of the American Economic Association, American Academy of Social and Political Science, American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the San Francisco Commercial Club and the Grant Club of Des Moines; and is past president Des Moines Golf and Country and West End clubs. He was married at Fairfield, Ia., Jan. 19, 1881, to Virginia J., daughter of Christian W. Slagle, a lawyer of Fairfield; they had two children: James Guest, Jr., a lawyer of San Francisco, and Katharine, wife of Lieut. William Peace Gaddis, U. S. N.

GRIFFITHS, Thomas, mayor of Philadelphia and judge, was born in Cork, Ireland, year unknown. With his parents he went to Jamaica, where they became friends of Isaac Norris. About 1716 he followed Mr. Norris to Pennsylvania, and like him became a merchant in Philadelphia. He was a Quaker and made such an impression on the community that in 1723 he was

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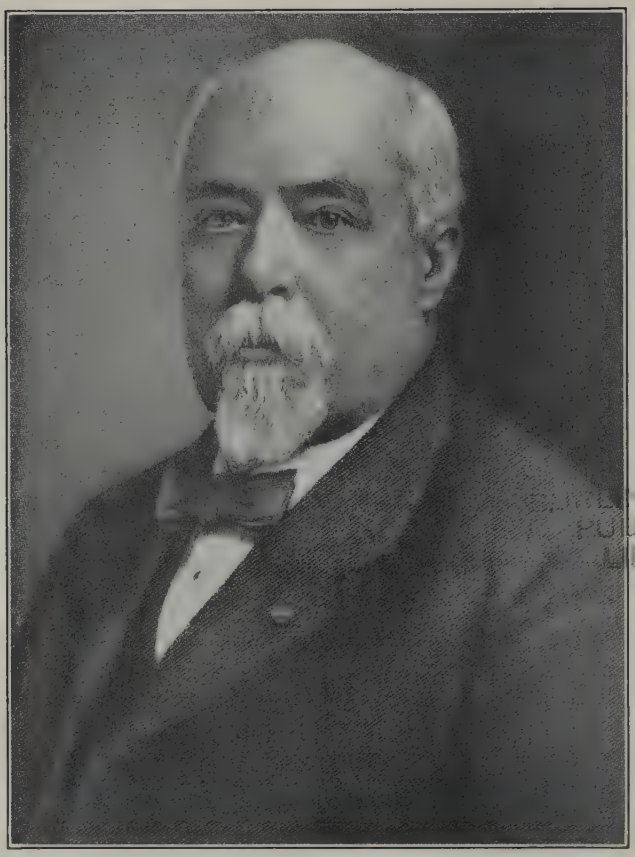
James G. Berryhill



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D. B. CORWIN

appointed treasurer of the Free Society of Traders, which had so large a share in the founding of the colony, and in 1724 the Proprietary made him a land commissioner with Messrs. Hill, Logan, Norris and Assheton. He was mayor of Philadelphia during 1729-31 and in 1732 was appointed keeper of the Great Seal, holding the office the remainder of his life. In 1773 he became a councillor to the lieutenant-governor, and was elected to a second term as mayor, holding that office until 1734 inclusive. His third term as mayor began in 1737, lasting a year, and on Aug. 13, 1739, upon the reorganization of the supreme court after the close of the service of Chief Justice James Logan, he was commissioned a judge of the supreme court of the colony. After a satisfactory performance of its duties for some four years, he resigned when the court was reorganized under Chief Justice John Kinsey in 1743. He was married in 1717 to Mary, daughter of Isaac Norris, and died in Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1746.

CORWIN, David Bruen, lawyer, capitalist and soldier, was born in Dayton, O., Nov. 27, son of Robert G. and Eliza (Bruen) Corwin, and grandson of Ichabod and Sarah (Griffen) Corwin. While pursuing Indians in the then new state of Ohio, Ichabod Corwin discovered a beautiful tract of land between the two Miami rivers, and he moved there in 1796. His farm was the beginning of the present city of Lebanon. The father of our subject was a U. S. senator. David Bruen Corwin was educated in the public schools of Lebanon and at Lebanon Normal Academy. In 1862 he responded to his country's call for aid and became a second lieutenant in an Indian regiment recruited from the Cherokees of southern Kansas and Indian Territory. For two years he served with the Army of the Frontier, being engaged in suppressing guerilla warfare and other lawlessness in that section of the country. He was promoted to be colonel of the 5th regiment of the Indian brigade which participated in the battle of Prairie Grove and other important engagements in the southwest. At the close of his military service, in 1864, he took up the study of law, first under his father, in Dayton, and later in the offices of Taft, Sage & Haacke, of Cincinnati. He was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1866 with the degree LL.B., and after being admitted to the bar began the practice of his profession in partnership with his brother, Quincy Corwin, in Dayton, under the firm style of Corwin & Corwin. In the following year he was elected city solicitor of Dayton, serving in that office two terms of two years each. Meanwhile, he had become recognized as a strong and influential factor in political circles, becoming one of the leading workers in the ranks of the Republican party. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate and was twice appointed city solicitor. About 1880 he became secretary of the Fifth Street Railway Co., Dayton, and subsequently was its president. He was identified with the organization of the City Railway Co. in 1893 and the consolidation of the Third Street and Fifth Street railways, the Dayton & Soldiers' Home, and the Green Line, under the new management of which he was president. He continued thus, displaying marked ability in administrative direction until his retirement in 1909. He was also president of the Cooper Insurance Co. until it was consolidated with the North British Mercantile Co., and a director of the Dayton Gas Light Co. He was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Dayton City and Dayton Bicycle clubs, and of the Montgomery County Bar Association. As a lawyer Col. Corwin ranked high. To legal controversies he sought to apply the general principles of the law rather than its technical interpretations, and his arguments before the judge and jury were marked by clearness, logic and earnestness. He had a pleasing personality, was a charming conversationalist and a delightful raconteur. Although a lawyer of unusual ability, he possessed a fine sense of civic duty, and the material prosperity of the city of his nativity appealed to him even more than did the practice of law. Many of the permanent improvements of Dayton had his intelligent direction or co-operation. He was married Sept. 14, 1895, to Jessie, daughter of William Smith Bitzer, of Chillicothe, O. He died in Cincinnati, O., Apr. 9, 1917.

WHITNEY, Gertrude Vanderbilt, sculptor, was born in New York city, daughter of Cornelius and Alice Claypoole (Gwynne) Vanderbilt. Her father (q.v.) was one of the famous Vanderbilt family, and descended from Jan Aertsen Van Der Bilt, a native of the province of Friesland, near Zeyst, the Netherlands, who came to this country in 1650 and established himself at Flatbush, L. I.; from him the line descends through his son Aris and the latter's wife Hildegonde or Hilitje Vanderbleeck; their son Jacob who first settled on Staten Island, and his wife Neiltje.....; their son Jacob and his wife Mary Sprague; their son Cornelius and his wife Phebe Hand; and their son Cornelius (the Commodore, q.v.) and his wife Sophie Johnson, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Whitney attended the Brearley School, New York city. She began to study sculpture under Henry Anderson and later under James E. Fraser in New York. After taking a course at the Art Students' League, New York, she went to Paris and continued her studies under Andrew O'Connor. Among the more notable of her designs may be mentioned the bas reliefs in the house of William B. Osgood Field in Lenox, Mass.; the Aztec Fountain in the Pan-American Building at Washington, D. C.; a fountain designed for the New Arlington Hotel in Washington, which was awarded honorable mention at the Paris Salon of 1913, and the bronze medal at the Panama-Pacific Exhibition in San Francisco, 1915; the El Dorado Fountain at San Francisco; the Titanic Memorial in Washington, D. C.; the trophy entitled "Victory" for the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, and a fountain for the new Colony Club in New York city. In 1907 Mrs. Whitney was awarded the prize offered by the Architectural League, and in 1914 the prize offered by the Association of Women Painters and Sculptors. Her compositions are invariably stamped with dignity and intelligence. As her talent progresses, her work is less emotional and more fundamental, or as Mr. Frederick J. Gregg, the critic, has expressed it: "Whether her idea is big or little, you always get the impression that, in essentials, she has derived it from life, through her own consciousness and her own convictions." If Mrs. Whitney had never done anything herself, as a sculptor, she would have left her mark indelibly in art in America. Always an enthusiastic devotee of artistic expression, she has been deeply interested in the success and advancement of students in design, oil, water color, pastel and plastic. She has given encouragement and inspiration to workers in these media through competitive exhibitions at her New York studio and by offering prizes for superior original productions.

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That her thoroughly magnanimous motives are highly appreciated is shown by the large number of studies sent in and by the prominence of the artists and sculptors who are pleased to act on her committees of award. Soon after the beginning of the European war in 1914, she established and maintained at Juilly, France, a hospital for wounded soldiers, known as the Ambulance Américaine Hospital B, containing 225 beds, and directed by a staff of twenty-five physicians, surgeons, and nurses. She is a member of the American Federation of Arts; the Association of Women Painters and Sculptors; National Institute of Social Sciences, International Historical Society, National Arts Club, and the Cosmopolitan and Colony clubs. She was married at Newport, R. I., Aug. 25 1896, to Harry Payne Whitney, and has three children: Flora Payne, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Barbara Whitney.

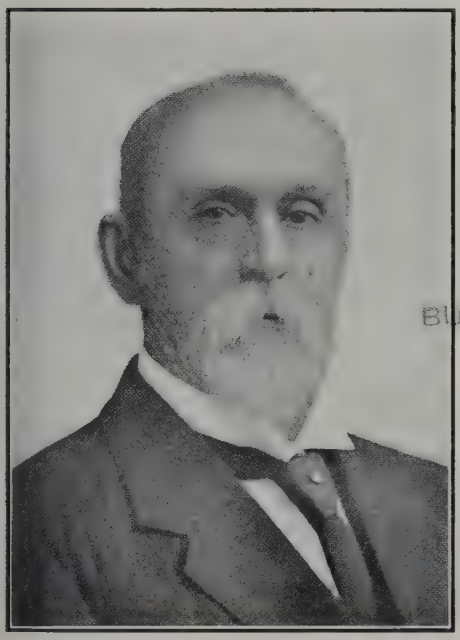
SMITH, Clinton De Witt, agriculturist, was born at Trumansburg, N. Y., Mar. 7, 1854, son of Reuben S. and Clarissa G. (Pease) Smith, grandson of John and Ruth (Skinner) Smith, and great-grandson of Christopher and Charity Smith, both natives of Scotland. Clinton De Witt Smith attended the district schools of Trumansburg and was graduated at Cornell University, in 1873, with the degree of B.S., receiving the degree of M.S. in 1875. He was admitted to the New York bar at Albany in 1886 and in 1888 returned to Trumansburg, where he practiced two years. In 1890 he accepted the position of assistant to Prof. G. P. Roberts of Cornell, and aided that pioneer in agricultural science in laying the foundations of the great work since carried on at the university. His career was started in 1891 when he was appointed director of the experiment station at Arkansas, where he remained but a few months, when he was unanimously elected director of the Minnesota station and professor of dairy husbandry in the University of Minnesota. While there he organized the special short courses since so popular, and built the first dairy building of any magnitude in America for the giving out of instruction in butter and cheese-making. He was called to the Michigan Agricultural College in 1893 as professor of agriculture, director of the experiment station and dean of special courses, remaining there fifteen years, during which time he organized the short courses now in vogue; increased the mailing list of the experiment station many thousands; planned the present dairy building and also took the initial step in organizing a bacteriological department. Because of his maturity, capability and large experience in agricultural work, in 1908 he was selected by the Brazilian minister to the United States as first president of the Agricultural College of Sao Paulo, Brazil. He resigned in 1913 to return to this country, and subsequently engaged in extension work at Cornell University until 1916, when he became owner and manager of an extensive farm at Trumansburg, N. Y. Prof. Smith was appointed dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, in 1897, and was elected president of the New Mexico Agricultural College in 1902. He was a member of the Michigan Academy of Science, Alpha Zeta Society; a charter member of the Michigan Dairy Association, and of the National Institute of Social Sciences. He was a Baptist by faith, and a Republican in politics. He had done considerable lecturing during his later years and also had written for various agricultural magazines and periodicals. He was married, June 16, 1892, to Anna Cora, daughter of Isaiah Smith, of Trumansburg, and died at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1916.

HICKS, Irl R., clergyman, editor and publisher, was born at Bristol, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1844, son of Abram J. and Mary Elizabeth (Lindamood) Hicks. In 1849 his parents settled near Paris, where the son was reared. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the First Confederate Cavalry regiment and participated in a number of battles, including those of Perryville, Ky., Boonville, Miss., and Murfreesboro, Tenn. From Chickamauga he was sent a prisoner of war to Johnson's Island, O., and detained until the close of the war. Returning to Tennessee he entered Andrew College, Trenton, where he studied mathematics, languages, literature and science, and took a course in theology. In August, 1869, he became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; was ordained Dec. 3, 1871, and in the same month was transferred to St. Louis, Mo., where he subsequently spent his life. He was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in St. Louis until he withdrew from the Methodist church, and joined the Congregational church. While in the Methodist ministry he organized a benevolent order, known as the Missouri Brotherhood of Ministers, which continued to prosper, and was of great benefit to the families of deceased ministers. After 1887 his whole time was given to scientific and literary work. He had long been interested in astronomy and meteorology and upon establishing his home at Wellston, near St. Louis, added an observatory and telescope to his house and began making meteorological observations and weather predictions which in time made him known throughout the country. He published an astronomical annual called "Rev. Irl R. Hicks' Almanac," in which he forecasted the weather for each year, predicting such serious disturbances as the St. Louis cyclone and the Galveston (Tex.) flood. It was relied upon as a source of useful information in thousands of homes throughout the country, and some of his predictions aroused wide comment. He was president of the Word & Works Publishing Co., organized in St. Louis, to publish this almanac and two periodicals, "Word and Works" and "Quarterly Echoes," of which he was the editor and a contributor. He was chaplain of Wellston Lodge, No. 613, A.F. & A.M. He was at one time mayor of Wellston. He was married (1) in 1865, to Belle Abbott of Ripley, Miss., who died within a year; and (2) in 1875, to Kate, daughter of James Miller of St. Louis, Mo., and (3) in 1891, to Lily, daughter of D. C. Hornsby of St. Louis. He left four children: Irline, wife of Warren McGinnis; Lilyan, wife of Leighton Donahue; Irl R., Jr., who succeeded his father as head of the Word & Works Publishing Co., and James D. Hicks. He died at Wellston, Mo., Oct. 12, 1916.

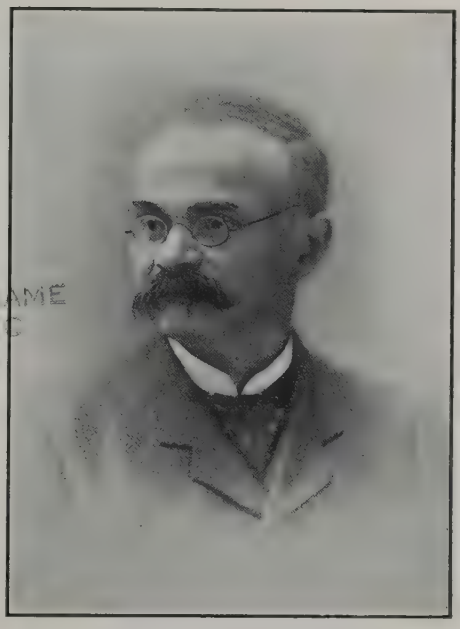
MEGLER, Joseph George, salmon packer, was born at Berkach, Germany, Mar. 10, 1838, son of Isaac and Amelia Megler. His parents died during his early youth, and at the age of seven he came to America with an uncle, settled in New York city, and received his education in the public schools. At an early age he became apprenticed to a tinsmith at Williamsburg, Brooklyn. Subsequently he removed to Cairo, Ill., where he worked at his trade. In 1862 he enlisted in the Federal navy as paymaster's clerk and served through the civil war on the gunboat Lexington, attaining the rank of acting ensign. He was offered a lieutenancy to remain in the navy, but he preferred a commercial career, and became a tinner at Astoria, Ore. Five years later he became a partner in a

GERTRUDE V. WHITNEY

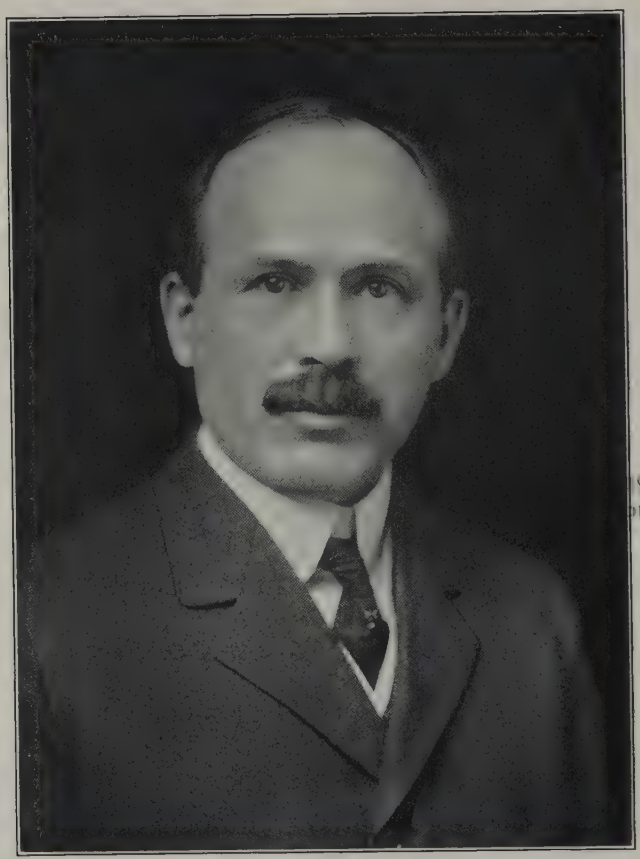
CLINTON DEW. SMITH



IRL R. HICKS



JOSEPH G. MEGLER



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Francis E. McGovern

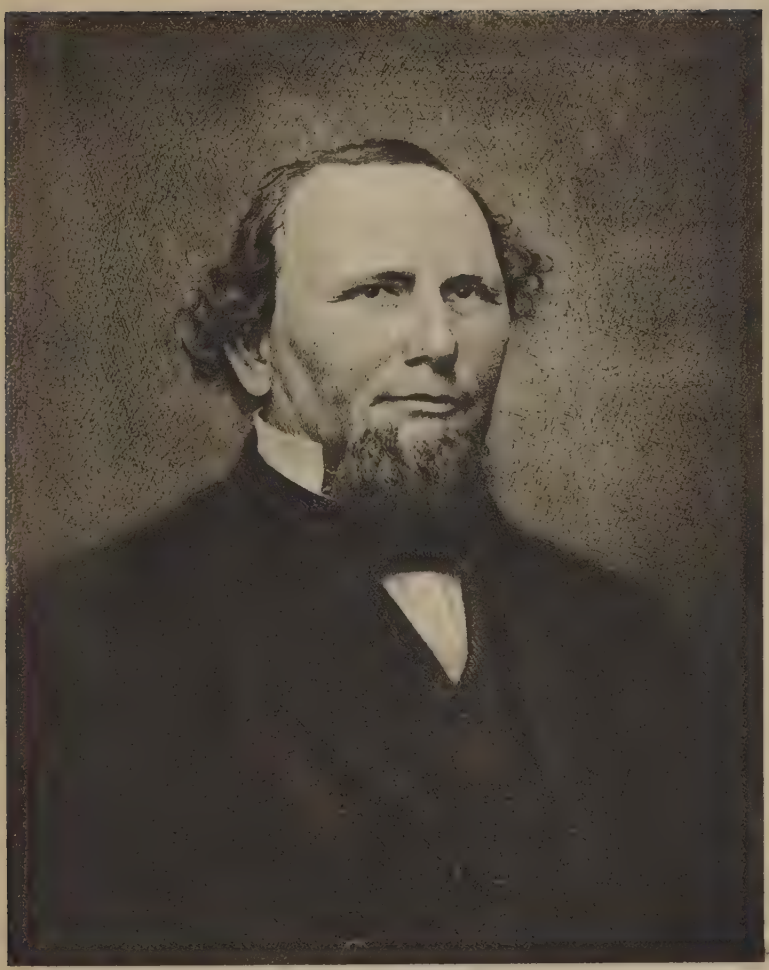
salmon canning business at Chinook, Wash., the old Hudson Bay trading post near the mouth of the Columbia river, opposite Astoria, and was general manager of the business which was conducted under the firm name of Megler & Jewett. In 1873, in association with a brother, Alexander Megler, he erected a cannery at a point named by them Brookfield, in Wahkiakum co., Wash., so called in honor of his wife's birthplace in Massachusetts, and under the firm name of J. G. Megler & Co., he continued a prosperous business until his death. This company were packers of well known salmon brands known as St. George, Stag, Mascot, Pansy Lion, Brookfield, For-get-me-not and Golden Poppy. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. He served in the senate in 1895, 1897, 1899 and 1901 and as a member of the house in 1889-91, 1903, 1905, 1907 and 1911, being chosen speaker in 1905 by a vote of ninety to four. Not only was his activity directed towards the enactment of legislation affecting the best interests of the fishing, lumbering and agricultural interests of the state, but he never failed to participate in the discussions upon all vital questions. He was especially interested in everything that promoted the welfare of civil war veterans, and his advice was sought in all matters pertaining to the military affairs of the state. Politically he was a Republican, but never a reactionary. He witnessed the enactment of practically all the constructive and progressive legislation for which his adopted state is famous. For thirty-three years he was postmaster at Brookfield. As a business man he exemplified those qualities which we like to regard as strictly American. He was married Oct. 9, 1873, to Nellie, daughter of Jacob Smith, of North Brookfield, Mass., who survives him. He died at Brookfield, Wash., Sept. 10, 1915.

McGOVERN, Francis Edward, twenty-second governor of Wisconsin, was born near Elkhart, Wis., Jan. 21, 1866, son of Lawrence and Ellen (Wren) McGovern, both natives of Ireland, who came to this country early in the nineteenth century and settled on a farm in Sheboygan county, Wis. He was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1890, having served as managing editor of the university newspaper, class orator, and joint debater, then the highest of all academic honors. He served three years as high school principal at Brodhead, and four at Appleton, Wis. During this period he studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1897, and began practice in Milwaukee. In 1900 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Milwaukee county. At that time the government of Milwaukee was honeycombed with dishonesty and bribery. He soon discovered that wrongdoers were sheltered by grand juries constituted from panels selected by the administrative force, and in 1903 he secured from the legislature the passage of a law providing for grand jury appointments through the courts. In the next two years grand juries returned more indictments for bribery than during all the previous history of organized government upon this continent. In 1904 Mr. McGovern was elected district attorney, and during the next three years he conducted a campaign which eliminated dishonesty from the public life of the community. At the close of his first term the conflict had reached the stage of white heat. Standing for renomination and re-election on the issue of honesty in public affairs, he faced a powerful and organized band of men, whose collective influence reached not only to the political and business centers, but up into the very inner sanctums of the financial life of the city. In the campaign which followed bitter assaults were made upon his character, and combinations of vicious elements in all parties, with the use of an unlimited campaign fund, were against him. Thus he was defeated in the Republican primary of 1906, whereupon members of all parties arose in a mighty protest of indignation and called upon him to become an independent candidate for re-election, in which he was successful. He soon acquired the popular title of the "Fighting District Attorney." In 1908 he was a candidate for Republican nomination for the U. S. senate, but was defeated. In 1910, however, the people demanded that he become a candidate for governor. He was elected and at once engaged in a program of constructive legislation which marks the most advanced ground attained in any state in the Union. In 1911 there were passed a stringent corrupt practice act; a second choice primary ballot law to insure majority rule; a presidential primary law; proposed constitutional amendments to permit the initiative, the referendum, the recall, home rule for cities, and to make less cumbersome amendment of the constitution; a workman's compensation law; also an industrial commission was established with ample power to provide a common sense court for the trial of labor disputes, to assist workmen in obtaining steady employment and to secure safe and sanitary working conditions. Far-reaching advances were made in child labor laws and in humanizing conditions of women labor. A board of industrial education was created to promote industrial and vocational training; the state began the scientific improvement of highways; an income tax law was enacted which proved to be the first practical and successful law of that character in the history of American state government; extensive measures for the conservation of natural resources of the state were passed; state life insurance was introduced; cooperative agricultural associations were legalized and encouraged; and a state board of public affairs was created. In 1912 Gov. McGovern was re-elected and the program was pressed steadily forward. The workmen's compensation act was strengthened and broadened; a mother's pension law was passed insuring indigent widowed mothers against abject poverty; a minimum wage law for women was enacted; a law was passed providing that the earnings of prisoners be applied to the support of their families; provision was made for the specific investigation of the problem of occupational diseases and of sickness and accident so that legislation might be intelligently enacted; first steps were taken toward the establishment of community credits, and to permit making state loans to farmers; the work of the state health authorities was established on a modern and scientific basis; a law providing for the direct election of U. S. senators was passed, and the public school system of the state was modernized by making the county the unit of educational organization. Mr. McGovern has been active in the work of the Governor's Conference, and for three successive terms served as chairman of its executive committee. At the Republican national convention of 1912 he was chosen by the delegates who represented the progressive wing of the party as their candidate for temporary chairman. Gov. McGovern's habits of living, as his habits of thought, are unpretentious and wholesome. In temperament he is democratic, tolerant and optimistic. Gifted with wit and high mental ability, he is a type in which is found a rarely balanced poise with unusual powers

of concentration and tireless industry. His public service has indelibly stamped his personality upon the future life of the state.

STONE, Joseph Mason, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Grafton, Vt., in 1820, son of Joseph and Dorothy (Wilder) Stone, and a descendant of Gregory Stone, who was admitted a freeman of Watertown, Mass., in 1636, but resided most of his life in Cambridge, Mass.; was deputy to the general court, deacon of the church, a civil magistrate and one of the governor's deputies. From Gregory Stone, and his wife, Margaret Garrae, the line of descent is traced through their son Deacon Samuel and his wife Sarah Stearns; their son Deacon Samuel and his wife Dorcas Jones; their son Joseph and his wife Mary; their son Ephraim and his wife Dorothy, and their son Joseph and his wife Susana Gates, who were the grandparents of Joseph M. Stone. When J. M. Stone was four years old, the family moved to the manufacturing village of Newmarket, N. H., where he attended the public school, and at an early age went to work as "bobbin boy" in the mill of the Newmarket Manufacturing Co. Later he was transferred to the repair shop, thus beginning his career as a machinist, and attended night schools. He obtained employment in the machine shop of Barnes, Gilbert & Richardson, North Andover, Mass., as a "piece workman." Eventually he left Andover for Frye village where he was employed on cotton and flax machinery until about 1842, when he went to Manchester, N. H., and worked for several years in the machine shop of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. He now became interested in draughting, took a few lessons in the art, and thereafter occupied all his leisure moments in perfecting himself in mechanical drawing. In 1846 he was engaged as head draughtsman for the Essex Co. of Lawrence, Mass., then the largest enterprise of its kind in the country, making drawings for the tools which were used and keeping twenty pattern makers busy. He was one of the building committee when the present Lawrence City Hall was erected, was one of the originators of the "Franklin Library" in Lawrence, and served as secretary at the first meeting of its founders. In 1850–51 he returned to Manchester, N. H., and undertook to do by the job all the locomotives and cotton speeders manufactured by the Amoskeag Machine Shop, carrying out his earlier methods by cheapening production through the use of special tools. It was at this period that he produced the first iron screw planer ever made, and adapted his radical arm attachment to an iron planing machine, by means of which curved surfaces could be as quickly and accurately planed as straight surfaces. The latter is one of the most valuable and useful inventions for working iron ever made. In 1853, in association with others, he established the Manchester Locomotive Works, which became one of the largest and most successful makers of locomotives in the United States. Five years later he engaged with the Hinckley Locomotive Works of Boston to do their work by the job. During the two years he was there he built the marine engines for the United States warships Sassacus and Narragansett and designed and built the steam fire engine Rob Roy, one of the most effective and elegant fire engines ever made, and which was used by the city of Boston until worn out. In the latter part of 1859 he returned to Manchester, N. H., and started some tools in the Manchester Locomotive Works on his own account. Here he devised an entirely new method of making caps for use on worsted spinning frames, and also built for the city of Roxbury, Mass., a fire engine called the Dearborn, of an entirely new design, which continued in service in Roxbury until worn out. In 1861 he became a member of the wool machine building firm of Davis & Furber of North Andover, Mass., and so continued during the remainder of his life. He began immediately to remodel the warping, spooling and finishing machinery, drafting with his own hands the designs for the new frames and their concomitants. He also made new designs for the picking machinery, the looms, the carding machinery, and the mules, of which thousands were made and sold to manufacturers of woolen goods. He likewise introduced the manufacture of the cotton ring spinning frame, making a new design for this machine, which has been adopted and substantially copied by all the old builders of cotton spinning machinery. Mr. Stone was the originator and constant advocate for months of adding the manufacture of card clothing to the business, and he constructed over 200 of the machines necessary for that purpose. He lived to see the capacity of the plant increase from 200 to 1,000 men. During his life he rendered important instruction and counsel to young men engaged in acquiring the machinists' trade. He gave largely to general charities and the cause of religion, was a member of the Congregational Church, in politics was an old-time Whig, later a Republican, and in his domestic circle and among his friends was of a kindly and cheerful disposition. He loved music, and in his earlier life was locally a singer of some note; he was also a great reader. His wife was Susan (Flint), daughter of Samuel Dudley, of Brentwood, N. H., and he was survived by one son, Joseph Henry Stone. He died in North Andover, Mass., Feb. 17, 1887.

ECCLES, David, capitalist, was born at Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, May 12, 1849, son of William and Sarah (Hutchinson) Eccles. When he was about fourteen years of age he immigrated with his family to America. Walking from Florence, Neb., to Utah, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles, with a party of Mormon pioneers, he settled near Ogden. His father was a wood turner, but, being blind, and only able to work by the sense of touch, much of the responsibility of supporting the family, rested on young David. He made trips into the adjacent mountains and selected wood suitable for his father's work, and when this was turned into kitchen utensils and other articles he sold them in the surrounding country, receiving in exchange meat, molasses and other foods. In selling the finished product it was necessary for him to walk, carrying his load on his back. At twenty he began chopping logs for a saw mill in the mountains not far from Ogden. Saving money that he earned in this way, he was soon able to buy a yoke of oxen, and began contracting for the delivery of logs to the mill on his own account. The movement toward success had begun and it was not long before he bought an interest in the mill, which, however, was only a small one of the portable type. Later and at various times he bought other small mills and in 1873 he formed a partnership with H. E. Gibson and W. T. Van Noy under the firm name of Gibson, Eccles & Van Noy. Besides operating a saw mill, they opened up a retail lumber yard at Ogden, where a small planer was also installed and operated. A few years later Mr. Eccles bought out his partners and became the exclusive owner of these interests. His activities during these early years were marked with the industry, perseverance and economy that



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David Eccles

won for him the brilliant success of later years. When, on account of climatic and other conditions, his own work could not be pushed to advantage, he found employment elsewhere. He did not wait for "things to turn up", but went after them and usually obtained what he went after. During one of these periods of inactivity in the logging and lumbering business, he went to Wyoming and worked in the coal mines there, and on another occasion, while waiting for the logging season to open, he drove two ox teams, each pulling a wagon loaded with freight from South Pass to Pioche, Nev., a distance of 600 miles. On this trip he showed remarkable courage and endurance in meeting the intense hardships of the journey due to stormy weather and bad roads. Such a character was not to be limited to the opportunities of his immediate environment. In 1867 circumstances had taken him to Oregon for a brief period, and, although but a mere boy at that time, the vast timber resources of that state did not escape his notice. Having cherished the hope for more than twenty years, he saw his opportunity in 1889 when, with a few picked associates, he established a small mill in eastern Oregon. It was not long before other and larger mills were put into operation in different parts of the state and Mr. Eccles began to be known as one of the successful lumbermen of the Northwest. In connection with his lumbering interests, he built the Sumpter Valley Railway between Baker City and Prairie City in eastern Oregon, and the Mount Hood Railroad between Hood River and Mount Hood in western Oregon. But even the immense possibilities of the lumbering business were not enough to claim Mr. Eccles' exclusive interest. In 1886, while he was yet struggling through the humbler years of his career, he became one of the original incorporators of the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah, whose interests have since grown to great proportions. In 1898 he organized the Ogden Sugar Co., establishing a factory at Ogden, Utah, and the Oregon Sugar Co., with a factory at La Grande, Ore. The following year, under the corporate title of the Logan Sugar Co., he built another factory at Logan, Utah. In 1902 these three companies were absorbed by the Amalgamated Sugar Co., which was organized for that purpose with Mr. Eccles as its president. Outside of his lumbering, railroad and sugar interests, he was prominent in a wide range of other industries and financial concerns. Among these may be mentioned the Utah Construction Co., which was organized, financed and largely directed by Mr. Eccles. As with all other enterprises promoted by him, it became a monumental success in a field where other similar companies had failed. Three coal mining companies were listed among his interests, two street car companies, several land and stock companies, a condensed milk company, two implement companies and many others of minor importance will partially indicate the substantial nature and variety of Mr. Eccles' interests. At the time of his death, which occurred on Dec. 5, 1912, he was identified with fifty-six industrial corporations and twenty banking institutions. Of these he was president and director of sixteen industrial corporations, and a director in twenty others. Of the banking institutions, he was president and director of seven and a director of four others. While Mr. Eccles' financial and industrial abilities were phenomenal, he did not lack any of the finer qualities of true manhood. His charities were numerous and generous, but were granted for cause, not ostentation, and during his life time were known only to himself and the recipients. He was fond of history and poetry and was particularly conversant with the history of this country and of Scotland. Of the poets, Burns was his natural favorite. While he prospered, those who worked with him and for him prospered, too. His loyalty to them was unlimited and he was delighted in seeing them share the benefits of his enterprises. Mr. Eccles was married Dec. 28, 1875, to Bertha Marie, daughter of Christian Jensen, a native of Denmark, by whom he had twelve children: David C., LeRoy, Vida, Bertha, Royal, Joe, Lila, Laura, Flora, Jack, Vivian and Homer Eccles. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 5, 1912.

MASTERS, John Lewis, physician and surgeon, was born near Brookville, Franklin co., Ind., Sept. 23, 1859, son of Jacob H. and Maria Louisa (Smith) Masters. His earliest paternal American ancestor came from Holland or Germany in the colonial era and settled in Pennsylvania, the line of descent being traced through Christopher Masters, great-grandfather of the subject, who became a pioneer settler in Fairfield twp., Franklin co., Ind. John Masters, grandfather of the subject, was farmer and ax-maker in Indiana. Jacob H. Masters, father of the subject, became a manufacturer of carriages, and later was a successful buyer and shipper of grain. His son received a public school education and for four years taught in the schools of Franklin county. He then began the study of medicine at Brookville, and was graduated at Louisville (Ky.) School of Medicine in 1885 with the degree of M.D. In 1885–86 he was interne at Louisville City Hospital. He then began the practice of his profession at New London, O., where he remained six years. In 1892 he went to New York city for post-graduate work at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; at the Knapp Optic and Aural Institute, and at New York Polyclinic Hospital and College, at which latter he gave special study to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1893 he settled in Indianapolis, Ind., where his splendid equipment early won merited recognition, and his work as a specialist gained him a reputation that far transcended local limitations. In 1901 he visited the leading hospitals and colleges of England and the Continent, and did research work at the University of Berlin. In 1894 he was chosen professor of ophthalmology, otology and histology at the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, resigning that position in 1901. In 1906 he was elected lecturer on otology, rhinology and laryngology in the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis, and the following year was promoted to the chair of clinical otology, rhinology and laryngology. His interposition proved of great value in forwarding the prestige and effective work of the institution, and he was rated as one of the most able and popular members of the faculty. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Indiana Medical Society, Indianapolis Medical Society, American Society of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, Phi Chi Fraternity, and various other medical, scientific, fraternal, social and historical societies and associations. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals and papers. He was a trustee of Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, Indianapolis, and in politics was a Republican. His thorough knowledge of his branches of medicine, coupled with his grasp of pathology, made him unexcelled as a surgical diagnostician while the carefulness of his technique is attested by the excellence of his results. He was married

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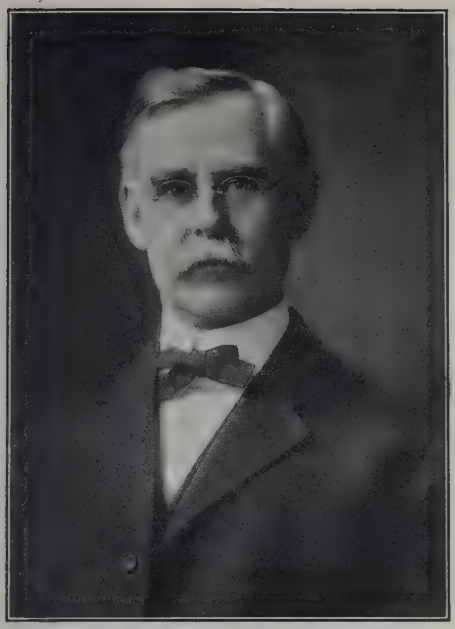
Aug. 17, 1887, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Urmston, a merchant of Brookville, Ind.; she survives him, with three children: Paul L., Robert J., and Melvin Masters. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., May 25, 1916.

AMONSON, Louis Sverre, insurance, was born at Bergen, Norway, July 7, 1869, son of John and Barbara (Jondal) Amonson. He was educated at the Cathedral School, Christiania, Norway, and came to this country when twelve years of age. He soon became proficient in the use of English, mastering the classics of the language, both ancient and modern. He began his business career in 1884, when he entered as an office boy the service of the American Fire Insurance Company, with which he continued for twenty-one years, passing meantime through various positions until he became secretary of agencies, in which capacity he had supervision of the corporation's field force, numbering about 2,000 local and seventeen special agents, and producing an annual premium income of $1,500,000. When control of the American Fire Insurance Company was secured by the Frelinghuysen syndicate, Mr. Amonson resigned his connection with the institution, subsequently becoming vice-president of the State of Pennsylvania and the Union Insurance Company, with which he made an unusually fine record. In 1908 he organized the People's National Insurance Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, assuming personally the entire direction of the movement. He brought with him to the new company a large following among the property owners and fire insurance agents of the country, he having had personal and official relations with over 2,200 of the very best local agents in the United States. At twenty-two years of age he was offered the Republican nomination for a seat in the state legislature, which honor he declined because of pressing business ties. He was a member of the Trades League; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Art and Manufacturers clubs of Philadelphia; Montauk Club of Brooklyn; Sea Side Park Yacht Club; Ethical Society of Pennsylvania; Olivet Lodge No. 607, F. & A. M.; Wayne Lodge, I. O. O. F.; American Academy of Political and Social Science; National Fire Prevention Society; Philadelphia Fire Insurance Society and the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, 1913.

BALDWIN, Frederick John, merchant, manufacturer, was born at Dexter, Mich., Sept. 27, 1867, son of Frederick Albert and Aurelia M. (Sherman) Baldwin and a descendant of Richard Baldwin, who came over from Ashton-Clinton, Buckinghamshire, England, in 1638, and was one of the founders of Milford, Conn. The latter took an active part in the affairs of Milford, and on account of his understanding of the peculiarities of the Indian character he represented the town in the various negotiations with the redmen concerning the purchase of their lands and other matters. His greatest service to his fellow colonists and to posterity as well was his connection with the movement which resulted in the union of eighteen Connecticut towns into the colony of Connecticut. From Richard Baldwin and his wife, Sarah Bryan, the line of descent is traced through their son Theophilus and his wife, Elizabeth Campfield; their son Theophilus and his wife, Jerusha Beecher; their son Hezekiah and his wife, Abigail Peet; their son Hezekiah and his wife, Abiel Curtise; their son Sylvester and his wife Phoebe Sherman, and their son Norman S. and his wife, Emma Miles, who were the grandparents of Frederick J. Baldwin. The second Theophilus Baldwin was one of the founders of New Milford, Conn.; was captain of militia during the early Indian wars, and was a member of the general assembly for seven sessions. His son Hezekiah Baldwin was a lieutenant in the French and Indian war and a captain in the war of the revolution. Hezekiah Baldwin, Jr., was a private in the revolutionary war and subsequently a lieutenant in the New York militia. Sylvester Baldwin was a non-commissioned officer in Col. Bellinger's regiment in the war of 1812 and afterward was captain of New York militia. Mr. Baldwin was educated in the public schools and at Albion (Mich.) College. Upon attaining his majority he entered a mercantile business at Coral, Mich., and continued in that capacity until 1910, since which time he has been traffic and office sales manager for the Munising Paper Co. During 1907–11 he was a member of the Michigan state board of library commissioners, and in 1908 was a member of the Michigan constitutional convention. He is secretary of the Munising Business Men's Association, and is a member of the American Historical Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Modern Woodmen of America, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Maccabees of the World, is a 32d degree Mason and Shriner and member of the Munising Club, Munising. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant of the Methodist-Episcopal church. He was married Nov. 6, 1890, to Mary J., daughter of Daniel S. Haviland, a clergyman, and has two children: Frederick Haviland and Faith Olive Baldwin.

POWELL, Louis W., mining operator, was born at New Madrid, Mo., May 3, 1866, son of John Edmund and Virginia Nash (Fontaine) Powell. His father was a planter and merchant of Missouri. The son received his early education under private tutors and in the private schools of St. Louis, and afterward attended Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va. He then entered upon his business career as a merchant in Missouri; subsequently engaged in the real estate business in Virginia and eventually drifted into mining in the northern mines of Michigan. When the United States Steel Corporation was formed he was appointed assistant to the president of the Oliver Iron Mining Co., also becoming vice-president of their steamship company. In 1906 he resigned and moved to Bisbee, Arizona, where he became associated with the Calumet and Arizona Co. and its allied interests as vice-president and general manager. He remodeled the old smelter at Douglas, developed the property now known as the Calumet and Arizona Copper Co., constructed the Warren-Bisbee Electric railroad lines and laid out the suburb of Warren, practically rebuilding it and doubling its capacity. He was also interested in a number of mining enterprises in Virginia, and, acting for a syndicate, secured control of extensive oil fields in Mexico. He was general manager of the Cananea Central Copper Co.; vice-president of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Co., and president of the Cananea-Duluth Copper Co. and various subsidiaries of the Greene Cananea Copper Co. While his main interest during his residence in Arizona was copper mining, he yet showed a strong public spirit and gave his active support to every movement for civic, industrial or social advancement. He was the leading spirit in the organization of the Warren District Country Club and its first president, and was vice-president and director of the First Na-

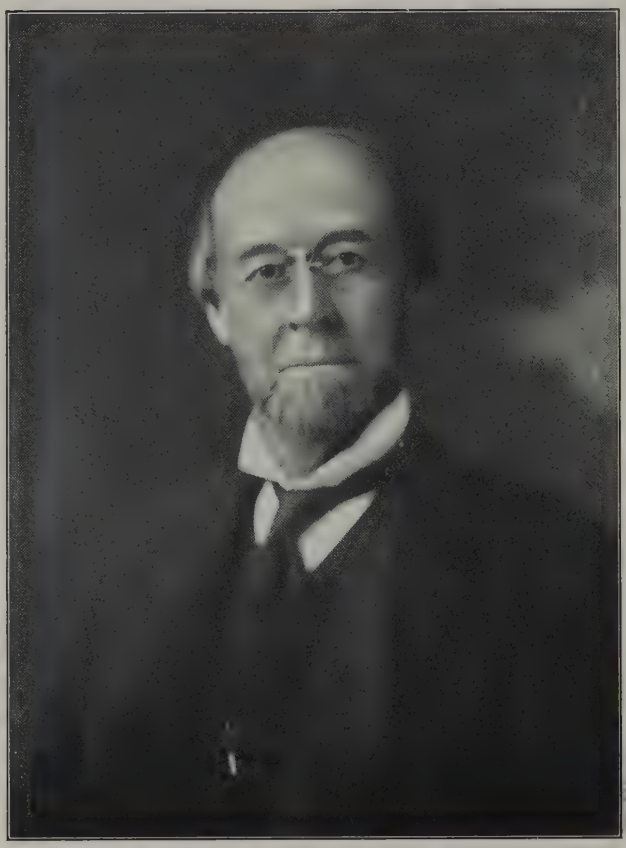


JOHN L. MASTERS

LOUIS S. AMONSON

FREDERICK J. BALDWIN

LOUIS W. POWELL



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John Dean Prowne

tional Bank of Douglas. In 1910 he resigned his official positions with the Calumet & Arizona and Superior & Pittsburg interests and during the remainder of his life was president of the Elenita Development Co. and the Powmatt Development Co., and director of the Sierra Madre Consolidated Mining Co. and the San Antonio Copper Co. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the California Club of Los Angeles; the Kichi Gammi and Northland Country Clubs of Duluth; the Chicago Club of Chicago; the Old Pueblo Club, Tucson; Warren District Country Club, Warren, Ariz.; Douglas Country Club, Douglas, Ariz., and the Toltec Club of El Paso, Tex. He was a 32d degree Mason, member of the Mystic Shrine, B. P. O. E. and A. O. U. W. He was married at Hagerstown, Md., Nov. 26, 1884, to Allie Moore, daughter of Maj. William T. Jewell of Lexington, Va., who was an officer in the confederate army. She survives him with five children: Jennie Jewell (Mrs. Roger T. Pelton); Ralph Edmund; Ruth Fontaine; George Benedict; and Dorothy Anne Powell. He died in New York city, Oct. 24, 1913.

BROWNE, John Dean, insurance, was born in Plainfield, Conn., Aug. 26, 1836, son of Gurdon Perkins and Esther (Dean) Browne, and grandson of Maj. John Browne, a soldier in the revolutionary war. His father was a farmer, a justice of the peace, an assessor in his native town, and a school teacher of considerable local celebrity. The son was educated in the district school, and at the age of nineteen taught in the schools of his native town. In 1857 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where for a time he served as associate editor of a weekly paper. He was then employed by the Minneapolis Mill Co. in developing and improving its magnificent water power, after which he was engaged by the Little Falls Manufacturing Co. to develop the fine water power at that point, being elected a director and secretary, and appointed agent to carry on the work. He spent a year at Little Falls, and, with a crew of forty men, constructed, under great difficulties, a dam across the Mississippi river. While in Minnesota he aided in the organization of the Republican party there, was frequently a delegate to county and state conventions, and was an alternate delegate to the national Republican convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln at Chicago in 1860. During the winter of 1860 he was employed in the interior department, under Joseph Wilson, commissioner of the general land office, at Washington, D. C. He served as chief clerk in the office of the surveyor-general of public lands at St. Paul during Lincoln's administration, and he was appointed with the rank of major on the staff of Gen. Daley, then in command of the state militia. In 1865 he returned to Connecticut and one year later engaged in the insurance business. In 1867 he became permanently connected with the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. as its general agent and adjuster. In 1870 he was elected secretary of that company, remaining thus until 1880, when he became president of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. When Mr. Browne assumed that office the premium income of the company was $507,871; ten years later it had increased to $1,668,332, and in the year ending Jan. 1, 1906, it was $3,147,059.57, the assets of the company being $5,813,619.36. During this period the semi-annual dividends, regularly paid, amounted to $2,500,000. Practical insurance men regarded him as about the last of the old school of insurance leaders who had built up great companies and made the name of Hartford and fire insurance synonymous in all the markets of the world. In politics he became an independent, having abandoned his adherence to the Republican party at the time of the nomination of James G. Blaine. He was long a member of the board of managers of the Hartford Retreat, and at the time of his death was president of the board. He was a director and member of the finance and executive committee of the Connecticut Humane Society, director of the Charity Organization Society, president of the Hartford Charitable Society, member of the Connecticut Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Hartford Board of Trade, and was formerly a member of the visiting committee of the Connecticut Prison Association. He was also a director of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. and of the National Exchange Bank. His clubs were the Hartford and Hartford Golf, of Hartford, and the Reform, of New York. He was married Oct. 23, 1861, to Frances, daughter of Luther Cleveland, of Plainfield, Conn.; she died in 1893, leaving two daughters: Alice Cleveland, wife of Francis R. Cooley, of Hartford, and Virginia Frances Browne. He died in Hartford, Conn., March 23, 1913.

BEDEL, Timothy, soldier, was born either in Salem, Mass., or Salem, N. H., between 1730 and 1736. He is said to have been descended from John Lovewell, an Indian fighter. While a mere boy he was a member of Capt. Goffe's company of rangers that marched from the Merrimac river to the Connecticut in 1745. During the French and Indian war he was in Col. Blanchard's regiment in 1754-55, and in Capt. William Stark's company of New Hampshire rangers in the second expedition against Crown Point in 1756; was a lieutenant in Col. Meserve's regiment in the fruitless attack on Louisburg, 1757-58, and in the following year participated in the capture of Quebec by Wolfe and in the capture of Montreal by Amherst. He was a member of the Royal Provincials that took part in the six-weeks' siege of Havana, Cuba, and in 1763 he was a captain in the campaign that ended in the capture of Crown Point. He was one of the original proprietors of Haverhill, N. H., Bath, N. H., and Newbury, Vt., and represented Bath in the provincial assembly of May, 1775, when it was voted to oppose the king. As colonel of a regiment of rangers, he joined Schuyler, who had called for aid at the siege of St. Johns, making the march of over eighty miles from Haverhill, N. H., through a rough and almost trackless country, in eight days. Upon arriving in St. Johns he was given command also of a company from Hanover, N. H., the Green Mountain Boys, a detachment of Col. Hinman's regiment, and a battery of four twelve-pounders and three royals, some 1200 men in all. Early in January, 1776, he took a new regiment of New Hampshire troops to Canada, where he was placed in command of 400 men at an outpost called the Cedars, about forty-five miles above Montreal. Soon afterward he returned to Montreal, various reasons, including sickness, being ascribed as his motive. During his absence, Capt. Forster, acting on information treacherously furnished by Col. John Peters, who had accompanied Bedel's troops from New Hampshire, demanded the capitulation of the Cedars, and Maj. Butterfield, who had been left in command of the post, surrendered without firing a shot. Gen. Arnold ordered a court-martial of Col. Bedel for deserting his post in the presence of danger and, although acquitted after a six-months' trial, his

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military reputation suffered permanently. This event very largely contributed to, if it was not the direct cause of the failure of the invasion of Canada. In July, 1776, several New Hampshire towns, under the lead of Dartmouth College, voted to form a new government apart from New Hampshire, and Col. Bedel represented those towns in the Vermont legislature. Another attempt at secession was made in 1781, when he attended the Vermont legislature as a delegate from Bath, but the project was abandoned because it interfered with the admission of Vermont into the Union. Subsequently his name was mentioned in connection with the "Haldemand correspondence" with Vermont officials relative to the return of that state to England. In 1784 he was a member of the New Hampshire legislature, serving on several important committees. He was twice married, his second wife being Mary or Polly Johnson, daughter of Susanna Johnson, the Indian captive. He died at Haverhill, N. H., in February, 1787.

NOYES, LaVerne, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Genoa, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1849, son of Leonard R. and Jane (Jessup) Noyes, and a descendant of Rev. James Noyes, who came from Choulderton, Wiltshire, England, in 1634, and settled at Newbury (now Newburyport), Mass. The latter's son, James Noyes, was pastor of a church at Stonington, Conn., for fifty-five years and was one of the founders of Yale College. LaVerne Noyes' parents removed to Springville, Linn co., Iowa, in 1854, and he was graduated B.S. at the Iowa State College in 1872 (and in 1915 his alma mater conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering "in recognition of his eminent success in the field of engineering and his interest in the promotion of higher education.") After one year in the agricultural implement business at Marion, Ia., he began to manufacture an improved line of haying tools of his own invention at Batavia, Ill. In 1879 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and placing on the market a patented dictionary holder, he was for years the sole maker of wire bookholders. Meanwhile he obtained patents on improved harvesting machinery, which were sold to various manufacturers. In 1887 he became interested in windmills, a field in which he had his greatest successes. After much study and experimenting, he perfected a steel windmill possessing much greater efficiency and power than the old wooden mills, due partly to the wider sails and their angle of curve and partly to its high speed. Gearing back three and one-third to one gave proper speed to the pump piston and permitted a long, steady stroke of the pump. The new wind-power motor called "Aermotor," was manufactured by the Aermotor Co., of which Mr. Noyes was at all times the head and dominating influence in its management, its policies and its mechanical and engineering work. The one serious drawback to most windmills was the necessity for climbing the tower for oiling the motor. Mr. Noyes overcame this difficulty in the early years of the Aermotor Company by building tilting towers which permitted the mill to be lowered to the ground for oiling or other needed attention, and in 1913 he changed the mechanism of the Aermotor so that its working parts are at all times flooded with oil. A year later he patented and put on the market the Auto-Oiled Aermotor, with an inclosed gear case forming an oil reservoir that insures perfect lubrication. The Aermotor business, which has grown very rapidly, now occupies nine acres in the center of Chicago's manufacturing district. Its factory buildings, equipped with the best special machinery, enable the company to turn out a maximum of machines at lowest cost. The factory has some 250,000 square feet of floor space, and in addition to windmills and towers, makes pumps, tanks, gasoline engines and an extensive line of water supply goods. Mr. Noyes also designed and built the first steel towers for windmills. They were made very light, but were very strong and durable. It was necessary to use angle steel much lighter than was then made commercially. He took out some ten patents on windmill towers alone. He also made the first towers for electric transmission. These steel towers carry the wire cables over which electricity is sent at very high voltage from distant waterfalls to centers of population where the current is utilized. The first line of this kind was 110 miles long and was erected in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico. The electric tower business has grown astonishingly, until now thousands of miles of these towers may be seen radiating out from Niagara and other cataracts throughout this and other countries. Being first in the field and prepared to handle the business to advantage, the Aermotor Company has naturally maintained its lead and has furnished the towers for many of the large electric companies. Mr. Noyes always felt that there was a great future for wind power in generating electricity. As far back as 1895, the New York office of the Aermotor Co. on Park place was lighted by electricity generated by an Aermotor erected on the roof of the building. Since that time a number of Aermotors have been successfully used for operating small electric plants, but Mr. Noyes did not push the sale, as he realized in the earlier years that neither the generator, battery nor other electrical attachments were developed to a point where he felt justified in recommending them to customers. Until the past year the subject had not been taken up seriously. In recent months, however, exhaustive investigation and experiments enabled him to get the generator and the other electric apparatus in such shape as to utilize a light breeze and to make available every gust of wind up to a gale. The current can be used for lighting, heating, pumping water and all kinds of power work, the surplus being stored for future use. The recent revision of the Aermotor, originated and carried through by Mr. Noyes for the electrical work, seems certain to create a greater revolution in country life than anything which has happened heretofore. It is believed that in the near future, in most parts of the country, electricity developed from wind power will be used almost exclusively for all kinds of farm work. It seems equally probable that in the future, when the coal supply is exhausted, mankind will be able to obtain an abundance of energy for light, heat and power from the same source. Mr. Noyes possessed in unusual degree the rare combination of inventive talent and executive ability, and despite the press of business cares, he found time to further many movements for civic betterment and patriotic effort. Although steadfastly refusing every offer of political preferment, he gave generously, both of time and money, to every good cause. He was president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the National Business League of North America and the Civic Federation of Chicago. He was a governing life member of the Art Institute of Chicago; trustee of Lewis Institute, where he gave numerous free scholarships; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences, member of the Chicago

LaBruce Noyes

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Ida E. D. Noyes

Historical Society and various social clubs and societies, and president of the board of trustees of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, to which he made liberal contributions. His unselfish devotion to all good causes and his unusual financial success naturally placed him in a leading position among the big men of Chicago. In 1918 Mr. Noyes gave to the University of Chicago a fund of two and one-half million dollars for the education of American soldiers and sailors of the world war, their children and descendants. In the deed of gift establishing this fund he stated his purpose: "To express his gratitude to those who venture the supreme sacrifice of life for their country and for the freedom of mankind in this war, by thus honoring them, to aid in keeping alive through the generations to come, the spirit of unselfish, patriotic devotion, without which no free government can long endure or will deserve to endure." His career may well serve as an inspiration to every young man of honesty and ability. He was married at Charles City, Ia., May 24, 1877, to Ida E. Smith (below), an artist and writer, who died in 1912. As a memorial to her, he gave to the University of Chicago Ida Noyes Hall. La Verne Noyes died in Chicago, Ill., July 24, 1919.

NOYES, Ida E. Smith, artist and philanthropist, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., April 16, 1853, daughter of Joel W. and Susan M. (Wheat) Smith of New England ancestry. Silas Smith, her grandfather, removed from Massachusetts to Delaware county, N. Y., and her father, who was a physician, removed with his family to Charles City, Ia., in 1857, and this was the family home for more than half a century. She was graduated with honors at Iowa State College in 1874, receiving the degree B.S. After her marriage she removed to Illinois, but her many Iowa friends retained interest in her and noted with pride and satisfaction the leading position she attained in her new home. She possessed great artistic ability, and for some years studied painting at the Chicago Art Institute, and later in the leading studios of Paris. She was also skilled as a writer of verse, particularly poems for special occasions which she often wrote on the spur of the moment. A volume of these, entitled "Occasional Verses," was published after her death. She was an extensive traveler, visiting every part of America and making many excursions abroad, and on one trip encircling the globe. A pictorial record of her travels was obtained by means of her camera, and these thousands of beautiful photographs indicate how successful had been her artistic training. Her very entertaining letters written during these numerous trips have been bound in several books of travel. She was president of the North Side Art Club, Chicago, a director of the Twentieth Century Club, and member of the Chicago Woman's Club, Woman's Athletic Club, and had been prominent in the Daughters of the American Revolution, particularly in the efforts to enlighten foreign-born Americans regarding American history and government and to instill patriotism into the minds of their children. After serving as regent of the Chicago Chapter for two terms, she was elected vice-president-general of the national society and was re-elected during her final illness. A memorial meeting for her was held Dec. 19, 1912, by the Chicago Chapter D. A. R. The words quoted below from Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, president-general, show the high esteem in which Mrs. Noyes was held: "The loss of one so cherished, the one I so leaned on for help, for counsel, for support—so strong, so true, so unwavering in friendship—means more to me than to any other one person in the world, except the stricken man for whom the light of life has gone out. I am stunned as to why this bright, beautiful woman, so radiant with glorious vitality, bubbling over with wit and humor, so feminine in charm and personality, so strong in intellect, should have been taken from those who so loved and leaned upon her. Never again shall we hear from her smiling lips the sparkling, yet stingless, raillery and pleasantry that have charmed and convulsed great assemblies; nor noble addresses that are stamped as classics—with their ring of truth and sincerity, matchless in thought and utterance. I am sure I may be pardoned in this pathetic hour for alluding to her marvelous address in the Congress of 1911 in illustration of the intellectual supremacy of this great woman." She was active in all good causes, and not only made many public addresses, but gave generously, both in money and in personal effort, to help those in distress and to aid others in their charitable work. In 1913 Mr. Noyes presented to the University of Chicago as a memorial to his wife, Ida Noyes Hall, a gymnasium and social center for the young women students. In accepting same, Pres. Judson said: "The gift of $490,000.00 to the University of Chicago by Mr. LaVerne Noyes in memory of his wife is an act unusual in its direct appropriateness. The impress that Mrs. Noyes' life left upon the various branches of woman's activities in Chicago is still fresh. The memorial at the great university will preserve its memory in the years to come. It was altogether fitting that the Board of Trustees declared in formal resolution its 'especial gratification that there is to be commemorated in the quadrangles of the University the name of a gracious and gifted woman whose rare qualities are well worthy of admiration and emulation by successive generations of our young women.'" She was married May 24, 1877, to LaVerne Noyes. She died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5, 1912.

BLAIR, Albert, lawyer, was born at Kinderhook, Ill., Oct. 16, 1840, son of William and Mary (Jackson) Blair. His father was a soldier in the Black Hawk war and a political leader of considerable prominence. Albert Blair studied in the public schools of Barry, Ill., until sixteen years of age, after which he spent three years at Christian University, Canton, Mo., and one year at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1863, and spent one year at the Harvard Law School, after which he was offered a position in the State University at Columbia, Mo., as a teacher of Latin, but declined to accept a position in the freight department of the North Missouri Railroad Co., at Macon, Mo. For a number of years he served as agent of that road and then began the study of law in the office of Williams & Henry of Macon at the same time serving as secretary of the Keokuk & Kansas City Railroad Co., then engaged in constructing a railroad from Keokuk, Ia., to Kansas City, Mo. After having completed a large amount of grading and other construction work in Knox, Macon and Chariton counties, the company surrendered to the panic of 1873. Thereafter Mr. Blair was land agent and attorney for the North Missouri Insurance Co., which also became a victim of financial reverses. He removed to St. Louis in 1876 and was admitted to practice at the Missouri bar, since which time he has engaged in general practice in the state and federal courts and has also specialized largely in corporation

law. For a time he was a member of the law firm of Holmes, Blair & Koerner. He has been identified with the establishment of several successful manufacturing companies, based upon patented devices, having assisted in the organization of the American Brake Co., of which he is a director, the Chicago Railway Equipment Co.; the Missouri Electric Light & Power Co. and the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co. He is a director of the latter concern, as well as of the American Brake Co. and of the Moon-Hopkins Billing Machine Co. In politics he is a Republican. He is interested in the improvement of municipal government and was a member of the committee which drafted the act of the Missouri legislature providing the Australian ballot method for holding elections. He was also a member of the committee which secured the adoption of the Corrupt Practices Act of the State of Missouri. For a number of years he served as a member of the Missouri Civil Service Reform Association and of the Civic League of St. Louis, and is a member of the Historical Society; American Bar Association; Missouri State Bar Association, and Law Library Association. Mr. Blair has traveled extensively both here and abroad. He was married in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 2, 1907, to Clara (Urquhart) Spencer, daughter of the late George Urquhart, for many years vice-president of the Plant Seed Co. of St. Louis.

RASINES, Antonio P., financier, was born in New York city, Mar. 22, 1848, son of Antonio J. Rasines a native of Northern Spain, who had extensive estates overlooking the Bay of Biscay and who came to this country about 1825, and became associated with the old shipping firm of E. K. Colins & Co. He married Amelia Ferris of the Westchester County family of that name. The son was graduated at Fort Washington Institute (formerly the old French Institute of New York) in 1867 and began his business career as junior clerk with the importing firm of Fabrie & Co., one of the largest of its time. In 1869 he formed the firm of Rasines & Rorices, in the commission business. Being an expert linguist, he was called upon to do a large amount of bank business for foreign clients. He soon discovered the greater possibilities in this field, and relinquishing the commission business, devoted his attention wholly to finance with exceptional success. He spent several years in London, Paris and other foreign banking centres in studying their methods and conditions, and upon his return resigned from his firm to devote his whole attention to banking. In 1886, with Charles W. Dayton, Edward P. Steers and others, he organized the New York Twelfth Ward Bank, of which he was first vice-president and later president. In 1887 he became president of and built the Rome (N.Y.) City Street Railway, and in 1888, with others, he purchased the Riverside & Fort Lee ferry and as its president built up a strong organization which is today a valuable asset to the city. He then turned again to railway building and constructed the Newburgh (N.Y.) Street Railway, of which he was also the president. He was one of the incorporators of the Empire City Savings Bank of New York in 1889, and of the Canal Street Bank in 1890, and was president of both. He was a school trustee of the Twelfth ward for fourteen years (1887-1901), and during the later years of his life was employed as an expert specialist in real estate and investments. Besides the positions already mentioned, Mr. Rasines was at one time secretary of the Hanover Realty Co., president of the Insurers' Automatic Sprinkler Co., treasurer of the Economic Print Co., and president of the Edward Burr Railroad Supply Co., all of New York; he was also commissioner of municipal statistics and of street openings for New York city, a charter member of the New York Athletic Club, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Rasines married Ada W. Jex, of New York, and had two children, Ada and Guy Rasines. He died in New York city, Oct. 14, 1917.

BURWASH, Henry, J., physician and surgeon, was born at St. Andrews, Quebec, Canada, Nov. 17, 1854, son of Albert and Jane (Jefferson) Burwash. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Adam Burwash, who came to this country from Kent, England, in 1756. The Burwash family is traced back to the eleventh century, is of Norman extraction, and entered England with William the Conqueror. The Burwash coat of arms is a lion rampant, colors blue and silver. He attended the public schools of St. Andrews and La Chute Academy, and was graduated at McGill University, Montreal, Can., with the degree of M.D.C.M. in 1879; he was also a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, Eng., in 1879, and that same year did post-graduate work at St. Thomas Hospital, London. In 1880-81 he practiced in Manitoba, and in the Northwest Territory, then spent three years in Minneapolis, and in 1884 removed to Chicago. In 1886 he received his final papers as a citizen of the United States. Dr. Burwash was the first physician in Rapid City, Northwest Territory. He was a member of the surgical staff of the Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home Hospital, for several years surgeon to Cook County Hospital, and his professional connections were of the highest, marking him as an able and successful physician. He wrote numerous monographs on medical subjects, among them "Enemata of Oxygen Gas," "Treatment of Pneumonia," and "Hyperemia," all of which contain ideas original with Dr. Burwash. He was one of the first to adopt a new idea in his profession, knew how far he could use it successfully, and was one of the best diagnosticians in the West. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Pathological Society, the Chicago Physicians' Club, British Empire Association, the Canadian Club, and the McGill Alumni Association, of which he was a former president; he was also a Mason, a Knight Templar, member of Chicago Commandery No. 19, and a member of the Illinois Atheltic Club. He was married at Minneapolis, Minn., May 3, 1883, to Margareta A. Meyer; of this union one child survives, a daughter, Elvira Burwash. He died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 7, 1917.

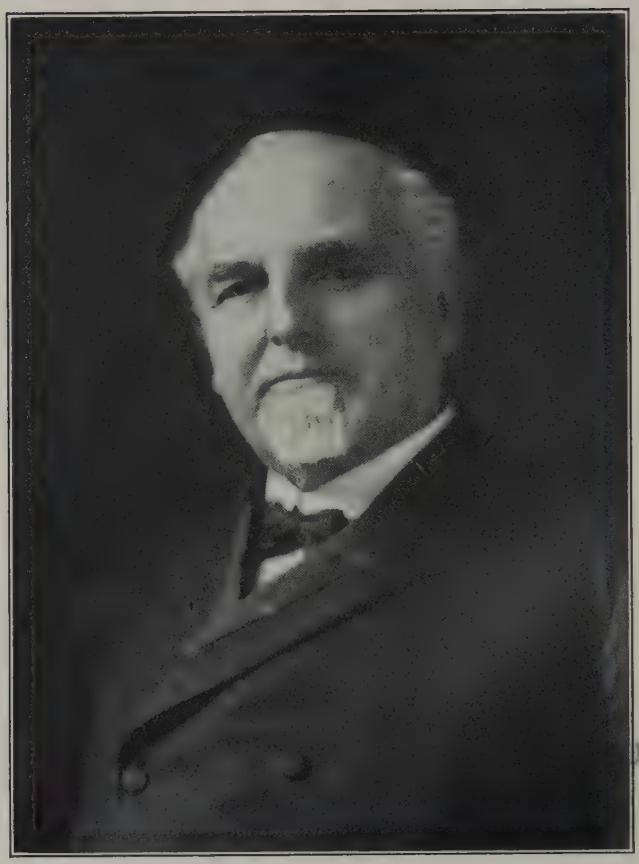
MACCURDY, George Grant, anthropologist, was born at Warrensburg, Mo., Apr. 17, 1863, son of William Jasper and Margaret (Smith) MacCurdy, and a descendant of David MacCurdy, who came from the North of Ireland, and settled at Carlisle, Pa., in 1725; from him the line of descent is traced through his son John and the latter's wife Elizabeth Groves; and through their son Stephen and his wife Mary Delilah Wright, who were the grandparents of George Grant MacCurdy. He received his preparatory education at the State Norman School of Warrensburg, and was graduated at Harvard College with the degree of A.B. in 1893, receiving the degree of A.M. from the same institution in 1894. Subsequently, during 1894–98, he attended the universities of Vienna, Paris (School of Anthropology) and Berlin. During 1898–1900 he served as instructor in anthropology at Yale University, was lecturer and curator of the anthropological collection there

ALBERT BLAIR

ANTONIO P. RASINES

HENRY J. BURWASH

GEORGE G. MacCURDY



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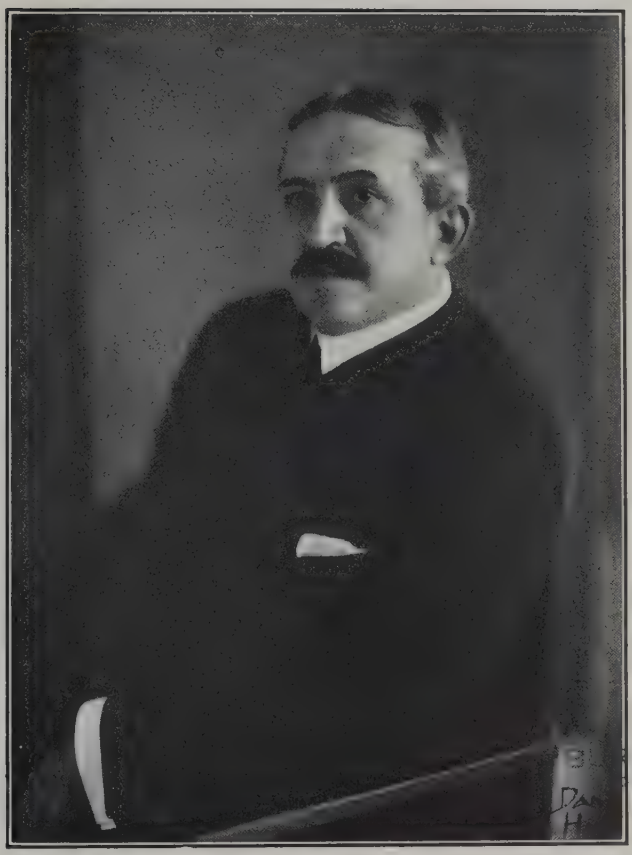
Edward W. Marsh



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Howard Gray

during 1902-10, and from the latter year until the present time (1918) has been assistant professor of prehistoric archeology and curator of anthropological collections. He is the author of "The Eolithic Problem" (1905); "Some Phases of Prehistoric Archeology" (1907); "Antiquity of Man in Europe" (1910); "A Study of Chiriquian Antiquities" (1911); "The Caveman as Artist" (1912); "Ancient Man, His Environment and His Art" (1913); "The Dawn of Art" (1916); "Octopus Motive in Ancient Chiriquian Art" (1916); "The Cult of Ax" (1916); "Some Mounds of Eastern Tennessee" (1917); "The Wesleyan University Collection of Antiquities from Tennessee" (1917), and "The Problem of Man's Antiquity at Vero, Florida" (1917). He wrote numerous papers on prehistoric archeology. Since 1911 he has been a member of the supervisory board of the American Year Book Corporation. He has also served as government delegate to various international congresses, and in 1904 was a member of the International jury at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis. He is a member of the Anthropological societies of Paris, Berlin and Brussels; National Geographic Society; Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences; Archeological Institute of America; American Ethnological Society; American Anthropological Association (secretary 1904-16); American Association of Museums, also the committee on anthropology of the National Council and the supervisory board of the American Year Book Corporation; Sigma Xi college fraternity; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president); corresponding member of the Institute of Coimbra (Portugal); School of Anthropology (Paris); Anthropological Society of Washington; Missouri Historical Society; Sociéteé des Américanistes de Paris; and Numismatic and Antiquarian societies (Philadelphia). He is also a life member of the Navy League of the United States. His clubs are Graduates and Old Lyme Country, and his favorite diversion is walking. He is unmarried.

MARSH, Edward Williams, banker, was born at New Milford, Conn., Jan. 24, 1836, son of Daniel and Charlotte (Williams) Marsh, of old New England ancestry. He was educated at the academy at New Milford and the Alger Institute at South Cornwall, Conn. His father was the old Housatonic station agent on the New Milford railroad and through him the son secured a position in the freight office of the road. Shortly afterwards he entered the office of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., New Haven, and in 1854 was transferred to Bridgeport, Conn. Later he left the railroad and took a position with the Hawley Hardware Co. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Edward Sterling and F. B. Hawley in the Spring Perch Co., with which he was associated for over twenty years, being secretary of the company at the time of his death. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 19th Connecticut volunteers, a Litchfield county regiment which subsequently became the 2nd heavy artillery, and was soon made quartermaster-sergeant. He was promoted to second lieutenant on the field; and again, on the field, to first lieutenant. When sent home on recruiting service, Gov. Buckingham commissioned him captain and he returned to the front in command of Company M. While he saw much actual fighting, Capt. Marsh was never wounded in battle. After the war he returned to Bridgeport where he was a trustee in the Peoples' Savings Bank and in 1886 was elected its treasurer. He was also a director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Bridgeport and upon the consolidation of that bank with the Bridgeport National Bank, under the name of First Bridgeport National Bank, he became a director. He was possessed of much civic pride; he loved Bridgeport and strove constantly to make it a city of industry and of vital patriotism. He was an alderman of Bridgeport, and a member of the board of education for many years. In 1895–96 he was a representative in the state legislature and introduced a bill calling for the elimination of all grade crossings through Bridgeport at a cost of $25,000 to the city. A storm of criticism arose as a result of the bill and he felt the criticism so keenly that he retired from politics soon after. The city was eventually obliged to pay $400,000 for its share of elevating the tracks, which was an emphatic vindication for Mr. Marsh. In politics he was always a Republican. In 1910 he served as a presidential elector, voting for McKinley and Roosevelt. He took an active part in the Christian life of Bridgeport as well as in all its charities; was a member of the second Congregational Church, served as superintendent of its Sunday school and for fifty-four years prior to his death was senior deacon. A leader in the establishment and growth of the Bridgeport Y. M. C. A. he was also a member and vice-president of the board of trustees and treasurer of the building fund. In 1891 he was a member of the executive board of the Bridgeport Hospital Association, was elected president in 1899, and held the latter office at the time of his death. He was a member of the Elias Howe Post, G.A.R., the Seaside Club and the New York commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was twice married: (1) in June, 1858, to Amanda Blanden, of Burlington, N. Y. Mrs. Marsh died in 1886, and he was married (2) Jan. 12, 1888, to Fanny Forrester, daughter of Munson Hawley, of Bridgeport. Mr. Marsh died in Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 23, 1913.

TRACY, Howard, merchant, was born at Putnam, O., Feb. 16, 1856, son of Frederick E. and Anna (Lord) Tracy. He is descended in the male line from the Tracys of Gloucestershire, Viscounts of Rothcole, whose principal estate, Toddington Manor (present owner, Lord Hanbury-Tracy, Baron Sudeley) has been in the family since the days of King Æthelred, "The Unready." The first of the family in America was Thomas Tracy, son of Sir Paul Tracy, Bart., who emigrated to Connecticut in 1636, and was a member of the Connecticut colonial assembly during thirty-six sessions and the owner of 5,000 acres of land, the line of descent being traced through his son John and his wife, Mary Winslow (niece of Gov. Edward Winslow); their son John and his wife, Elizabeth Leffingwell; their son John and his wife, Margaret Hyde; their son Josiah and his wife, Margaret Pettis; their son Josiah and his wife, Mary Birchard, and their son, Josiah Tracy, and his wife, Diantha Lathrop, who were the grandparents of Howard Tracy. His grandfather, Josiah Tracy, was judge, colonel of militia, state senator and mayor of Huron, O. Mr. Tracy's father was a merchant, banker and capitalist, who married a daughter of Russell F. Lord, president of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. Howard Tracy received his preliminary education at Oberlin (O.) Academy, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1879. He began a business career at Nashville, Tenn., as a salesman, and in 1884 became general sales-

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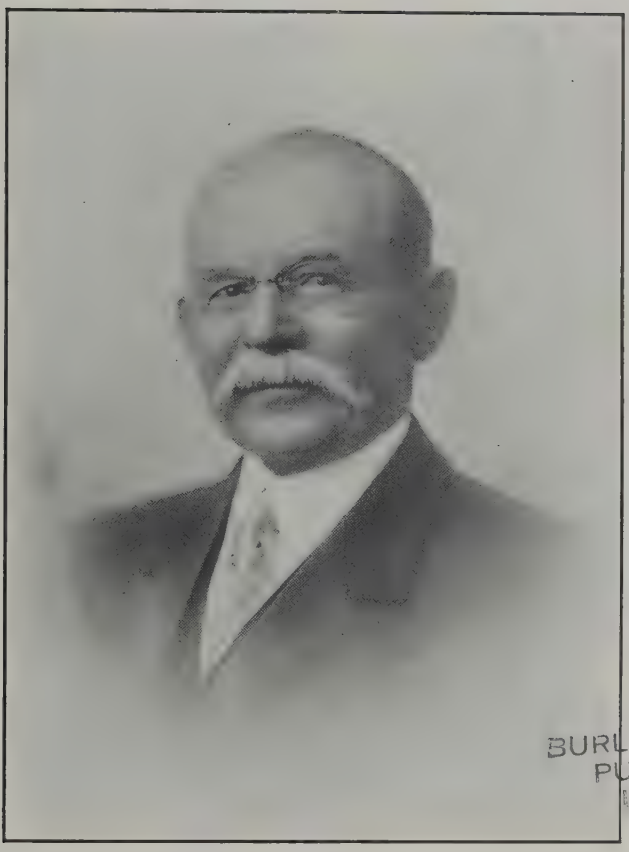
man for George H. Hull & Co., pig iron merchants of Louisville, Ky. In 1887 he was made vice-president and general manager of the business. In 1894 with his cousin, Leverett Lord Hull, he bought the business from George H. Hull, removed it to Chicago, Ill., and changed the name to Hull & Co., which now dealt chiefly in coal and coke, and of which he was senior partner until Leverett L. Hull's death in 1910, when the business was discontinued. In 1903 he bought an interest in and became director of the Yates City (Ill.) Coal Co., operating mines at that place, and the following year bought an interest in and became president of the Chicago & Marion Coal Co., operating mines at Marion, Ill. Mr. Tracy was a member of the National Fox Hunting Association of America (president), the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.; Evanston (Ill.) Country Club and University Club, Evanston; Chicago Chess and Checker Club (president) and Campfire Club, Chicago, and Pendennis Club, Louisville. He found his chief recreations in fox-hunting, shooting, chess and the study of birds, trees and plants. When in Kentucky he maintained a kennel of foxhounds where he bred many champions. He won several cups at trap-shooting; judged at equine exhibitions and was rated one of the best amateur chess players in America. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married May 5, 1886, to Bessie, daughter of Adrian Van Sinderen Lindsley, of Nashville, Tenn., and granddaughter of Philip Lindsley (q.v.), and had three children: Howard Van Sinderen; Adrienne Lawrence, wife of Elliot Wheeler, and Frederick Earl Tracy. He died in Evanston, Ill., Apr. 27, 1922.

WHITTIER, William Franklin, capitalist, was born at Vienna, Me., Jan, 17, 1832, son of Nathaniel and Nancy Ann (Merrill) Whittier, and a descendant of Thomas Whittier, who came from Wiltshire county, England, in the ship Confidence in 1638, locating first at Salisbury, Mass., and subsequently at Haverhill, Mass.; from Thomas Whittier and Ruth Green, the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel and his wife Mary (Stevens) Osgood; their son Reuben and his wife Deborah Pillsbury; their son Nathaniel and his wife Hannah Clough, and their son Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth Prescott, who were the grandparents of William F. Whittier. Thomas Whittier received numerous land grants in Haverhill and built the Whittier homestead near Job's Hill, East Haverhill, in 1688, made famous by Whittier's "Snow Bound". This house has been deeded to a board of trustees to be forever kept intact in remembrance of the poet. Nathaniel Whittier, father of the subject, was selectman, town clerk, surveyor and trial justice; he commanded a company in the war of 1812, and later was elected to the constitutional convention which met at Portland, Me., in 1819, and recommended the formation of the state of Maine. William F. Whittier received his education in public and private schools in Maine. After serving as clerk in a paint and drug store in Boston for five years, he removed to San Francisco, Cal., in 1854, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1857 he organized a paint, oil and glass business under the name of the Cameron, Whittier Co., and ten years later established the Whittier, Fuller Co., with William P. Fuller. The latter company manufactured the first white lead on the Pacific coast, and also the first mirrors. With Col. Mayberry, he organized the Lake Hemet Water Co., Hemet Land Co., Fairview Land & Water Co., Hemet Town Water Co., founding, in 1887, the town of Hemet, Riverside co., Cal., which is now a flourishing city of 1800 population. They also built the great Hemet dam in the San Jacinto mountains. Mr. Whittier was president of these various corporations, also president and owner of the Hemet Stock Farm Co., comprising sixty acres, where he raised thoroughbred horses. He was president of the Bank of Hemet, which was organized in 1899, and in 1915 was consolidated with the First National Bank of Hemet. He was a member of the vigilance committee of San Francisco, in 1856. For a decade he was chairman of the finance committee of the Republican state central committee, and he was also delegate to various conventions of that party, in the councils of which he has been a dominant factor. He was a member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and of the Pacific-Union, Economic, Olympic, and McCloud Country clubs, San Francisco. He was married at Vienna, Me., Aug. 26, 1858, to Charlotte Ann, daughter of John Robinson, of Mount Vernon, Me.; she died in 1885, leaving three children: Mattie, wife of William Boyd Weir; Jane, wife of Leigh Sypher, and William Robinson Whittier, of Hemet, Cal. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 26, 1917.

STEVENS, Phineas, soldier, was born in Sudbury, Mass., Feb. 20, 1706, son of Joseph and Prudence (Rice) Stevens, and grandson of Col. Cyprian Stevens, an early settler of Sudbury. His boyhood days were passed in Rutland, Mass., and, according to his journals, which are models of neatness, he received a superior education. When sixteen years of age he and three brothers were ambushed by the Indians on his father's meadow; two brothers were killed outright, and Phineas saved himself and youngest brother, Isaac, by promising to carry the latter on his back, which he did all the way to Montreal. During the year he was in captivity he learned the language and customs of the Indians and French, a knowledge that proved of great advantage to him in after life. He was reputed to be one of the most expert hunters and scouts of his time. Upon the breaking out of the old French and Indian war in 1744, the settlers of the colony of Massachusetts, which at that time claimed all of New Hampshire west of the Merrimac river and as far north as Lebanon, called on the New Hampshire government for protection, but being so far away from the settled portion of that colony, very little assistance was given them, and they accordingly appealed to Massachusetts. In response to this appeal on Oct. 26, 1744, Stevens was commissioned lieutenant in a company raised for the defense of the western frontier. In the following year he was commissioned captain and placed in command of Fort No. 4, now Charlestown, N. H. His romantic services at this historic fort were a series of bloody conflicts with the Indians and the French, who made frequent attacks on the little fort in greatly superior numbers, a full account of which would fill a volume. Captain Stevens's command and the troops at Fort No. 3 (Walpole) were withdrawn later in the year, but the settlers again appealed for help, and on Feb. 25, 1747, Gov. Shirley again commissioned Stevens with his former rank, and sent him back to Fort No. 4. His arrival in the following March was timely, for early in the morning of March 4th the fort was surrounded by a force of 400 French and Indians under command of Jean Baptiste Boucher de Neverville. Stevens was called upon to surrender, but his men, only thirty in number, voted to defend the place to the last. The attack, which



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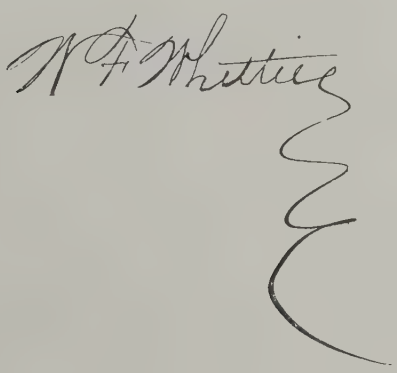

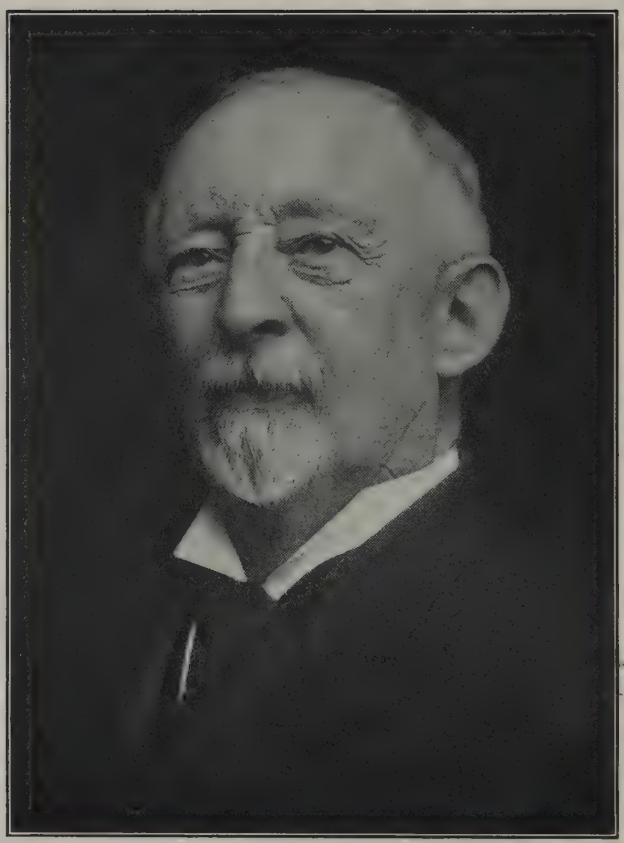

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F. B. Leonard

began at 9 A.M., lasted twenty-five hours without interruption. The outbuildings were fired, and attempts were made to burn the fort, while frequent assaults were made en masse, but without loss to the inmates. De Neverville again called on Stevens to surrender, promising safety to the defenders if they yielded and death to all if they refused. The threat proved ineffectual, and the attack was resumed with even greater fury until the end of the second day, when the enemy retired. In this, one of the severest fights on record in the first French and Indian war, a little band of thirty New England frontiersmen withstood the onslaught of fifteen times their number of the enemy; only two of Stevens's men were slightly wounded, while a large number of the enemy was killed. As an appreciation of his service rendered to the colonies, Sir Charles Knowles presented Capt. Stevens with a beautifully carved silver hilted sword. He was again put in charge of the fort in November, 1747. He was married in 1754 to his cousin, Elizabeth Stevens of Petersham, Mass., and had ten children: Simon, Willard B., Simon, second, Enos, Mary, Phineas, Catherine, Prudence, Solomon and Dorothy Stevens. He died in Chignecto, Nova Scotia, Feb. 6, 1756.

LEONARD, George Bement, banker, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., June 25, 1838, son of John Alexander and Louisa (Sloan) Leonard, grandson of James Leonard and great-grandson of Josiah Leonard. His first paternal American ancestor was James Leonard, a native of England, who came over in 1631, landing at Lynn, Mass., and settling at Taunton, Mass., in 1652. He and his brother erected the first forge in the Plymouth colony, which later became the principal one in America. The family records between this ancestor and the great-grandfather were destroyed by fire at Taunton. George B. Leonard obtained his education in the public schools of Syracuse, and early became a clerk in a local store. Later he transferred his services to the Crouse Bank in Syracuse and before attaining his majority entered the Bank of Salina as clerk. When the First National Bank of Syracuse was organized in 1863, he was appointed cashier, continuing until 1897, when he resigned and accepted the presidency of the Salt Springs National Bank. In both these positions he was prominent in financial circles of Syracuse. He was also one of the projectors for the founding of the Syracuse Trust Co. Meanwhile he had become interested in local railway and industrial enterprises, was identified with the building of the East Side Railway connecting Syracuse with East Syracuse, the road later being merged with the Syracuse Rapid Transit System, which is now (1918) part of the New York State Railways. He was one of the incorporators of the Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Co., and served as treasurer until its purchase by the John Deere Plow Co., of Moline, Ill.; was also one of the incorporators of the Syracuse Tube Co., and at the time of its absorption by the National Tube Co., the largest stockholder, and one of the incorporators and a director of the Great Lakes Steamship Co. In early life he was an active member of the Plymouth Congregational Church, of Syracuse, N. Y., and later was a devout attendant and generous supporter of the First Reformed Church, that city. He was a charter member of the Citizens Club of Syracuse. His military activities included services with the national guard during the civil war. In politics he was a Republican, and in 1873-75 was a school commissioner in Syracuse. He was a man of great energy, force and discernment; dependable in any relation and every emergency; genial in temperament and substantial in his friendships. He was married Oct. 24, 1866, to Elizabeth De Witt, daughter of Thomas Dimock of Cuba, Alleghany co., N. Y., and his surviving children are: Thomas Dimock, a real estate broker in New York; George Alexander, of the Hill-Leonard Engineering Construction Co., of St. Catherines, Ont., Can., and of the British-American Shipbuilding Co., of Welland, Ont.; Anna Elizabeth, and Margaret De Witt Leonard. He died in Syracuse, N. Y., June 7, 1914.

STEVENS, Samuel, surveyor, was born in Rutland, Mass., July 4, 1735, son of Phineas Stevens, (p. 160). He received a good education, and at an early age became a surveyor. In 1760 he was employed by a land company to explore the New Hampshire grants (now Vermont) from White River Junction to the head waters of the Winooski and Lamoille rivers, and report on the most suitable location for settlements, and he surveyed many townships in the New Hampshire grants for the proprietors. Becoming an expert scout and woodsman in his father's company, he was appointed commander of Fort No. 4, now Charlestown, N. H., in 1759. In November, 1759, he was sent to the relief of Maj. Robert Rogers (q.v.), who was returning from his famous expedition against the St. Francis Indians. He went up the Connecticut river with three companions in boats as far as Round Island, a little below what is now Barnet, Vt., and after waiting two days and seeing nothing of Rogers, he returned to Fort No. 4. Rogers with a remnant of his hard-pressed and starving band reached Stevens's camp soon after, and found the fire still burning. Several of his men died in consequence, and Stevens was severely censured and his command taken away from him. He was active in the military affairs of New Hampshire, being commissioned lieutenant in or before 1758, and was promoted through the various grades to that of colonel. He was one of the most skilled surveyors in the New England colonies; was selectman twelve times; was town treasurer in 1765; represented the town in the state legislature in 1793, 1794 and 1796-99; was councillor in 1784-85 and 1786-89, and registrar of probate from 1794 until his death. He was one of the original proprietors of Shrewsbury, Rutland and Fairlee in 1761, and of Newbury and Barnet in 1763. He was married Dec. 31, 1777, to Talitha Bingham of Lempster, Mass., and had seven children: Solon, Enos, Polly, who married James Harvey Bingham, Samuel Bingham, Elizabeth, Talitha and Prudence, who married Hiram Bingham. Col. Stevens died in Charlestown, N. H., Nov. 23, 1823.

STOCKDALE, John M., journalist, legislator and financier, was born in Morris township, Greene county, Pa., Aug. 28, 1822, son of William and Hannah (McQuaide) Stockdale, and grandson of James Stockdale, who came to this country from the north of Ireland in 1787, and settled in Washington (now Greene) county in 1790. William Stockdale, father of our subject, was a prosperous farmer. The son received his preparatory education at Carmichael Academy, and was graduated in 1849 at Washington College. He then studied law in the office of Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar. In 1853 he became owner and editor of the "Waynesburg Messenger," the only Democratic newspaper in Greene county. His zeal and talents were soon recognized and in 1854 he was elected to the state legislature, where he served two terms, when impaired health compelled him to relinquish these activities. While in quest of

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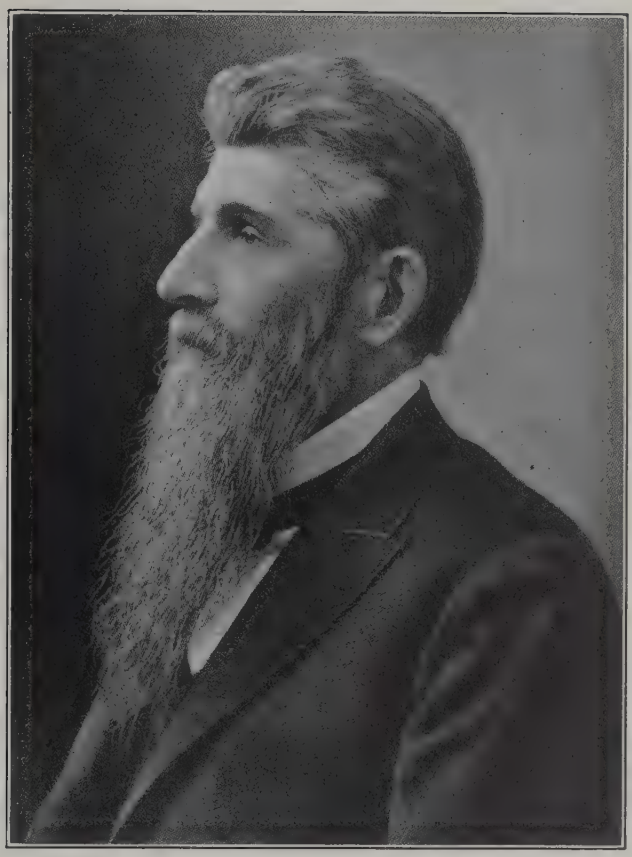
health and recreation in the West, he decided to settle at Fort Dodge, Ia., where in 1857, by appointment of Pres. Buchanan, he became register of the government land office. During his residence in Iowa he dealt extensively in real estate, buying and selling more than 200,000 acres of land. The civil war having depressed land values throughout the West, in 1865 he removed to Baltimore, Md., where he engaged in the wholesale drug business as the head of the firm of Stockdale, Smith & Co. He was also the owner of a petroleum oil refinery until the Standard Oil Co. stifled competition. In 1881 he removed to Washington, Pa., where for a number of years he owned and published "The Review and Examiner." In 1883 he obtained a state charter for the transportation and use of natural gas for lighting and heating purposes, and a company was organized, resulting in the development of oil and gas in the immediate vicinity of his home town. In 1884 he was nominated for congress on the Democratic ticket as representative of the district including Washington, Beaver and Lawrence counties. Mr. Stockdale possessed a pleasing personality; in bearing he was forceful and resolute; was possessed of a strong will, a cultivated mind and fine memory, and excelled as an extemporaneous speaker. An intensely public-spirited man, he was deeply interested and always helpful in every enterprise making for the moral improvement and material welfare of the community in which he dwelt. He was honorable in all his dealings, scorned injustice, and was invariably the champion of the people's rights. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. In June, 1913, his daughter established in his memory, at Washington and Jefferson College, the John M. Stockdale lectureship on Political Science and Political Service. He was married Apr. 22, 1857, to Pattie, daughter of Abner Clark, of Ten Mile Valley, Pa. Mrs. Stockdale was a woman of rare beauty, ready wit, and gracious Christian character; she died in 1904; there was one child of this union, a daughter, Elizabeth C. Stockdale, who, in 1907, erected in memory of her mother at Colcord, Raleigh co., W. Va., the Pattie C. Stockdale School for mountain girls, which is operated under the direction of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Stockdale died in Washington, Pa., Sept. 17, 1897.

KENT, Jacob, soldier, was born at Chebacco (now Essex), Mass., June 12, 1726, son of John and Mary (Godfrey) Kent, and great-great-grandson of Thomas Kent, who settled in Gloucester, Mass., before 1643, and later moved to Essex, Mass. Little is known concerning his boyhood. At an early date he located in Plaistow, N. H., where he made his home until 1763. In 1760 he was commissioned first lieutenant in Col. John Goffe's regiment, organized for service in the army of Gen. Jeffrey Amherst for the campaign against Canada. In the following May he marched from Plaistow for fort No. 4, now Charlestown, N. H., a few days later leading his command three miles above No. 4 and across the Connecticut river, where he built a block house on the west bank of that stream, besides a scow and canoes for service on the river. On May 28 he moved with his company to the Crown Point road and assisted in building the road through Springfield, Weathersfield, Cavendish and Ludlow, to pass over the Green Mountains. The work of opening this historic road from Crown Point was begun on the order of Gen. Amherst in 1759 by Capt. John Stark, and was completed to the western side of the pass over the mountains late in the autumn of that year by Maj. John Hawks. The eastern section of the road was completed in July, 1760, and Lieut. Kent then left with his command for Crown Point, taking part in its capture and that of Isle aux Noix in August, and the subsequent operations in Canada until the surrender of Montreal, Sept. 8. On his return home in 1760 he passed down the Connecticut river through the Lower Coös region, in company with Lieut.-Col. Jacob Bayley, Lieut. Timothy Bedell and Capt. John Hazen, men who were destined to take a conspicuous part in the military and business affairs of Vermont and Northern New Hampshire. Being impressed with the resources of the country surrounding what is now Newbury, these officers, and seventy-two associates, applied for a charter, which they obtained May 18, 1763. That same year Lieut. Kent moved his family to Newbury, which thereafter became his home. He was one of the most influential citizens of the town and state, was elected the first town clerk in 1764, serving until 1789, and was prominent in the formation of the state of Vermont, being one of the fifty-six delegates that met in Dorset, Vt., when the "covenant or compact" was passed by which it was agreed to take steps to form the New Hampshire grants into a district separate from New York; and he was one of the committee of three to present the action of the convention to the citizens of Gloucester county. In August, 1776, he was a member of the committee from Cumberland and Gloucester counties, appointed to manage the meeting and commission officers of Rangers; and in May, 1777, was appointed commissioner to take charge of property of persons who had joined the enemy. He was the first representative of Newbury to the state legislature at Windsor in March, 1778, serving again in 1780-81; was a member of the "grand committee" of April 11, 1781, which voted favorably on the admission of certain New York towns to the state of Vermont, and was a member of the Windsor convention, Mar. 28, 1800. He was at different times justice of the peace, judge of probate, selectman, county clerk and assistant judge of the inferior court of common pleas. In September, 1764, he was commissioned captain of an independent company of militia, the first organized in that section of the state, and on the organization of other companies, a regiment was formed and Capt. Kent was commissioned its first colonel. When troops were called for to oppose the invasion of Burgoyne in 1777, Col. Kent responded with his command, taking part in the battles leading to the surrender of Burgoyne on Oct. 17. He owned an estate of 550 acres of land on the Connecticut river, two miles below Newbury village. A notable soldier and patriot, the state of Vermont owes him a debt of gratitude for faithful and efficient services during the most trying time of its history. For many years he was a deacon in the Congregational Church. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 26, 1752, to Abigail, daughter of Joseph Bailey, by whom he had a daughter, Abigail, who married Thomas Little of Atkinson, N. H. Mrs. Kent died in July, 1756, and he was married (2) at Plaistow, N. H., June 16, 1762, to Mary, daughter of Nicholas White; five children were born of this union: Jacob, a soldier in the revolutionary war; Mary; Elizabeth, who married Jacob Dunbar; John and Joseph Kent. Col. Kent died in Newbury, Vt., Dec. 13, 1812.

WYNNE, Thomas, physician and jurist, was born at Caerwys, Flintshire, North Wales, about 1630, son of Peter Wynne and grandson of Sir John Wynne. He practised medicine and was



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W. G. SARGENT

physician to William Penn, the two becoming warm friends. Dr. Wynne early became a Quaker and a minister and writer of that denomination. His position enabled him to exert much influence in alleviating the sufferings of Friends through persecution. In 1682 he was a leader of a Welsh group which bought the so-called "Welsh Tract" near Philadelphia, Pa., and came over about the same time as Mr. Penn, arriving at Upland or Chester, Dec. 4, 1682. He was apparently speaker of the first assembly there, and was speaker of the following assembly, the first one to be held in Philadelphia which adopted the charter or constitution of 1683. On this account the Philadelphia main street (now Market) was named for him. He appears to have returned to London with Penn for a short time, and was imprisoned for attending a Quaker funeral. On his return in 1684 he settled on his estate at Lewes, Del., and became a judge of its courts for some years. He was also an expert surveyor. In 1688, when Pennsylvania and the "Lower Counties," or Delaware, were still united he became a member of assembly, in which he was chairman of most of the important committees, and in 1690 he was commissioned a judge of the provincial supreme court of the two provinces. In 1691 he again settled in Philadelphia. He was author of "The Antiquity of the Quakers" (1677 and 1679), and "An Anti-Christian Conspiracy." He was twice married, first about 1655 in Wrexham to Martha Buttall, and after her death a later wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Rowden, a widow. He headed a line of celebrated colonial physicians —Dr. Edward Jones, a son-in-law; Dr. Evan Jones, a grandson; Dr. John Jones, great-grandson, and Dr. Caspar Wistar, another descendant. His granddaughter was the wife of John Caldwalder, the founder of that family in America. Judge Wynne died Mar. 16, 1692.

SARGEANT, William Gaston, singer, was born at Meadville, Pa., Aug. 10, 1881, son of William Gaston and Jessie (Benson) Sargeant, and a descendant of William Sargent who came from England in 1638 and settled in Charlestown, Mass., being made a freeman of Massachusetts Colony in 1639; from him and his wife Sarah————————the line of descent is traced through their son John, who spelled the surname Sargeant, and his third wife Lydia Chipman; their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Pratt; their son Samuel, a soldier in the Continental army; his son Daniel who married Nancy Burnett; their son Albert, one of the most famous physicians and surgeons of his day, who married Sarah Eliza Gaston, and was the grandfather of our subject. William Gaston Sargeant was educated at the Meadville High School, and at eighteen joined the 1st Massachusetts heavy artillery, the first regiment leaving for the Spanish war. On his return the following year he took a position with the U. S. Steel Trust, but finding this occupation distasteful and possessing a bass voice of deep, resounding power and unusual beauty, he determined to go abroad and study for a musical career. Before leaving, however, he appeared in some of David Belasco's productions. He then went abroad in 1903, and was accepted as a pupil at the Liege conservatory, after appearing in Bruges in Legrand Howland's opera "Sarona" with distinguished success. The leading newspapers thus commented upon his work: "Mr. Sargeant plays well the part of a young man wearied by social life. He sings very beautifully in a resonant, flexible voice of pure quality and great range, and made this debut of a foreign opera a noteworthy event. When Mr. Sargeant has studied a year or two here he will be a great artist, and is a singer of very exceptional talent." On the completion of his course of studies, he took the first prize that had been awarded to any foreigner in sixty-four years. Subsequently he did concert work in Paris and took lessons from the famous French bassos, Fournetz and Plancon. In England he sang at the Duchess of Sutherland's concert, at the family's historic country place Lillishall, and the papers spoke of "the phenomenal bass voice of one of the finest singers of his generation." He made his operatic debut at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, in June, 1910, in Gustav Charpentier's masterpiece "Louise." At this time he sang in four languages and his repertoire consisted of thirty-five operas; he also created many new roles in "Habanera," "Conchita," "Girl of the Golden West" and others. Of his work, a paper said: "Mr. Gaston Sargeant an American singer, with a voice of tremendous power and beautiful quality can congratulate himself on having made a distinct success." In 1910 he joined the Beecham Opera Co. for their autumn season and sang in the first performances in London of the Straus operas, "Electra," "Salome," and "Rosencavalier"; also "Tiefland," "Contes d'Hoffman," "Hamlet," "Fidelio," and Debussy's masterpiece, "Pelleas and Melisande." Between the autumn season with Beecham and the grand season at the Covent Garden, Mr. Sargeant toured the principal towns of Great Britain, for two successive winters, with Ernest Denhof's company, which gave grand opera in English, producing Wagner's "Ring" for the first time in the provinces. During his career he sang these works in three languages. In 1911, many novelties were given at Covent Garden, including Humperdinck's "Koenigskinder," in which Mr. Sargeant did the interesting character of the innkeeper; his record for this season was twenty-one different roles. In October, 1913, he signed a three years contract with Salignac to sing at the Municiple Opera in Nice, and was the only American to do so, but sang there one season only, as the declaration of war cancelled all operatic contracts in France. During the first year of the European war he served as interpreter in a private hospial for Belgians near London, and came to America in April, 1915. His initial appearance in his own country was in concerts with Melba, in New York and Washington, and the following winter he became a member of the Chicago Opera Co. under Campanini. His dominant desire was to become a soldier, and he had already offered himself to the Foreign Legion abroad, but at that time they did not take Americans. He attended all the drills and lectures in New York, took the month's training at Plattsburg, was made a corporal, passed all the examinations and was actually "sworn in" —when he was smitten with the first attack of the illness which afterwards proved fatal. With the return of some measure of strength he endeavored to enter the interpreters' corps, to get to the front, but failed to pass the physical examination. He was an accomplished swordsman and tennis player, was very fond of boxing, and interested in chess and bridge. His chief characteristic was his intense vitality. He possessed great courage and determination, a never-failing sense of humor, and an exceptional sweetness of

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disposition. His memory was remarkable, he loved his art, and found in it a source of endless pleasure. He was married in London, England, in February, 1915, to Mamie Franklin, daughter of William J. Jaffray, of New York. He died at St. Augustine, Fla., Mar. 20, 1918.

MACLEAY, Donald, capitalist, was born at "Leckmelm House," near Ullapool, Ross-shire, Scotland, Aug. 16, 1834, son of Lachlan and Barbara (Monroe) Macleay, and came with them to America in 1850, settling on a farm near Melbourne, Quebec, Canada. He was educated by a private tutor and at an academy near Leckmelm. At twenty he entered into a partnership with George K. Foster, a merchant of Richmond, Quebec. In 1859 he removed to the Pacific coast and later formed a partnership in the wholesale shipping and commission business in Portland, Ore., with William Corbitt, under the style of Corbitt & Macleay. This firm, which dealt chiefly in wholesale grocery trade, within a few years had an established reputation as one of the leading mercantile institutions of the Pacific Northwest. With one exception they were the first exporters of wheat from Oregon to Europe, sending the initial cargo in 1870. They were also among the first to perceive the future of the salmon trade and, in 1873, in association with J——— G. Megler, they engaged in the packing of salmon on the Columbia river at Brookfield and later at Astoria, and they were the pioneer salmon exporters of Oregon. In 1872 the firm began an extensive trade with China, the Orient, Australia and the Sandwich Islands, purchasing several vessels to accommodate their trade, the venture proving gratifyingly profitable. With absolute faith in the future of his adopted city he invested his surplus earnings in Portland real estate, and its enormous increase in value in the succeeding years alone netted him a splendid fortune. For years he was local president of the Oregon & Washington Savings Bank of Dundee, Scotland, and likewise served as director and chairman of the local board of the Dundee Mortgage & Trust Investment Co. of Scotland. He was past vice-president and director of the Oregon & California Railway Co.; director in the Portland & Coast Steamship Co., Portland Telephone & Electric Light Co., Anglo-American Packing Co., Portland Cordage Co., North Pacific Industrial Association and the Salem (Ore.) Flouring Mills Co. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the United States National Bank, of which he was president. He retired from mercantile pursuits in 1892. He was a founder of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and as president of the Portland Board of Trade he played a conspicuous part in inducing the U. S. Government to build the jetty system at the Columbia river bar. Throughout his life in Portland his name was identified with numerous charitable, philanthropic and religious welfare movements. He was a director in the Mariners' Home of Portland, and he gave to the city Macleay Park, a tract of 107 acres, as an addition to the park system of the city. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church. He was active in the society work of his countrymen. The Clan Macleay was named for him, and he was president of both the St. Andrew's Society of Portland and of the British Benevolent Society of Portland. He was a founder, charter member and past president of the Arlington Club, Portland. He found his chief recreation in horseback riding and traveling. In 1880 he traveled around the world. The recognition of his integrity, of his rectitude of life, of his ever-present sense of justice and honor was universal. He was married at San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 22, 1869, to Martha, daughter of John Macculloch, of Compton, Canada; she died in 1876. There are four surviving children: Barbara Martha, widow of W. J. Dudgeon of London, England; Edith Macculloch, wife of Joseph D. Grant of San Francisco; Mabel Isabel, wife of Thomas Kerr of Portland, Ore., and Roderick Lachlan Macleay of Portland. He died in Portland, Ore., July 26, 1897.

WAGNER, Hugh Kiernan, lawyer and author, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 29, 1870, son of Hugh Kiernan and Mary Ann (Elliot) Wagner. His father was an architect. The son received his education in the public schools of Missouri, including Central High School, St. Louis. Much of his subsequent education was largely the result of self-effort. At sixteen he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co., and in 1892 began the study of law in St. Louis, being admitted to the bar of St. Louis in 1897. He is a member of the bar of the supreme court of the United States. He has practiced in St. Louis, and throughout the U.S., specializing in patent, trade-mark and copyright cases, and the law of municipal corporations. During 1901-11 he lectured at the Benton College of Law on various legal subjects. He was special counsel for the city of St. Louis to revise the city ordinances and prepare the annotated "Revised Code of St. Louis, 1914." He is author of "The Relations of Session and Trustees of Presbyterian Churches" (1906); "Mechanical Equivalents" (1910); "Damages, Profits, and Accounting in Patent, Trade-Mark, Unfair Competition, and Copyright Cases" (1919); of an article in "Bibliotheca Sacra" (Vol. LXV, pp. 214-48); and of pamphlets and other writings on various subjects. He is past member (1912-14) of the patent, trade-mark and copyright committee of the American Bar Association, and past member (1910-14) of the Missouri council of that organization, while since 1911 he has been a member of the committee on municipal legislation of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, now the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; has been president since 1914 of the Safety First Society of St. Louis; was chairman of the executive committee of the Fire Prevention Club of St. Louis; is a member of the board of governors of the Aero Club of St. Louis; life member of the Society of Authors, Inc., London; representative in the American Publishers' Copyright League of Associated Advertising Clubs of America, and member also of the Authors' League of America, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the St. Louis, Mercantile, Press, Glen Echo Country, Liederkranz, Century Boat, and Automobile clubs, and the Missouri Athletic Association, St. Louis, and he is a Shriner. Since 1914 he has been a member of the executive committee of the Republican state committee of Missouri, and chairman of its finance committee. He finds his chief recreation in automobiling. His dominant personal characteristics are sincerity, fidelity and industry. He was married June 7, 1893, to Annette Elliott, daughter of George Forrester Hill, of St. Louis, Mo., and had two children: Elliott Goodwyn (deceased), and Paul Brookes Wagner.

JOHNSTONE, James Hope Stewart, journalist, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 4, 1861, son of Christopher and Margaret (Stewart) Johnstone. For many years his father was general manager of the Caledonian railway, and the boy enjoyed unusual advantages in acquiring an education, and a personal knowledge of the arts and sports of British agriculture, and early gained first-hand

DONALD MACLEAY

HUGH K. WAGNER

JAMES H. S. JOHNSTONE

WM. H. BANCROFT

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and fundamental knowledge of equine affairs. He was educated in an English boarding school on the Thames, at Edinburgh, and at Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh. In 1878 he came to the United States and engaged in farming in Iowa for a short time, after which he became a draft-horse salesman. His literary gifts first found expression through "The Farmers' Review", and later he became editor of the "Wisconsin Farmer", at Madison. For eight years he was managing editor of the "Horseman", a trotting horse paper then published in Chicago. The blood lines and records of the runners and trotters were as familiar to him as were the pedigrees and prize winnings of the draft and coach breeds. After leaving the "Horseman", he joined the editorial staff of the "Breeders' Gazette", having charge of its horse department, where he had the opportunity to come into closer touch with farm horse breeding in this country than ever before and the range of his information was remarkable. His unique memory, no less than the keenness of his intellect gave him rare equipments for such work, and his information was also broad as to the breeds of live stock. As the author of the "Horse Book" Mr. Johnstone made an essentially helpful contribution to horse breeding of a monumental character, the book being used as a text book in all agricultural colleges. Another distinct service which he rendered horse breeding was the introduction of the capsule method of artificial impregnation. He resigned his position on the "Breeders' Gazette" to accept the editorial management of a new farm and stock journal in Canada, but after a comparatively short experience there, returned to the states and assumed an editorial position on "The Daily Live Stock World" at the Chicago stockyards. The futurities, now so popular in draft horse, swine and beef cattle breeding, were peculiarly the off-spring of his incessant mental activity exerted toward the betterment of stock breeding. In 1911 the French government bestowed on him the certificate Merité Agricola, with the Cross of Honor, a recognition which he cherished highly. In 1915 he started "The Short Horn World," which was later published in Chicago. As an editor he was punctilious, a purist in words, a stickler for style; he was a literary genius and altogether unique. He was twice married: (1) in 1883, to Agnes, daughter of David Acheson, of Iowa, by whom he had one daughter, Wanda Stewart Johnstone, now deceased; (2), Nov. 24, 1892, to Frances L., daughter of John K. Fuller, of Madison, Wis. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 24, 1916.

BANCROFT, William Hazard, railway official, was born at Chagrin Falls, O., Oct. 20, 1840, son of Samuel O. and Mary (Brace) Bancroft. His father was a miller. He was educated in the public schools, and at sixteen he entered the railway service as messenger for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Co. (now New York Central lines). He became an expert telegraph operator and was later appointed division train dispatcher, with headquarters at Port Jervis, N. Y. He became a train dispatcher in the service of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Co. (now Union Pacific), after which he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. as assistant superintendent. Subsequently he was made chief train dispatcher of the "Katy" system. He next became a division superintendent on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, serving on nearly every division in that capacity. By this time he was thoroughly conversant with the operating and other departments of railroading, and in 1884 was appointed receiver of the Rio Grande Western Railroad Co., continuing two years in that relation, and during the ensuing four years he was general superintendent of that road. In 1890 he entered the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. as general superintendent of the mountain division. In 1897 he was made vice-president and general manager of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. Later, in addition to this position, he became general manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co.'s lines east of Sparks, Nev.; first vice-president of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Co., and president of the Utah Light and Railway Co. and the Pacific Fruit Express Co. From January to April, 1904, he served as first vice-president and general manager of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., and in November of the same year he was appointed first vice-president and general manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. Subsequently he resigned to devote his entire attention to the Harriman interests. In connection with his railroad activities he displayed an unfailing perseverance in the development of farming lands by irrigation. He was a thirty-third degree Mason, a member of various railway and transportation associations and societies, and of the Alta and Commercial clubs, Salt Lake City. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. He was one of the most genuine of men, with a capacity for friendship that made association with him a rare and unforgettable thing. In the railway service men were instinctively drawn to him because of his genuineness and the largeness of his affections. He was married at Port Jervis, N. Y., June 1, 1864, to Mary I., daughter of Benjamin Vail Baird, a manufacturer of Port Jervis, N. Y.; she died in 1913. He is survived by two daughters, by adoption: Marie and Adelaide. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Apr. 22, 1915. (Portrait opposite page 164.)

McLAUGHLIN, William F., merchant, was born at Clonnybacon House, Queen's county, Ireland, Oct. 4, 1827, son of Peter and Anna McLaughlin. He was educated by private tutors and at Carlow College. The life of a country gentleman did not appeal to his venturesome spirit, and in his early manhood he determined to seek his destiny in America. Accordingly in 1850 he came to the United States and settled in Chicago, Ill. Securing a position in a retail grocery store, he remained long enough to study conditions and learn something of American business methods and customs, and then commenced business for himself. After a year spent in travel and study in Europe, in 1862, he established the wholesale coffee house of W. F. McLaughlin & Co., to which he was to devote the rest of his life. From a small beginning the business grew by his efforts alone to be the second largest firm of its kind in the world, with mills and warehouses in Chicago and branches in the principal coffee growing countries. The great pride with which his descendants prize his record is not based on his financial success alone, but on the highly honorable manner in which this success was achieved. His mighty courage and will, his high-minded conception of a man's duty in his domestic as in his business life, and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to his principles at whatever cost were dominant traits of his character. When the great Chicago

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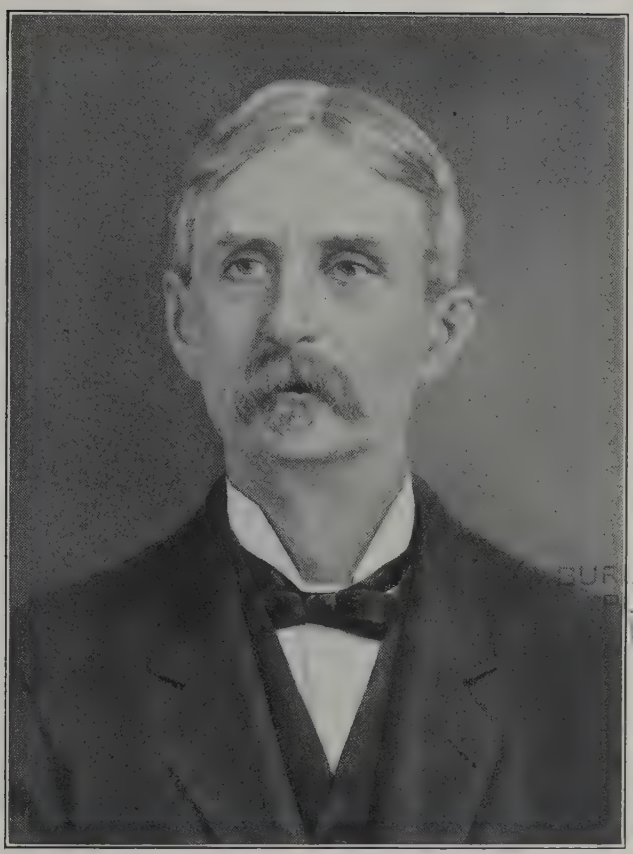
fire wiped out more than half his capital, no one in the ruined city went more quietly and cheerfully to work to build up again his injured fortune, and few succeeded better. Mr. McLaughlin was married in 1854 to Mary Delanty, of Chicago, Ill., and left four daughters, Mary; Anna, a religious of the order of the Sacred Heart; Mrs. Martin D. Hardin, and Mrs. Charles A. Mair; and three sons, George D.; Robert; and Frederic. He died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1, 1905.

COLEMAN, William, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1705, his parents having been among the first settlers of Philadelphia in 1683. He became a merchant, and in 1731 was one of the young friends of Benjamin Franklin who joined him in organizing the "Junto" for literary purposes, and thereby aided in founding the oldest circulating library in America. Franklin speaks more highly of him that of any of his comrades, describing him as "a merchant's clerk, about my age, who had the coolest, clearest head, the best heart, and the exactest morals of almost any man I ever met with. . . .Our friendship continued without interruption to his death, upwards of forty years; and the club (Junto) continued almost as long, and was the best school of philosophy, morality and politics that then existed in the province." Franklin made him one of the original trustees of the College and Academy of Philadelphia in 1749, and treasurer as well as clerk. During the same year he was a member of the justices court of Philadelphia, under commission of June 3rd. On April 8, 1758, he was called to the supreme bench of the colony, and served with great satisfaction to all until his death. Judge Coleman was an unusual student all his life, and was one of the founders of the American Philosophical Society, of which he was the first treasurer and was one of the most active leaders in the Philadelphia Library Company above referred to, for over thirty years. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11, 1769.

YOUNG, John Alexander, soldier and banker, was born in Rush county, Ind., July 29, 1838, son of James Newton and Sallie Ann (Eyestone) Young. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Capt. Thomas Young, who came from London, England, in 1634, and settled eventually in James City county, Va. From him the line of descent is traced through his son James, his son James, his son James, his son Thomas, his son Thomas Kent and the latter's wife, Ann Potter, and their son Alexander, and his wife Elizabeth Rickets, who were the grandparents of John Alexander Young. His father was a teacher and farmer, and also served as a member of the Iowa state assembly. He received his preliminary education in the subscription and district schools of Washington co., Ia., and for three years attended Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant. He taught school during 1857–61, studying law in the meantime. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, 25th Iowa volunteer infantry, and was elected second lieutenant before leaving the state. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1863, and captain in 1864, which rank he held until the close of the war. He was engaged in the battles at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and the campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas; was wounded at Arkansas Post, again at Ringgold, Ga., and was severely wounded at Resaca, Ga. He participated in the Grand Review, and was mustered out at Davenport, Ia., in June, 1865. After the war he followed agricultural pursuits mainly until 1871, when he was elected auditor of Washington county, serving two years. In 1873 he became assistant cashier of the Washington (Ia.) National Bank, and cashier in 1878, continuing in that capacity until 1910, when he retired because of impaired health. He remained a director of the institution however, and in 1914 was elected its president, which position he still holds. Prior to becoming county auditor he held numerous township offices, and served as county commissioner. He was mayor of Washington in 1879–80, and he served as representative from the tenth senatorial district of Iowa in 1902, 1904 and 1906. He was president of the Iowa Chattanooga Monument Commission in 1902–06, and he is a member of the Historical Society of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Commercial Club, Washington, Ia. His political affiliation is with the republican party, and he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He finds his chief recreation in fishing. By his long residence in Washington county and his active business life he has a wide acquaintance over the state, and no one in that part of Iowa is more generally known, more fully trusted and more highly respected than he. Capt. Young was married in Cedar twp. Washington co., Ia., Oct. 4, 1860, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Micajah D. Runyan, a pioneer settler of Jefferson county, O. They have two children: Ella Annette, wife of Arthur Wright Hall, of Colfax, Ia., and Harvey Simpson Young.

FERGUSON, Homer Lenoir, engineer and president of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., was born in Haywood county, N. C., Mar. 6, 1873, son of William Burder and Laura Adelaide (Reeves) Ferguson; grandson of William and Ruth (Gibson) Ferguson; and great-grandson of William Ferguson, who came from Tyrone, Ireland, in 1801, and settled in North Carolina. He was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., in 1892, and then took a course in naval architecture and engineering at Glasgow University, where he was graduated B.S. in 1894. While in Scotland he gained some practical experience in the shipbuilding establishments of the Clyde. After his return to the United States in 1895 he was commissioned assistant naval constructor, U.S.N., and assigned to duty at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, to supervise the construction of vessels for the U. S. Navy. A year later he was assigned in an advisory capacity to the establishment of Wolff & Zwicker at Portland, Ore., where he remained for two and a half years. He then spent a year and a half in the navy yard at Bremerton, Wash., and a year as superintending constructor at the Bath (Me.) Iron Works, after which he was for two years assistant to the superintending constructor, U.S.N., at the Newport News shipyards. After a year in Washington, D. C., on duty at the bureau of construction and repair, he resigned from the naval service in 1905 to become superintendent of hull construction at the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., of Newport News, Va., where he was promoted successively to general superintendent of hull construction, general superintendent of construction and general manager. In 1914 he was elected vice-president and general manager, and in 1915 president and general manager, succeeding Albert L. Hopkins, who lost his life in the Lusitania disaster. The Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. was founded by Collis P. Huntington (q.v.) as the finishing touch to his plan for a great sea terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad system and in



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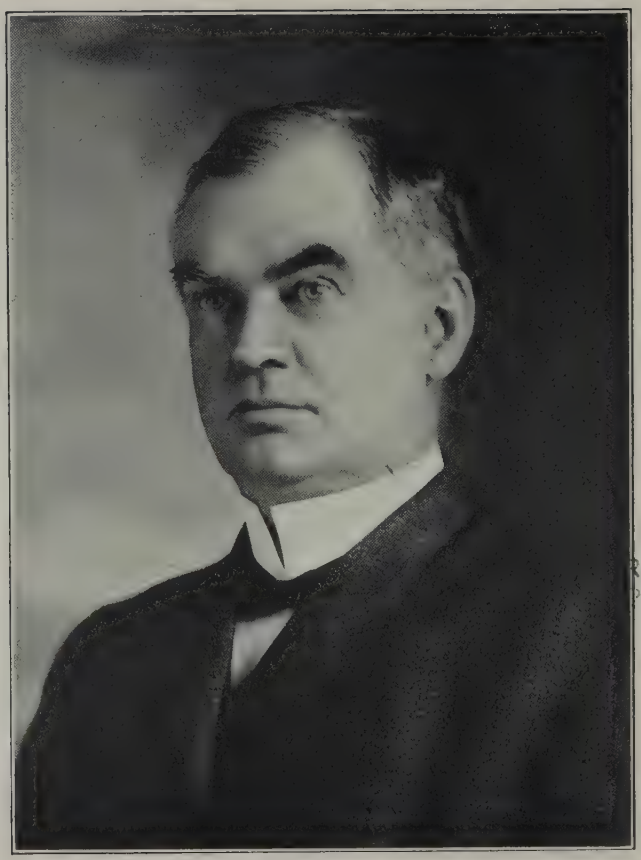
John Alex. Young



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Alfred E. Mumle

response directly to the need for an adequate dry dock in which to berth and repair the ships that came there to load. The yards were started in 1886 and the first ship was constructed there in 1890. Since then the company has built about 200 ships of all classes, battleships and large passenger and freight ships. The plant covers 125 acres on the James river; has direct trackage with the Chesapeake & Ohio railway and is traversed throughout by an internal railway system of standard gauge, as well as by large electric and steam traveling cranes, capable of handling the heaviest of castings and machinery. The handling system is such that material entering the yard at one point rarely departs from a direct journey to its intended place in the ultimate ship. It has forty-two buildings, in which are some of the most ponderous machines to be found in the country—lathes, planers, steam hammers, drop hammers, boring mills, drill presses and every conceivable kind of device for making modern engines, hulls and power plants. There are boiler shops, foundries, forge shops, bending and shaping floors, bending rolls, and immense punching and cutting machines that punch large holes through or shear off edges of cold plates an inch thick, with the same ease with which one punctures or clips a sheet of paper with an office device. Even the most delicate parts of a modern turbine are constructed there. There are carpenter shops, paint shops, drafting rooms, electric laboratories, and even chemical departments. The power plant of the establishment, employing a battery of nine huge Scotch-type marine boilers working at 160 pounds pressure, produces through modern engines about 6,000 horse-power, to which is added about 6500 horse-power electrical equipment. This is transmitted to every portion of the yard for use in the machines—by electric motors, steam engines and hammers, and a variety of hydraulic and pneumatic appliances. Every corner of the yard has its supply of power available. Artisans of thirty-five to forty trades are required on the various processes necessary to the construction of a modern ship. The raw material used by the plant each year includes about 40,000 tons of structural steel; 4,000 tons of iron, steel and copper castings; 35,000 tons of coal; 900,000 gallons of fuel oil, and 8,000,000 feet of lumber. The Newport News yards have eleven large shipways on which vessels may be under construction at one time. They can accommodate every size and capacity of vessel, ranging from the smallest to the largest ships afloat. Repair work has been a large and profitable part of the activity of the Newport News yards. During its career the company has handled more than 4,000 vessels in its dry docks alone and has repaired as many as 500 in a single year. There are seven repair piers, one of them being equipped with a giant electric crane which can lift 150 tons, and all connected with the railroad, both inside and outside the yards. The company owns three immense dry docks, the largest of which measures 861 by 162 feet, with thirty feet depth of water over all. A notable feature of the company's methods, and one for which Mr. Ferguson is especially responsible, is the efficient manner in which it handles its labor problem. About 45 per cent. of its employes are colored, and it has proved the fallacy of the prevailing ideas on negro labor by develpoing many of them into skilled mechanics capable of doing as good work as that done in the best European shipyards. At the same time it has gone beyond most employers in providing for the comfort and well being of its employees. It has voluntarily reduced the weekly hours of labor to fifty hours on private work and forty-eight hours on government work, and despite the cheapness of negro labor in Virginia the average wage in the plant is about $25 a week. It has started a colored Young Men's Christian Association and organized night schools where both whites and negroes, in separate departments, are given an opportunity for free education. Furthermore, it has voluntarily established a pension fund, known as a "retirement allowance," by the terms of which the company sets aside a certain proportion of its payroll to such effect as to permit the retirement, optionally at sixty and compulsory at seventy, of every employe who has served the company for thirty years continuously. The company has also met with much success in encouraging its help to open and maintain savings bank accounts. Much of the credit for these enlightened measures is due to Mr. Ferguson, to whom too is largely due the technical efficiency which has placed the plant among the best in the world. His engaging personality has made him very popular in shipping circles, and is not the least of the factors which have attracted such an immense amount of business to the Newport News yards. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the B.P.O. Elks and the Royal Arcanum, the Engineers' Club of New York, the Society of Naval Engineers, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Army and Navy clubs of Washington, D. C., and New York city, and the Ragged Island Gunning Association of Back Bay, Va. Mr. Ferguson was married Sept. 23, 1896, to Eliza Anderson, daughter of Thomas Catlett Skinner of Kentucky, and their children are: Homer Lenoir, Jr., Charles Anderson, William McLeod, Walter Post, Laura Isabel and Elise Ferguson.

MERRILL, Alfred Ellsworth, merchant, was born at Maidstone, Essex co., Vt., May 28, 1845, son of Samuel Day and Louisa (Heath) Merrill. His great-grandfather, John Merrill, was a soldier in the revolutionary war and in the war of 1812; his grandfather, Joseph Merrill, was in the war of 1812. Alfred E. Merrill received his early education in the district schools of Vermont. In 1855 his father moved his family to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming near Portage City, and the son later attended Lawrence University. At the age of twenty-two he entered the employ of the lumber firm of George B. Burch & Co. at Necedah, Wis., his business talent and attention to detail soon gaining for him a partnership in that firm, which owned sawmills and extensive pine tracts on the tributaries of the Wisconsin river. Developed and equipped by this training and experience, in 1884 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he engaged in the real estate and loan business. He soon became identified with many of the substantial business enterprises of the city, and with civic affairs. In 1899 he became a member of the city council as representative of the Fourth ward, and held this position for ten years, serving as chairman of the committee on ways and means and a member of the committee on water works and health and hospitals, and president of the council. To his initiative was due the appointment of the first pure water commission. He had a large part in securing for Minneapolis a complete and efficient pumping station and distributive mains as part of the water system, an effective garbage crematory plant, and a modern quarantine hospi-

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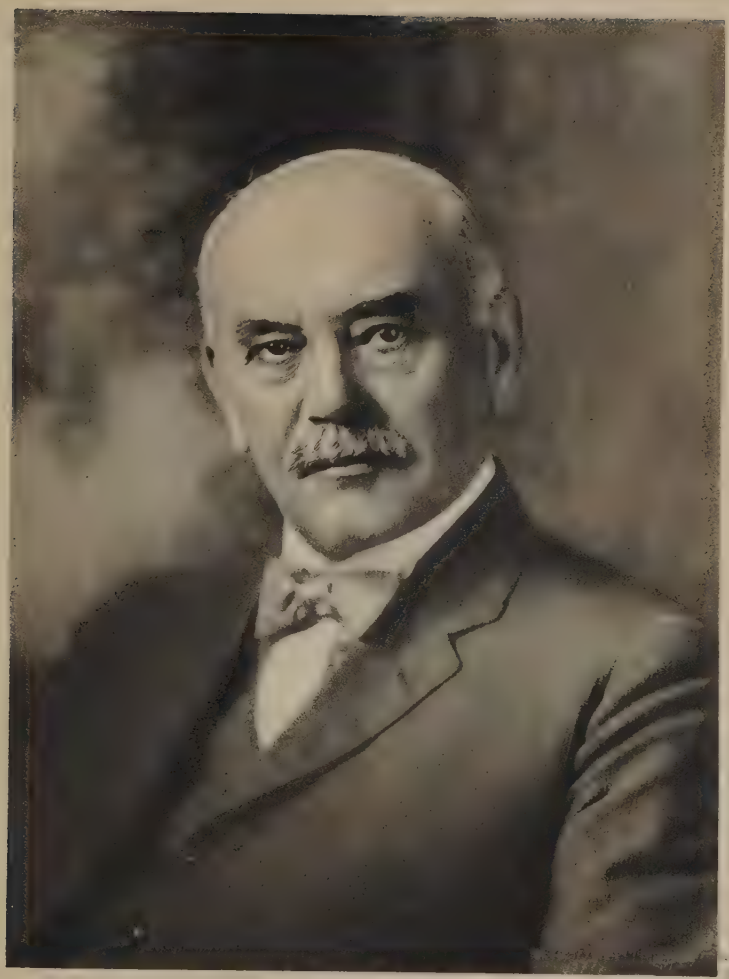
tal. He introduced the ordinance establishing a comprehensive system of municipal accounting and to the great profit of the city he continually applied to the conduct of its finances the same accuracy and care that his business training had led him to give private matters. His comprehension of public questions was clear and keen and his example of fearless, vigorous, unselfish, upright discharge of public duty served as an inspiration to his fellow-citizens. He was a man of balanced temper, genial disposition and quiet generosity; he was guided by strong convictions and high ideals and his character and personality made a strong impress on the community. He was married, June 30, 1869, to Jane Summerside, daughter of George Summerside, of Necedah, Wis., and had three children: Nellie Louise, Roy Willard, and Guy Summerside Merrill. He died in Minneapolis, April 10, 1909.

EVANS, John, jurist, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1728, son of John and Jane (Howell) Evans of Welsh descent. His father was a large landowner in both Pennsylvania and Delaware. Young Evans was given a classical education and before reaching his majority began the study of law. In 1749 he was admitted to the bar of Chester county, and being a wealthy man and one of the biggest slave-owners in the county, was soon one of her first citizens. He was also one of the first in Chester county to lead in the movements culminating in the revolution and was one of the local committee of safety. Upon the organization of the state government under the constitution of 1776, he was made an associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania on Aug. 16, 1777 and was elected to the council of censors, serving with distinction In both positions. He was also a member of the executive conucil in 1777, but resigned that post when he became a member of the supreme bench. His service on that bench for six years and his character generally were so highly regarded that Dr. Rush is reported to have said of him that he belonged to "the republic of humanity" and was "a friend of all mankind." A striking list of fatalities in his own family, which left him alone save for one daughter, no doubt hastened his own death, whch occurred on Dec. 11, 1783.

MORTON, Joy, merchant, was born in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 27, 1855, son of Julius Sterling and Caroline (Joy) Morton, and a descendant of Richard Morton, a native of England, who came to this country on the ship Little Ann, the first ship after the Mayflower, and settled at Plymouth, Mass. His father (q.v.) was secretary of agriculture during the second Cleveland administration and was the originator of Arbor Day. The son was educated chiefly at Talbot Hall, an Episcopal boarding school near Nebraska City. Before the age of sixteen he entered the employ of the Merchants' National Bank, Nebraska City, where he remained five years, passing through the various grades to the position of teller, and ultimately acquiring a financial interest in the institution of which he was for many years a director. His initial railroad experience was as a clerk in the treasurer's office of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Co., at Omaha, Neb. (1877). Two years later he became supply agent at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. at Aurora, Ill., but retained the position but a brief period, resigning to engage in the salt business in Chicago as a member of the firm of E. I. Wheeler & Co. After Mr. Wheeler's death, in 1885, Mr. Morton secured control and the business was reorganized as Joy Morton & Co. In 1910 it was incorporated as the Morton Salt Co., and under the presidency of Mr. Morton it has grown to be the largest and most important concern connected with the industry in America. The business from which it evolved was founded originally in Chicago in 1848 upon the opening of the Illinois and Michigan canal. It operates factories at Hutchinson, Kan., Port Huron, Mich., and Ludington, Mich. The modern process of salt-making as followed in the Morton company's plants is as follows: The brine when pumped from the wells is delivered into a series of settling tanks or vats, where all the insoluble matter held in suspension settles to the bottom, and thence into a second series of tanks, where any impurities that may be held in solution are removed by the application of the proper reagents. From this point two processes are used to separate the salt from the water, called the "grainer" and the "vacuum pan" process. The brine is heated in the grainer, or long trough of steel or wood, by means of steam pipes running lengthwise and suspended a few inches from the bottom. As the water evaporates, the saturation increases and crystals of salt form on the surface of the brine, sink to the bottom of the grainer, and are removed to a drain board at one end by an automatic rake traveling slowly from end to end, and the wet salt is carried to the warehouse on belt conveyors for storing and curing. By the vacuum pan method, which has long been used by sugar manufacturers, although but recently employed in the salt industry, the pure brine from the settling tanks is heated in a vacuum pan—a large circular cast-iron vessel, sixty to eighty feet high, consisting of two cones set base to base on a short cylindrical section, and similar in appearance to the can-buoys in the harbors of the United States. A partial vacuum is created, while at the same time steam is introduced and the resulting vapor drawn off, leaving the salt crystals in the bottom cone, which are carried away by a bucket elevator. After being allowed time for curing, the salt is packed in barrels or sacks or stored in a warehouse in bulk to be shipped away as ordered. The best grades of salt for table use are thoroughly re-dried in a steam-heated cylinder, from which it is carried by elevators to the packing rooms, where it is screened, graded, weighed, packed in bags or cartons, all by automatic machinery. The Morton Salt Co. not only markets upward of 600,000 tons of this evaporated salt per annum, but also distributes over 400,000 tons of rock salt, which it procures from salt mines in the states of New York, Michigan, Kansas and Louisiana. Some idea of the immensity of this industry may be gained from the fact that the Morton Salt Co. produces more than 10,000 barrels of 280 lbs. each of salt per day; it owns huge storage houses on the water front at Chicago, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., and Superior, Wis., each dock being equipped with a modern cooper shop for making its barrels for shipment, and in its three factories and offices employs more than one thousand people. The original and present officers of the Morton Salt Co. are: Joy Morton, president; Mark Morton, vice-president; Sterling Morton, secretary, and Daniel Peterkin, treasurer. In addition to his salt interests Mr. Morton is a director of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, the largest financial institution in Chicago; Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.; Western Cold Storage Co.; American Hominy Co.; and Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. He finds his chief recreation in the management of his extensive estate, "Thornhill,"



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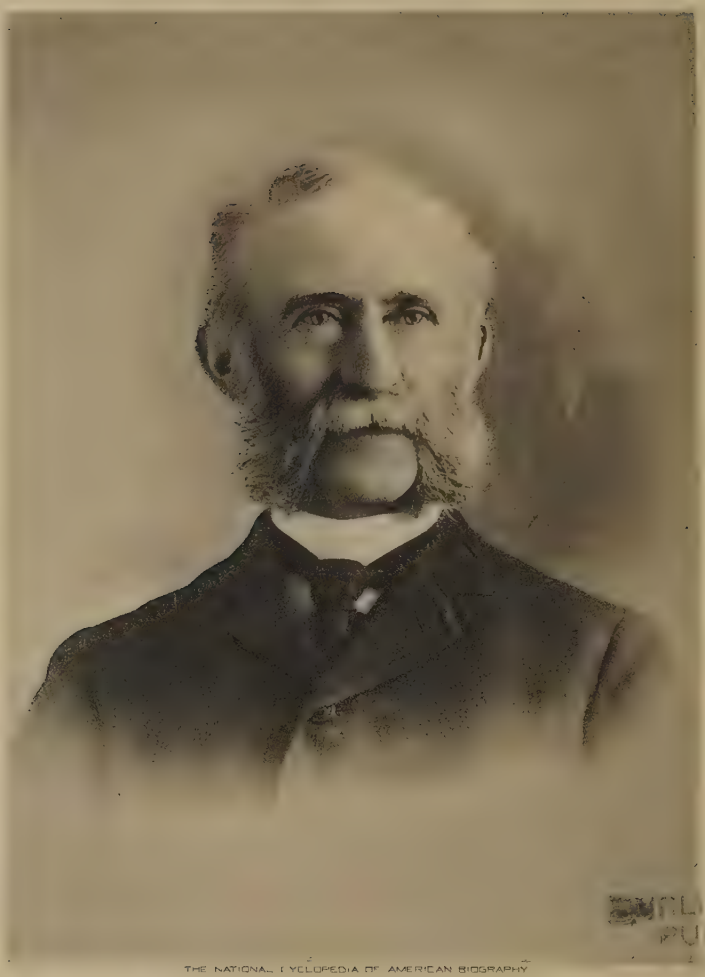

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John S. Bussing

at Lisle, Du Page co, Ill., comprising 1,200 acres. The farmhouse, a mansion of the Tudor style of architecture, is situated on the highest point of the great estate and is beautifully artistic and impressive. The homes of the employees, barns and various other buildings are of stone and concrete. The farm is heavily stocked with Holstein cattle, Dorset sheep, Duroc and Yorkshire swine, which are kept scrupulously clean by the most modern appliances. In his farming Mr. Morton has followed the Illinois system of soil treatment advocated by the University of Illinois, and with experts from other universities conducts the enterprise on scientific and business principles. Accurate accounts are kept, so that the cost of different products may be fully ascertained, and it is his aim to manage his farm on a sound commercial basis. He is a member of the Chicago Historical Society, and of the Chicago, Commercial, Chicago Golf and Caxton clubs of Chicago, and of the Lawyers' Club of New York. He was married at Omaha, Neb., Sept. 23, 1880, to Carrie, daughter of George Baker Lake (q.v.), chief justice of the supreme court of Nebraska. She died in 1915 and he was married the second time, in 1917, to Margaret, daughter of James Gray, of Newburg, Ind. He has two children: Jean, wife of Joseph M. Cudahy, and Sterling Morton, mentioned above.

SYMMES, Frank Jameson, banker and capitalist, was born at Kingston, Mass., June 7, 1847, son of William and Caroline Hannah (Jameson) Symmes. He received his preliminary education at Partridge Academy, Duxbury, Mass.; attended the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University receiving the degree of S. B. in 1867, and the following year was a special graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, with the first engineering class, made up of graduates of scientific schools. During the ensuing three years he served on the Dacotah, of the South Pacific squadron, also the Pensacola, Saginaw, Resaca and flagship Saranac, resigning as second assistant engineer. He then established himself in San Francisco, Cal., where he was salesman for the Thomas Day Co., dealers in gas and electric fixtures. He was made president of the company in 1886, continuing in that capacity until 1903, after which he served as vice-president and president until his death. His chief interests, however, were in the field of banking and finance. He was president of the Central Trust Co. of California from 1903 until 1907, when it was merged with the Anglo-California Trust Co. In 1908 he was appointed receiver for the Citizens' State Bank, and in 1910-14 served in the same capacity for the California Safe Deposit and Trust Co. In 1902 he became treasurer of the Pacific Meter Co. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty and held many positions of trust and responsibility. He was a member of the San Francisco board of education in 1894-95; member of the board of visitors to the U. S. Naval Academy in 1899; chairman of the commission in charge of the San Francisco exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition, St. Louis, 1904; served as vice-president of the California School of Mechanical Arts, and in 1901-06 was trustee and moderator of the board of the First Unitarian Society. He was president (1901-08) of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco; president of the California State Conference and vice-president (1905-06) of the National Conference of Charities and Correction; member of the executive committee (1903-06) of the Public Health Commission; member of the council of the National Civic Service Reform League; director of the Navy League of the United States, member of the American Geographical Society, American Historical Society, Society of Mayflower Descendants, American Academy of Political and Social Science, United States Naval Institute, American Civic Association and Royal Society of Arts, member of the executive committee of the National Municipal League, president of the Unitarian Club, past president of the Harvard and University clubs, and member also of the Chit-Chat Club, San Francisco, and the Faculty Club, Berkeley, Cal. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. Mr. Symmes was always intensely patriotic, and took an especial interest in the affairs of the naval service. In social circles his genial manners, added to his fine conversational powers, brought to him many sincere and trusting friends. He was married Mar. 30, 1871, to Anna A., daughter of Thomas Day, a merchant of San Francisco, Cal.; she survives him with four children: Anita, wife of Anson S. Blake; Whitman, a mining engineer and manager of the Comstock mines, Virginia City, Nev.; Mabel, and Leslie W. Symmes, a consulting agricultural engineer of San Francisco. He died at Berkeley, Cal., Mar. 14, 1916.

MASTERS, Thomas, jurist, came to America by way of Bermuda in 1700, when William Penn was in Philadelphia on his second visit. Nothing more about his origin is known. He was married and at once built what is said to be the first three-story brick house in Philadelphia—three stories on the street side and five stories on the river side—at the corner of Front and High, now Market street. Then he became judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, and without taking his degree as justice, leaped at once to be one of the five judges of the provincial supreme court, on Aug. 20, 1701, under the new constitution of that year. His service was extended to Apr. 10, 1704, when the court was reorganized under Chief Justice Clark. Judge Masters was an alderman of Philadelphia in 1705 and was mayor of the city during 1707-09. Little seems to be known of him during the later years of his life, and he died in Philadelphia, in December, 1723.

O'HARA, James, soldier and manufacturer, was born in Ireland in 1752. He came to America about 1772, arriving in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was employed by a firm to go to Western Virginia to engage in trading with the Indians. Before coming to America he had been in the British army, and was naturally selected to take command of a company when the revolutionary war began. His first service was in the Southwest, part of the time with the army of George Rogers Clark, and he was soon promoted to a captaincy. He was appointed assistant quartermaster in 1781, and was in the battle of Cowpens and at Guilford Court House. He continued with the army until July, 1783, and then settled in Pittsburgh, Pa. In the expeditions against the Indians in 1791 and 1794, he was quartermaster-general in St. Clair's and Wayne's army until May, 1796. Capt. O'Hara was a pioneer in the early industries in Pittsburgh. Building boats on the river, he loaded them with products for the Southwest and took them to New Orleans, where the boats were fitted with masts and sails, and with a cargo of cotton were sent to Liverpool. After disposing of his cotton, he sailed with a cargo of manufactured articles for New York, Philadelphia, etc., and finally arrived in the cotton markets of the South again. He was the

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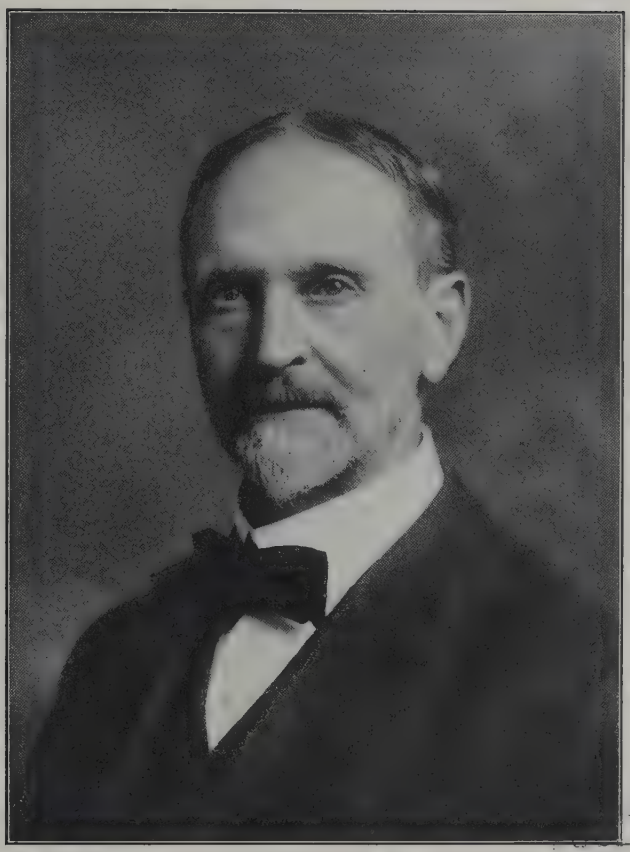
first to engage (in company with Isaac Craig) in the business of glass manufacturing in Pittsburgh in 1796. While visiting Niagara he conceived the idea of carrying Oneida salt to Pittsburgh via Lake Erie and French creek, which was a boon to the people of Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania, who had been importing salt from Baltimore on pack horses. When he settled in Pittsburgh he became the prime mover in almost every business project for the benefit of the city. He had a natural bent for acquiring and holding lands, and left a large estate, a part of which, the Schenley estate, has contributed greatly to Pittsburgh's later glory. He was a presidential elector in 1789. He was married to Mary Carson, a Scotch woman, who is said to have introduced carpets in Pittsburgh. He left three children: James, Mary, who married William Croghan, Jr., and Elizabeth, who married Harmar Denny. Gen. O'Hara died in Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1819.

BUSSING, John Stuyvesant, banker, was born in New York city, Sept. 21, 1838, son of John Schermerhorn and Ann (Van Nest) Bussing. The first of the family in America was Arent Hermanse Bussing, who came to this country from Westphalia on the borders of Overysel, Holland, in 1639, and settled at Flatbush, L. I., removing ten years later to Haarlem, N. Y.; in 1673 he was named one of the five magistrates or commissioners of New Haarlem; from him and his wife Susannah de la Maistre or de la Mater, the line of descent is traced through their son Harman and his wife Sarah Selover; their son Abraham and his wife Elizabeth Mesier; and their son Abraham and his wife Hester Kingsland, who were the grandparents of John Stuyvesant Bussing. Abraham Bussing, our subject's grandfather, was a dry goods merchant, who, with thirty-six other citizens, assisted in raising funds with which to erect the first public school house in New York city. His maternal grandfather, Abraham Van Nest, was a prominent merchant, and for many years president of the Greenwich Savings Bank, New York City. Mr. Bussing's father was also a well-known merchant of New York city. The son was educated at Columbia Grammar School. In 1864, in association with William J. Gelston, he engaged in the banking and brokerage business in Wall street, under the firm name of Gelston & Bussing, which continued until the death of his partner in 1897. This house was one of the oldest and most conservative firms on the street, continuing with unchanged membership for a period of thirty-three years, and passed triumphantly through many a severe crisis. The success of the concern may be largely attributed to the close attention bestowed in the best interests of its customers, and it stood unswervingly for perseverance, energy, honesty, upright dealing and strict integrity. In 1865 Mr. Bussing purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. He relinquished his business activities in 1898, thereafter devoting his efforts to various forms of philanthropic work. He was one of the consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York for thirty-three years, and served as a member of its finance committee. For an extended period he was one of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian Association, and later became a member of the advisory board. He served in the same capacity on the board of the Young Women's Christian Association, as well as chairman of its finance committee. During 1875–82 he was a trustee of the Northern Dispensary, and he was a former manager and president of the New York Bible Society. He was one of the founders of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New York city. In 1885 he was elected treasurer of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America, and during the ensuing twenty-one years gave unsparingly of his time and vigilant sympathy to the work. He was treasurer of the Industrial Educational Association and of the Board of trustees of the Interdenominational Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was a director in the City Mission and Tract Society. In 1899 he became a member of the committee of the General Synod which had care of the grounds and property of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., and in 1904 he was elected a member of the board of superintendents. He was a member of the 22nd regiment, N. G., N. Y., with which he served during the civil war and rose to the rank of first lieutenant. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars and the St. Nicholas Society. His philanthropies were many, and he will long be remembered, not only by those who benefited by his boundless charity, but by all with whom he came in contact. He was twice married; (1) June 17, 1873, to Kate, daughter of James Breath of New York, by whom he had two daughters, Kate and Anna Bussing, twins, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Bussing died in 1874, and he was married (2) Oct. 31, 1882, to Emily Morton, daughter of Henry T. Jenkins, of New York. He died in New York city, Jan. 24, 1916.

BELL, Thomas Sloan, judge, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 22, 1800, son of William and Jane (Sloan) Bell. Having studied law under James Madison Porter, he had the unusual experience of being admitted to the bar several months before he was of age, on April 14, 1821, and during the following month settled in West Chester, Chester county. Within two years he had made a reputation that led Gov. Schulze to appoint him deputy attorney-general, a post corresponding to that of district attorney. He held this office for five years (1823-28). In 1829 he was appointed a visitor to West Point and was chairman of the committee to make report. His high standing as a lawyer and citizen led to his election to the state constitutional convention in May, 1837, and in October was elected to the state senate, taking part in the political contest known as "The Buck-Shot War," a recount in connection with which later unseated him in favor of his rival. In 1839, however, he was appointed president judge of Chester-Delaware district, and gave eminent satisfaction for a half-dozen years of service. This was interrupted by Gov. Shunk's appointment of him as justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania to succeed Justice Thomas Sergeant, Nov. 18, 1846. It was a period of great agitation over a proposed elective judiciary, which had been advocated in the state almost ever since its creation as a colony and especially since the revolution. Judge Bell was so successful a judge, however, that when the constitutional amendment providing for an elective judiciary of Dec. 1, 1851, caused the expiration of the terms of all appointees, the Whig convention wished to nominate him, but he declined. He was appointed to an unexpired term for the Wayne-Pike-Carbon-Monroe district from December, 1855, however, and three years later was chosen to the state senate where he served during 1858-60. He was first married Oct. 12, 1826, to Caroline, daughter of Judge Isaac Darlington, and after her decease was married Dec.



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Frank J. Symmes

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J. W. Sabin

9, 1830, to Keziah Anne, daughter of William Hemphill. His son, Thomas Sloan Bell, Jr., had just opened a promising career at the bar when the civil war broke out; he entered the army, and while serving as lieutenant-colonel fell on the field of Antietam. Judge Bell died in Philadelphia, June 6, 1861.

RICKS, James Benjamin, jurist, was born in Bear Creek township, Christian county, Ill., on Dec. 23, 1852, son of John Bond and Docia Belle (Haines) Ricks; grandson of William Skinner and Margaret (Bond) Ricks, and great-grandson of Richard Ricks, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war. His father (1833-95), was a farmer and livestock dealer and member of the legislature. The son was educated in the common schools of Taylorville and Springfield, Ill., and at the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, but was not graduated. He studied in a law office at Taylorville, Ill., was admitted to the bar in June, 1874, and opened an office in Taylorville, where he acquired an extensive general practice. He was appointed superintendnt of pension examiners at Washington, D. C., and held this position for three years, when he resigned to devote his whole time to the legal profession. Upon the death of Chief Justice Jesse J. Phillips in 1901, he was elected to fill the vacancy in the supreme court of Illinois, and took his place on the bench May 25th. His conception of the duties of the court was well expressed by Chief Justice Scott: "He held that the justice which the courts must administer is that, and that only, which results from the enforcement of the law; that to pursue any other course for the purpose of relieving litigants from results which sometimes seem unjust is to enter upon a course which would unsettle the rules which must guide the conduct of men and make of the law, which should be a certain and unfailing beacon, a sport and plaything, dependent not upon the writtten word but upon the sentiments and instincts of men vested with judicial office." His first opinions appeared in 191 Illinois reports, and the last of them in 221 Illinois reports. He served as chief justice from June, 1904, to June, 1905. His first term expired June 18, 1906, and although reelection was a foregone conclusion, ill health compelled him to decline. He was mayor of Taylorville, Ill., in 1891-92. Judge Ricks was grand chancellor of the order of Knights of Pythias in 1885-86. He was married Dec. 23, 1872, to Pammie L., daughter of John Geltmacher of Bloomington, Ill., and had three children: Agnes G., who married Houser; Jesse J., a lawyer of New York, and Glenn A. Ricks, a mining engineer. He died in Taylorville, Ill., July 23, 1906.

PATERSON, James Venn, naval architect and shipbuilder, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, June 17, 1867, son of Robert Paterson, a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He received a thorough classical and mathematical education at the Albany Academy, Glasgow, and having decided to make shipbuilding his life-work, entered the University of Glasgow for special studies in mathematics and naval science. He served an apprenticeship of six years, partly at the Linthouse shipyard at Govan, and partly at the Meadowside shipyard at Partick, Scotland, and in 1891 was appointed draughtsman in the Naval Works of Southampton, England, subsequently becoming chief draughtsman. Having met at Southampton Prof. Sir John H. Biles, one of the greatest naval architects of his time, Mr. Paterson became associated with him in his professional work. On Prof. Biles's recommendation he was appointed consulting naval achitect of the International Navigation Co. of New Jersey, which operates the Red Star and American lines of trans-Atlantic steamers. The position covered the designing and construction of the company's trans-Atlantic steamships, as well as the repairs of the vessels of both fleets. In 1892 he came to America to personally supervise the building of the steamers "St. Louis" and "St. Paul" at Philadelphia, Pa., and has remained here ever since. He is the inventor of the expansion joint to relieve the stresses in the superstructures of large naval and merchant vessels, and he was the first to devise means for incorporating the superstructures of vessels as parts of the structure proper, to take the main stresses of the hull. When the American and Red Star steamship lines were taken over by the International Mercantile Marine Co. Mr. Paterson was retained as naval architect. Shortly thereafter he obtained an option to purchase the shipyard and saw mill of the Moran Bros. Co. at Seattle, Wash., and in 1906 he resigned from the International Mercantile Marine Co. to be general manager of the Moran Co. The latter was taken over by the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Co. in 1912, Mr. Paterson becoming president of the new corporation, which was capitalized at $3,000,000. Under his management the plant, which covers twenty-six acres, was completely modernized to build every kind of naval and merchant vessel, as well as to make repairs of all kinds to hulls, machinery and boilers, and includes an iron and brass foundry, machine and boiler shops, a pattern shop, forge and blacksmith shop, ship-fitting and other special shops, floating shear-legs of eighty-five tons capacity, and two floating dry docks, one of them of 12,000 tons capacity, of his own design. In July, 1916, owing to the unprecedented demand for ships of all kinds, his company was sold to the Todd Shipyards Corporation of New York, and Mr. Paterson retired from the presidency to engage in building submarines for the Russian government. During the four years of his management the company built eighteen ships, including two submarines for Chile, several submarines and a submarine tender for the United States navy, three navy tugs, and the sea-going suction-dredge, "Col. P. S. Michie." Mr. Paterson is a member of the Institution of Naval Architects of London, the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Scotland, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers of New York. He was married Apr. 28, 1898, to Marie Josephine, daughter of David Provoost Vandeventer, of Matawan, N. J., and has two sons: Robert Vandeventer and James Venn Paterson, Jr.

HOLMES, Marshall Fuller, manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 8, 1857, son of Frederick and Isabella (Anderson) Holmes. His father served during the civil war; was commended for gallantry at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and was killed at the battle of Resaca, in Georgia. Marshall Fuller Holmes received his education in the public schools of his native city, and at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Chicago. In 1867 he became a cash boy and six months later clerk in the dry goods house of J. B. Shay & Co., Chicago, remaining four years in the latter capacity, when he returned to school for three years. In 1874-77 he was bookkeeper for Jansen, McClurg & Co., booksellers of Chicago. In 1877 he began general office work in Chicago for Fowler Bros., packers, and subsequently was placed in charge

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of their general offices at Atchison, Kan., continuing in that relation during 1879-80. For the next two years he had charge of the offices of L. B. Doud & Co., packers; in 1882-86 was manager of the Chicago house of the Chicago Smelting & Refining Co., and in 1886-89 was with the Chicago & Aurora Smelting & Refining Co. In 1889-99 he was vice-president and secretary of the National Smelting & Refining Co., and in the latter year became manager for Illinois of the American Smelting & Refining Co., with headquarters in Chicago. Aside from this interest he was president of the Duncan Electric Mfg. Co., manufacturers of meters and transformers, and director and president of the Hudson Manufacturing Co., Hudson, Mich., and was director of the Miami Cycle Mfg. Co. of Middletown, O. For years he was a trustee of Northwestern University, and he was a governing member of the Chicago Art Institute. During the latter part of the regime of Col. Francis W. Parker (q. v.) he was chairman of the board of the Chicago Normal School, and he was chairman of the parents' organization of Cook County. He was a director in the United Charities of Chicago. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He held membership in the Union League and Twentieth Century clubs, Chicago, the Midlothian Country Club, and Kenwood Club, and in the Lake Geneva and Chicago clubs, Lake Geneva, Wis., at which place he maintained his summer residence. He found his chief recreation in golf, tennis, horseback riding and traveling. He was married Oct. 16, 1879, to Lillian H., daughter of Bushrod E. Hoppin, a broker, of Chicago; she survives him with three children: Henrietta, Frederick and Dorothy Holmes. He died in Chicago, Ill., June 1, 1912.

HENDERSON, Lightner, civil engineer, was born at Gap, Lancaster county, Pa., Dec. 2, 1866, son of Archibald Lightner and Margaret A. (Linville) Henderson. His father was a farmer, and also served as squire of the county. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native county and at Pennsylvania State Normal School, Millersville, being graduated at Lehigh University in 1889 with the degree of C.E. He worked as structural steel draftsman and designer until 1891, when he was employed by Corydon T. Purdy (q. v.), civil and consulting engineer, Chicago. Two years later he was taken into partnership under the firm style of Purdy & Henderson. The business was subsequently incorporated under the same title, and for fifteen years he was president and chief engineer. Among the prominent structures the design of which was vitally influenced by him are the Flatiron, Whitehall, Metropolitan tower, Waldorf-Astoria, Hippodrome, Pennsylvania Railroad station (of which he also designed the interior), New York county building and Municipal building, New York city; Marquette building, Montgomery-Ward tower, Congress Hotel and University Club, Chicago; Wabash terminal, Pittsburgh; New Willard Hotel, Washington; the new city hall, Boston, and the Jefferson County Savings Bank, Birmingham, Ala. The exposed steel-work in the concourse of the Pennsylvania station, New York, the design of which steel was conceived by him, probably is the most generally admired piece of structural steel-work in the country. He was a member of the Western Society of Engineers, the Engineers' Club, Chicago, and the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, and had formerly held membership in the Illinois Athletic and Edgewater Country Clubs, Chicago. He was independent in politics, voting for whom he considered the best man, and he was a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was one of the notable figures in the engineering history of the United States. He had the grace, refinement and broad culture of the scholar, and his pleasing personality intensified the impression of good fellowship by which he put everyone at ease. He was married Mar. 19, 1902, to Hannah, daughter of Nels Manson, of Chicago; she survives him with two children: Margaret and Harriet Henderson. He died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 17, 1916.

GREENE, William Lyman, publisher, was born at Kennebunkport, Me., Nov. 10, 1828, son of Aaron and Mary (Miller) Greene, and a descendant of Richard Greene, who came to this country from England and landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1622. From him and his wife, Margaret Weston, the line of descent is traced through their son Henry Green and his wife Mary Case; their son Isaac and his wife Mary Cass; their son Jacob and his wife Mary Eaton; their son Ephraim and his wife Anna West; and their son Eliphalet and his wife Jane Cilley, who were the grandparents of William L. Greene. Henry Green (2), who settled in Hampton, N. H., in 1643, was chief justice of the court of common pleas from 1697 until his death in 1700. Mr. Greene was brought up on the farm of his grandfather Miller, and was educated in the public schools. After learning the printer's trade in all its branches, he found employment at the University Press, and at the Riverside Press in Cambridge. In 1855, he entered the office of "The Congregationalist," in Boston, and the following year became a junior partner in the firm. As head of the publishing department he had the satisfaction of seeing "The Congregationalist" grow from a small paper until it became one of the leading religious periodicals in the country. In 1867 the firm was reorganized under the name of W. L. Greene & Co., and continued to publish "The Congregationalist" until 1901, when, by his advice, it was sold to the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society. His firm also published several books, and for a few years, beginning in 1862, "The Student and Schoolmate," with William T. Adams (Oliver Optic) as editor. He was a lover of books, and collected a well-chosen library, particularly of history and biography, in which he read widely. He voted for Fremont and all the subsequent presidential candidates of the Republican party. He was conscientious in performing his duties as a citizen, but never sought political office; minor offices came to him unsought. From early manhood until old age he was devoted to the service of the church, and in this service, as teacher, superintendent, deacon, trustee, and director of the Congregational Education Society, he spared neither time, money, nor strength. In 1882 he traveled in Europe with his children. He retired from business in 1887, and thereafter, with his wife, he spent about three years in foreign travel, visiting the North Cape, Russia, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, and Algiers. The dominating traits of his character were patience, faithfulness, and integrity. His conscientious performances of duties, private and public, won him the respect of all who knew him. He was married: (1) Nov. 25, 1852, to Mary Bates, who died in November, 1853, (2) Nov. 7, 1857, to Sarah Eveleth, who died in January, 1882; (3) Oct. 17, 1883, to Susan Elizabeth Langworthy,

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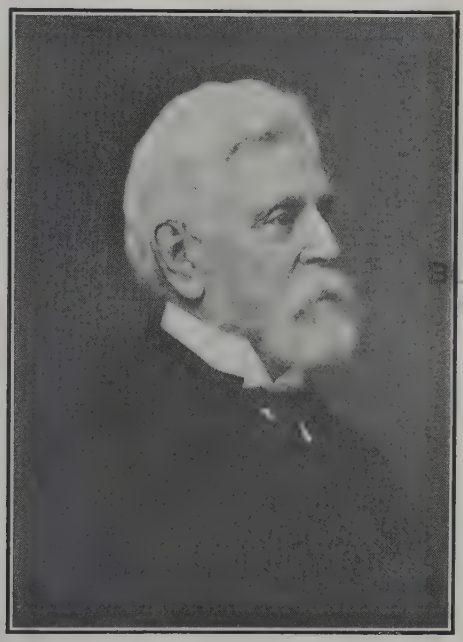
LIGHTNER HENDERSON



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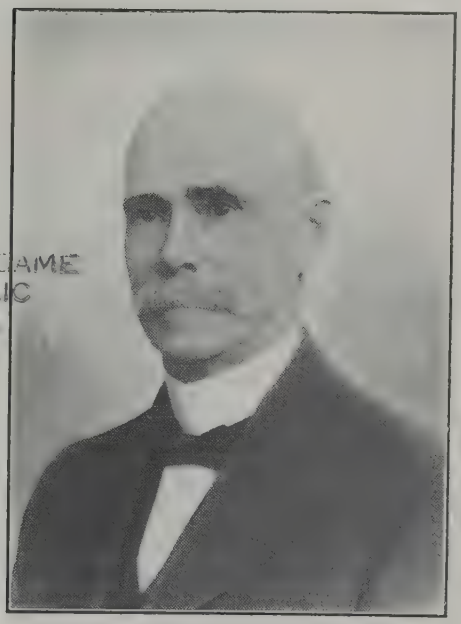
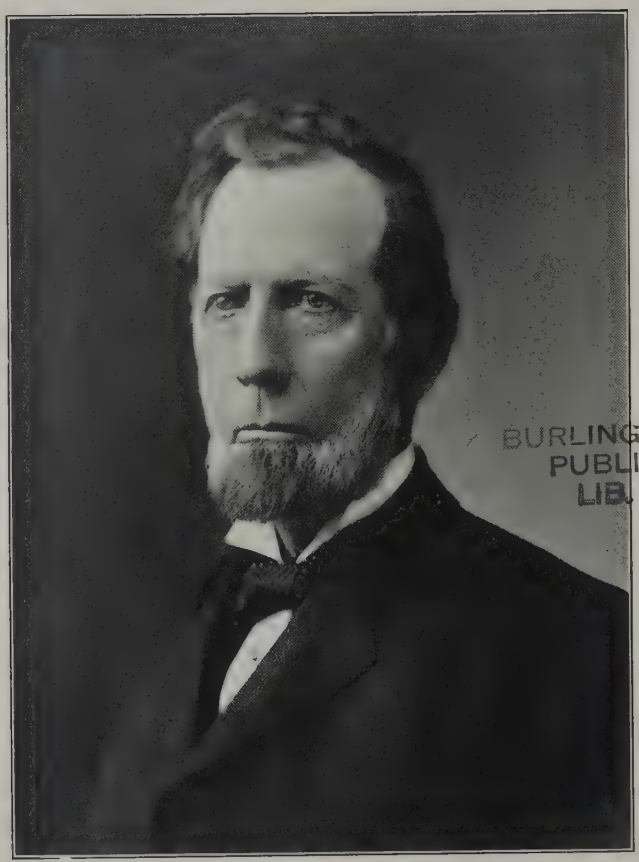
WILLIAM L. GREENE



HERBERT W. McLAUTHLIN



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who survives him. His surviving children are: Herbert Eveleth, professor of English in Johns Hopkins University; Grace Miller, wife of Stephen Cutter Clark, of Pasadena, Cal.; and Arthur Lyman Greene, of Detroit, Mich. He died at Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 22, 1914.

McLAUTHLIN, Herbert Weston, physician, surgeon and educator, was born at Plympton, Mass., Sept. 23, 1854, son of Simeon Weston and Frances Adelia (Bradford) McLauthlin. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John McLathlen (Maglathlin or Mc Lauthlin), a native of Glasgow, Scotland who came from Ireland in the early part of the 18th century, located first in Maine, and subsequently settled at Duxbury, Mass. His wife was Margaret Miller, of County Antrim, Ireland, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife Jane West, to their son Samuel W. and his wife Hannah Baker (Weston) McLauthlin, who were the grandparents of Herbert Weston McLauthlin. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Gov. William Bradford (q.v.), of the Plymouth colony. Simeon Weston McLauthlin, father of the subject was a machinist and tack-maker. Herbert Weston McLauthlin received his preliminary education in the public schools of Kingston, Mass. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1877 with the degree of A. B., and at Harvard Medical School in 1882 with the degree M. D. In 1887 Amherst gave him the degree of A. M. He began the practice of his profession in 1882 in Denver, Col., where he still continues in the general practice of medicine and surgery. In 1884 he joined the faculty of the University of Colorado as professor of pathology and histology; became professor of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, in 1885; professor of materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine, in 1893, and the following year assumed the chair of principles and practice of medicine at that institution. Since 1897 he has been professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Colorado College of Dental Surgery, University of Denver. He was health commissioner of the city of Denver in 1885-87; county physician of Arapahoe county in 1886-91; county health officer in 1893-1900, and a member of the Colorado state board of health in 1898. He is local physician for the Colorado & Southern Railway Co., and the Colorado Midland Railway Co. also for several large life insurance companies. In 1903 he was elected a member of the Denver charter convention, and in 1915 was appointed examiner for the Colorado state industrial commission. He is past secretary of the Colorado State Medical Society; past president (1892) of the Medical Society of the City and County of Denver, and a member also of the American Medical Association, and of the Masonic fraternity. He is a communicant of the Congregational Church, and his political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married (1) at Burlingame, Kan., Oct. 17, 1882, to Emma Luella, daughter of Joseph A. Stranger, a farmer of Kingston Mass.; she died in 1901. He was married (2) Oct. 27, 1908, to Marguerite Jeanne, daughter of Patrick J. McGill a railroad engineer, of Denver, Col. There are three children by the first union: Alden Bradford and Herbert Francis, electrical engineers, and Carl Addison McLauthlin, a physician and surgeon. (Portrait opposite previous page.)

COBURN, Josiah Gilmore, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Pelham, N. H., July 16, 1820, son of Josiah and Hannah (Marshall) Coburn. He was descended from Edward Coburn, a native of England, who emigrated in 1635 and settled at Ipswich, Mass., but removed to Dracut, now Pelham, N. H., in 1668. From Edward Coburn the line of descent is traced through his son Daniel and his wife, Sarah Blood; their son Jacob and his wife, Joanna Varnum; their son Daniel and his wife Lydia, to Dudley and Mehitablo (French) Coburn, who were the grandparents of Josiah G. Coburn. Daniel Coburn was a major in the revolutionary war. Josiah Coburn married a daughter of Isaac Marshall, also a soldier in the war of the revolution, who served in the battle of Lexington, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne's army. Josiah G. Coburn received his education in the public schools of Lowell, and after graduating at the high school began his business career in the carding-room of the Merrimac Manufacturing Co. In 1840 he entered the employ of the Massachusetts Mills, of Lowell, and was made overseer of the spinning department. In 1853 he became the agent of the Hill Manufacturing Co. in Lewiston, Me., a position he filled until 1890. In that capacity he placed in operation the company's new mill in Lewiston; built the second mill, and made many other additions. For thirty years he was a director of the First National Bank of Lewiston and served for eight years as its president. He was for sixteen years president of the Lewiston Institution for Savings and was president of the Lewiston Machine Co. and of the Lewiston and Auburn Railroad Co. There was scarcely a public work taken up in Lewiston with which Mr. Coburn was not identified. For thirty years he was a trustee of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Library (1860-90); was president of the Lewiston city council during 1863-64, 1866-72 and again in 1883; was an alderman in 1864, and for twenty-four years (1866-90) was a member of the school board, of which he was for eight years president. To him was intrusted the task of compiling and arranging the rules and ordinances for the city of Lewiston when it changed from town to city government in 1863. He was a charter member of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, now National Cotton Manufacturers' Association; member of the Middlesex County Mechanics' Association, of Lowell, Mass.; the Mechanics' Library Association, of Lewiston, and the Hunnewell Club, of Newton, Mass.; was also a charter member of the Pine Street Congregational Church of Lewiston, and always active in all of its work. Retiring from business in 1890, he removed to Newton, Mass., but kept up his interest in the manufacture of cotton until his last days. He was married at Lowell, Mass., Mar. 30, 1847, to Rachel Shaw, daughter of Ezekiel Twombly, of Vasalborough, Me., and had one child, Clara J. Coburn. He died in Newton, Mass., Aug. 5, 1912.

FRICK, Joseph E., jurist, was born in Tiffin, O., Aug. 6, 1848, son of Michael and Mary (Kuen) Frick, both natives of Alsace, France, who first settled in Ohio, moving to Iowa in 1854. After a public school education, he studied law at Toledo, Ia., was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Toledo, in 1880. Shortly afterward he removed to Fremont, Neb., where for nearly seventeen years he conducted a large general practice in all the state and federal courts. By appointment he served as county attorney for Dodge county, Neb., for three years, and as a commissioner of insanity for fourteen years. The adoption of the new constitution and admission of the new State of Utah in 1895, attracted many new settlers and in 1897

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Mr. Frick was among the number who went to Salt Lake City to settle permanently. For almost ten years he conducted a general law practice and on Oct. 1, 1906, Chief Justice George W. Bartch, of the state supreme court, having resigned, Justice William McCarty succeeded to the chief justiceship, and Gov. Cutler appointed Mr. Frick to the unexpired term on the same day. In the following month he was elected to succeed himself for a term of six years. The date of this expiration, being the earliest of any of the court, according to the statute providing it as a basis for succession to the presiding justiceship, Justice Frick became chief justice Jan. 1, 1911, succeeding Chief Justice D. N. Straup. Upon his reelection to a term to expire in January, 1919, he again became Jan. 1, 1917, chief justice of Utah's highest court. Before being appointed to the bench, he was for two years a member of the board of corrections of the Utah state prison and for a number of years he has been a member of the state board of pardons. He is a member of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias and of other social and fraternal societies. He was married, Dec. 25, 1872, to Catherine L. Kunz, of Homestead, Ia., and their living children are: Frederick O., and Etta L. Frick.

DEAN, Henry Stewart, capitalist, was born at Lima, Livingston co., N. Y., June 14, 1830, son of William Whetten and Eliza (Hand) Dean. His grandfather, Capt. Stewart Dean, was captain of a vessel which was made a sloop-of-war during the revolution. The father of our subject was a pioneer farmer of Livingston co., Mich., who also erected the first saw and flour mills in that county. Henry S. Stewart received his education in the public schools of Ann Arbor; at Bloomfield (N. Y.) Academy, and at the academy of Rufus Nutting, at Lodi Plains, Washtenaw co., Mich. Meanwhile he served as clerk in the general store of Jonathan H. Lund, Ann Arbor, and later for F. J. B. Crane & Co. Upon leaving the academy at Lodi Plains he went to California, where he spent five years among the gold mines of the Pacific coast, and subsequently became president and general manager of the Union Tunnel Co., of Calaveras county. In 1857 he returned to Michigan and entered into partnership with his father at Green Oak, where he was also justice of the peace. In 1862 he was commissioned as a recruiting officer, with the rank of 2nd lieutenant, to raise a company for the 22nd Mich. vol. inf.; was later mustered into the Federal service as captain of Co. H, and the next year was successively promoted major, assistant inspector general on the staff of Gen. Robert S. Granger (q.v.), at Nashville, and lieutenant-colonel, continuing in command of the regiment until the close of the war. He served on the staff of Gen. J. B. Steadman during the battle of Nashville; participated in the campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia; was a member of the military commission to try cotton speculators, and a member of the examining board to commission officers for the colored troops. In 1866 he sold his mills at Green Oak and removed to Ann Arbor, where he organized the firm of Dean & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, manufacturers of baking powder, roasters of coffee and grinders of spices, afterwards incorporated as Dean & Co., Ltd., of which he was president. He was also president of the Michigan Milling Co., and of its predecessor, the Ann Arbor Milling Co.; president of the Forest Hill Cemetery Association, Ann Arbor; secretary, treasurer and manager of the Ann Arbor Printing and Publishing Co., and of the Ann Arbor "Register," and president and director of the Owosso (Mich.) Gas Light Co. He served as postmaster of Ann Arbor during 1870–74; was for twelve years a regent of the University of Michigan; a member of the board of state prison inspectors, 1886–90; supervisor of Ann Arbor, 1898–99, and a director in the Ann Arbor School of Music. He was past president of the Washtenaw County Agricultural Society; held various offices in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and was a member of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Sons of the American Revolution, American Historical Society, Masonic fraternity, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He secured the right of way for and was largely instrumental in the building of the Ann Arbor railroad, and his efforts retained for the city the medical college of the University of Michigan when sentiment strongly favored its removal to Detroit. He had long been a factor in Republican politics, but in the campaign of 1912 he joined the Progressive forces. He was named as presidential elector on both that and the Republican ticket, declined to accept the latter honor, but was elected on the Progressive ticket. He gave much in time, service and money towards furthering the interests of the negro race. His citizenship was of the highest type, his personality was impressive, and his influence wide. His character was rich in dignity, honor, gentleness and worth. He was married in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6, 1865, to Delia Brown, daughter of Edwin Cook, a farmer and planter, of Detroit; she survives him, with one child: Elizabeth Whetten Dean. He died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 18, 1915.

SHELDON, George, historian, was born in Deerfield, Mass., Nov. 30, 1818, son of Seth and Caroline (Stebbins) Sheldon. His first American ancestor was Isaac Sheldon, who settled in Windsor, Conn., early in the seventeenth century, and from him and his wife, Mary Woodford, the line is traced through their son John and his wife Hannah Stebbins; their son John and his wife Hannah Chapin; their son John and his wife Mercy Arms, and their son John and his wife Persis Hoyt, who were the grandparents of George Sheldon. The first John Sheldon was one of the pioneer settlers of Deerfield, Mass. (1682), a member of the first board of selectmen, ensign of the first military company and a leader in civic affairs. His wife and one child were killed in the Indian massacre of 1704, and his memory is preserved by a bronze tablet on the site of his home. The early life of George Sheldon was passed on his father's farm and he was educated at Deerfield Academy. In 1853 he was employed in a cotton mill at Chicopee, when he became interested in local politics. He was an ardent abolitionist, active in the auxiliary of the Kansas free soil movement; was secretary of the "Know Nothing" party at Chicopee, and became a Republican upon the organization of that party. He served in the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1867 and in the state senate in 1872. In 1870 he was U. S. marshal and in 1880 census enumerator. He was for many years a student of history and biography, particularly of the colonial and revolutionary period and was known far and wide as an antiquarian. He was one of the founders of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association in 1870 and served as its president until his death, and was one of the originators of "Trustees of Public

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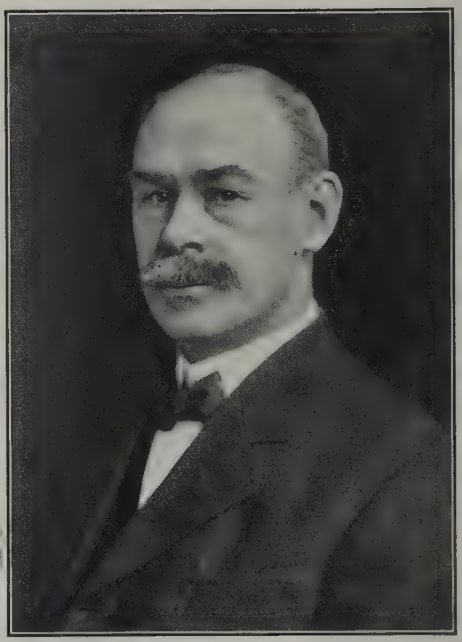
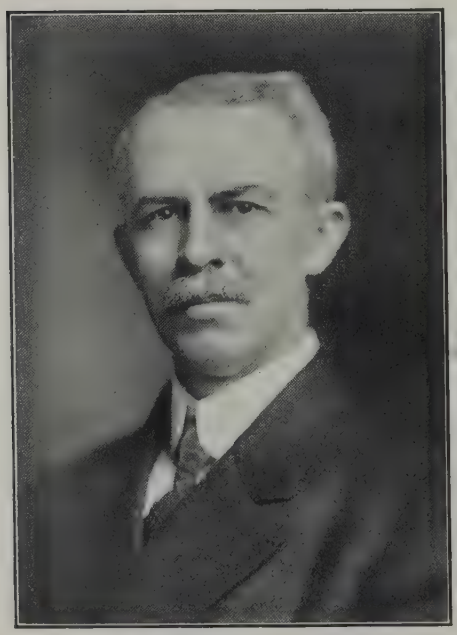
Henry P. Brad

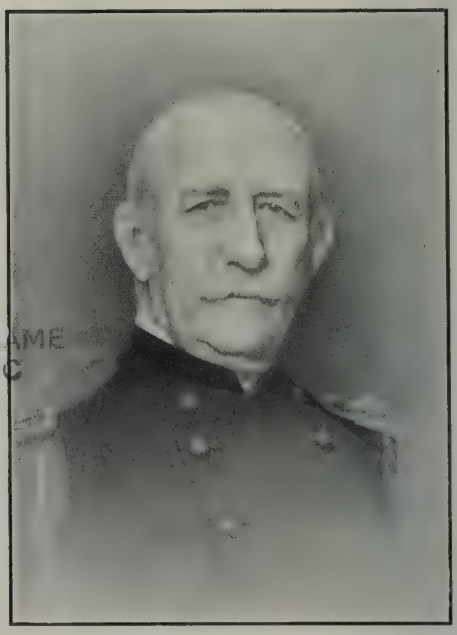
GEORGE SHELDON



EDWARD H. ROBINSON



FRANCIS B. WYNN



ALEXANDER C. M. PENNINGTON

Reservations,'' an organization formed in 1890 by persons interested in the preservation of historic places, of which he was vice-president until his death. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the New England Historic and Genealogical Society. His contributions to the history of the Connecticut valley are invaluable records of the past, and he was responsible more than any other man for the nation-wide fame of Deerfield as a museum of New England antiquities and a treasure home of New England traditional lore. He was the author of ''History of Northfield'' (1875); ''History of Deerfield'' (1895); ''Something Concerning Ticonderoga'' (1884); ''Forty Years of Frontier Life in the Pocumtuck Valley'' (1886); ''Negro Slavery in Old Deerfield'' (1893); '' 'Tis Sixty Years Since'' (1898); ''The Little Brown House on the Albany Road'' (1898); ''New Tracks in an Old Trail'' (1899); ''Flintlock or Matchlock in King Philip's War'' (1899); ''Captain William Turner'' (1900); ''The Journal of Capt. Nathaniel Dwight and Its Leadings'' (1903); ''Newly Exposed Geologic Features Within the 8,000-Acre Grant'' (1903), the latter in collaboration with Mrs. Sheldon; ''John Edwards Russell'' (1904); ''Whalley and Goffe in New England, 1660-80'' (1905); ''Lucius Manlius Boltwood'' (1905); ''Heredity and Early Environment of John Williams, the 'Redeemed Captive','' (1905); ''The Conference at Deerfield, Mass., Aug. 27-31, 1735, Between Gov. Belcher and Several Tribes of Western Indians'' (1906), and he edited practically all of the Proceedings of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association. Mr. Sheldon was twice married: (1) June 11, 1844, to Susan S., daughter of John F. Stearns, a native of Dummerston; she died in 1881; and he was married (2) Nov. 4, 1897, to Jennie M., daughter of George A. Arms, of Greenfield, Mass. He had one son by the first marriage, John Sheldon, of Greenfield. He died in Deerfield, Mass., Dec. 23, 1916.

ROBINSON, Edward Henry, merchant, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1862, son of Robert and Mary (———) Robinson. His father, a native of Belleville, Ontario, Canada, moved to Rochester in 1849 and worked at the molding trade for the Co-operative Foundry Co. In March, 1875, he removed to Chicago, and for four years was employed by Cribben, Sexton & Co. He then launched into the stove and repair business, the firm name being R. Robinson & Sons. Edward H. Robinson was educated in the public schools of Chicago and began his business career Jan. 2, 1886, as a member of his father's firm. Subsequently he became vice-president and secretary-treasurer, continuing thus until the close of his life. In 1890 furnaces, combination heaters and steam and water boilers were added to the line which the firm already carried. The business was incorporated in 1893, the name being changed to Robinson Furnace Co. Mr. Robinson was one of the leading lay members of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For several years he served as superintendent of the Sunday school of the Bowen Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, and during his residence in Wilmette was treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Church there. In addition, he was treasurer of the Deaconess Federation of the Rock River Conference, which supervises the finances of the Methodist Old Peoples' Home, the Deaconess Home, the Agard Rest Home; Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill., and the Lake Bluff Orphanage at Lake Bluff. For ten years he supported two foreign missionaries at $600 a year. He was a trustee and member of the executive committee of the City Missionary Society of Chicago, and a director of the Christopher Coal Mining Co. Mr. Robinson was one whose many deeds of beneficence will never be forgotten. An undaunted optimist, he lived a thoroughly consistent Christian life, and was known as the man with the great heart. He was married Nov. 25, 1885, to Clara L., daughter of John Oker, of Chicago; Mrs. Robinson has served as recording secretary of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and has always been an active and earnest worker in church and charitable organizations. The children of this union were: Frank E., an official of the furnace company; Howard, a New Mexico ranch owner; and Pearle G., wife of R. D. Allen of Minneapolis. He died in Wilmette, Ill., Apr. 23, 1916.

WYNN, Francis Barbour, physician and surgeon, was born near Brookville, Ind., May 28, 1860, son of James M. and Margaret R. (Barbour) Wynn, and grandson of John Wynn, a native of Stolksley, England, who sailed for America in 1818, reaching Norfolk, Va., after a stormy voyage of three months, during which he guided the ship, the captain having lost his way. He subsequently settled at Brookville, Ind., where he became a noted teacher of higher mathematics; served as cashier of the first bank at Brookville; promoter and builder of the first turnpike in that section of the country; surveyed much of the new lands then being opened up in Indiana, and he bore the reputation of being the best educated man of the region. James M. Wynn, father of the subject, was a scientific farmer and writer on agricultural topics; was also known as an inventor, and held various offices of trust and responsibility. Francis Barbour Wynn received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools. He was graduated A.B. at De Pauw University in 1883, and M.D. at the University of Cincinnati Medical School in 1885, later taking post-graduate work in the best hospitals and universities of Berlin and Vienna. In 1886 De Pauw gave him the degree of A.M. He began his professional career in 1886 as senior interne at Good Samaritan Hospital, Cincinnati. After spending five years in hospital service—general, surgical and insane—he began private practice in Indianapolis in 1894. He became distinguished throughout the state as a medical educator, practitioner and consultant. For ten years he was teacher of pathology at the Indiana University school of medicine, Indianapolis, and for fifteen years following held the chair of the practice of medicine at that institution. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association (president, 1920) and the Indiana State Medical Society (president, 1915). He was vice-president of the Indiana Historical Commission and was city sanitarian of Indianapolis in 1895–96. In addition to his professional work he took a deep interest in the history of his state and as a member of the Indiana Historical Society he organized the Lincoln Memorial Association in 1922. An attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, he was the historian of the Indianapolis congregation of that church. Walking and mountain climbing were his chief recreations and during the last three years of his life he was president of the Nature Study Club of Indiana. In 1922 De Pauw University conferred upon him the degree of D.Sc. Dr. Wynn was married June 25, 1895, to Carrie L., daughter of Fred Arnold

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of Dayton, O., and had one son, James Arnold Wynn. He lost his life while climbing a mountain in Glacier National Park, Montana, July 27, 1922.

PENNINGTON, Alexander Cummings McWhorter, soldier, was born in Newark, N. J., Jan. 8, 1838, son of Alexander Cummings McWhorter and Ann Johnston (Kennedy) Pennington, and a descendant of Ephraim Pennington, who came over from England and was registered in the New Haven colony as early as 1643, the line of descent being traced through Ephraim's son, Ephraim, and his wife, Mary Brockett; their son, Judah; Judah's son, Samuel and his wife Mary Sanford, and their son, Samuel, and his wife Sarah Hayes who were the grandparents of our subject. His father was a prominent lawyer of Newark, and served in the national house of representatives during 1852-56. The son was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1860. He was commissioned second lieutenant in Feb., 1861, and first lieutenant three months later. He was assigned to horse battery A, 2nd artillery, of the army of the Potomac, and took part in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills and Malvern Hill. He saw active service with the army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, having been wounded in the engagement at Union, Va., Nov. 2, 1862; also in the Rappahannock campaign and the Pennsylvania campaign, being brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863, and was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg. He was promoted to be captain of the 2nd artillery, Mar. 30, 1864, and participated in the Wilderness campaign and Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign. He was commissioned colonel of the 3rd New Jersey cavalry, Oct. 1, 1864, and as senior colonel commanded the brigade in the action of Tom's Run and the battle of Cedar Creek, being brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the latter engagement. He was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee, and after the war was stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., having resumed command of light battery M of the 2nd artillery. While stationed at Ft. Monroe, Va., during 1885-92, he was director of instruction at the U. S. artillery school, after which he was inspector of artillery, ordnance officer and signal officer of the department of the East, stationed at Governor's Island, N. Y. He was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 28, 1892, and colonel in 1896. When the Spanish-American war began he was stationed at Ft. Adams, R. I. He was appointed brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, May 14, 1898, and placed in command of Camp Black at Hempstead, L. I. From there he went to command the department of the Gulf, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., remaining there until discharged from the volunteer service, Apr. 12, 1899. He was appointed brigadier-general of the U. S. army, Oct. 16, 1899, and retired at his own request after an honorable service of forty-four years. He became major-general on the retired list in August, 1916. Gen. Pennington was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Manhattan Chess Club, the Army and Navy Club, of Washington, the Society of Foreign Wars and the Society of American Wars. He was married Feb. 5, 1863, to Clara Miller, daughter of Rev. John W. French, by whom he had four children, two of whom survive: Annie Estelle who married Maj-Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, and Edith, widow of Col. Godfrey H. Macdonald, both of the U. S. army. General Pennington died Nov. 30, 1917. (Portrait opposite previous page.)

GIBSON, Henry H, lumberman and editor, was born at Camden, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1855, son of Orson Gibson. He was educated at Flint, Mich., and while still a boy became a reporter on the Flint "Globe"; subsequently, he became editor of the Grand Rapids "Leader." His marriage to the daughter of a well-known lumberman effected a change in his plans, and in 1880 he became associated with his father-in-law, from whom he learned the lumber business thoroughly. Some years afterward he went into that business for himself at Sandusky, O., later moving to Cincinnati. Impaired health necessitated the abandonment of the Cincinnati business, and he went into the southern pine woods in an effort to regain his health. For some time he conducted a mill at Whitley, Tenn., but this, too, he had to relinquish because of the condition of his health and the effects of a trying surgical operation. His mental energy rendered it impossible for him to remain idle, and while recuperating he accepted a position on the staff of the "American Lumberman," Chicago, a paper for which he had written since its inception. In January, 1905, the "Hardwood Record" was launched in Chicago, and he became president of the publication company as well as editor and manager. This company took over the "Chicago Hardwood Record," which had been published as a local trade journal up to that time. The new venture proved unusually successful from the beginning, and his advice on lumber conditions and lumber operations was not only asked through the columns of the "Hardwood Record," but also his personal counsel was sought by the largest concerns and factors in the trade. No other writer on lumber and forest topics possessed the peculiar practical experience in both the newspaper and lumber trade that was his. Of direct and incisive style, cogent with fact, and often pointed with humor, his writings chronicled the history of the hardwood lumber trade through a period of nine years, in which his name became familiar to every hardwood manufacturers' association and every individual interested in the industry. In 1912, with Albert Kraetzer, Burdis Anderson and H. C. Holthoff, he incorporated The Kraetzer Co., a concern which exploited the commercial possibilities of the process of preparing lumber for drying by steaming under pressure in a steel cylinder. The firm, of which he was its president and chiefly interested in the sales of the apparatus, enjoyed remarkable success. One of his most notable achievements was the writing of a remarkable series of articles describing in minute detail the scientific and economic facts regarding every commercial tree of the United States, revealing facts that no man in America was better able to exploit. This work he began as a series of articles shortly after commencing the publication of the "Hardwood Record"; subsequently, with the assistance of Hugh Maxwell, formerly of the U. S. forest service, these papers were compiled in book form under the title of "American Forest Trees." This work has had a large sale, being the only data of the kind extant, and stands as a fitting monument to his memory. He was instrumental in inaugurating several associations for fostering and developing the hardwood business, his familiarity with which eminently fitted him for work of this character. In the lumber trade no man was better known than he, whose loyalty to the gov-

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S. B. Whiting

ernment's conservation policy, and whose insistence in the "Hardwood Record" on the proper use of our natural resources and the improvement of the country, entitled him to the respect and admiration of thousands of his fellow-citizens. His leading personal trait was his love for his family and for the forests. He was married, Dec. 12, 1878, to Idah, daughter of Joseph R. McGlone, of Flint, Mich., and died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 25, 1914.

WHITING, Stephen Betts, engineer, was born at Reading-Ridge, Fairfield co., Conn., Jan. 22, 1834, the son of William S. and Aurelia (Sherman) Whiting, and a descendant of William Whiting, who came from England to Newtowne, Mass., and was listed among "some of the principal characters who undertook, in the year 1636, the work of settling Connecticut, and were the civil and religious fathers of the colony" of Hartford. From William Whiting and his wife Susannah, the line is traced through their son, Rev. John and his wife Sybil Collins; their son Rev. Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Adams; their son Col. William and his wife Anna Raymond; their son Dr. William and his wife Anna Mason, and their son Dr. Samuel and his wife Sarah Betts, who were the grandparents of Stephen B. Whiting. He completed his schooling at the New Haven Collegiate and Commercial Institute, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to the machinist trade. Within two years he designed and constructed a miniature steam engine and an air pump, and at the age of seventeen he went to work as a full-fledged journeyman. In 1855 he was sent to Urbana, O., to take charge of the shops of the Urbana Machine Co.; in 1857 became superintendent of the Illinois Iron Works at Alton, Ill., and in 1860 was made manager of the Kaighn's Point Iron Works at Camden, N. J. Subsequently, in partnership with Charles G. Wilcox, he purchased and operated the Kaighn's Point Iron Works, under the name of Wilcox & Whiting. This firm built and erected the superstructure of the Chestnut Street Bridge over the Schuylkill river in Philadelphia, and constructed the U. S. Monitor "Koka," designed by John Ericsson. Because of Mr. Wilcox's poor health the partnership was dissolved in 1865. In 1866 he became superintendent of the Colliery Iron Works at Pottsville, Pa., where he employed his inventive faculty in designing and manufacturing machinery for the coal regions. There he invented the so-called Whiting system of rope driving, hauling and hoisting machinery. It consisted of two tandem drums so placed that one drum was at a slight angle in reference to the other in such a way that the rope passing from one drum to the other will be guided by the angled drum from one groove in the other drum to the succeeding groove, thus preventing all chafing of the rope on the side of the groove, and eliminating all danger of the rope creeping out of the grooves. The invention, patented Nov. 13, 1866, was first installed at the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre planes at Solomon's Gap, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and later used for the Mahanoy planes of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., for the Brooklyn Bridge, for the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., and for a number of the diamond mines in South America. In 1878, Mr. Whiting entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. as mechanical engineer, becoming chief engineer in 1880, and general manager in 1883. He was general manager of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. in 1888–91, when he retired from active business. The really great development of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. was achieved under his administration. He recommended and supervised the sinking of the Red Jacket or Whiting shaft—a vertical, six-compartment shaft, intersecting the lode at a depth of 3,300 feet and reaching the level of the lode at the property line at a depth of 5,000 feet. Mr. Whiting was one of the founders of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a manager during 1880–82, and a vice-president during 1882–83. He was also a member of the American Society of Naval Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the English Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and the Colonial Club of Cambridge, Mass. He was an amateur photographer of considerable skill, his interest in the science beginning in the days of the old wet plate process when he designed and constructed for his own use a portable sensitizing and developing cabinet which he carried with him for landscape work, and with which, despite all the handicaps of such a method, he produced some very beautiful negatives. He was a lover of good music and an amateur musician. In two of the places where he lived he was leader of the Episcopal choir, and in Pottsville, Pa., was leader of the Philharmonic Society. In his Pottsville house he spent many of his leisure hours experimenting in physics, and making apparatus to illustrate nature's laws to his friends and neighbors whom he entertained with informal talks on scientific subjects. Personally he was one of the most modest of men, and in him honesty and integrity in all matters were unfailing. He was married at Alton, Ill., Feb. 15, 1858, to Kate Burr, daughter of Albert H. Draper, of Alton, Ill., and left the following children: Charles W., Howard E., Stephen E., and Dr. Albert D. Whiting. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 23, 1915.

CORNING, James Leonard, neurologist, was born in Stamford, Conn., Aug. 26, 1855, son of James Leonard and Sarah Ellen (Deming) Corning. The founder of the family in America was Samuel Corning, who came to this country about 1635, and settled at Beverly, Mass. From Samuel and his wife Elizabeth, the line descends through their son Samuel and his wife Hannah Bacheldor; their son Joseph and his wife Rebeckah Woodbury; their son Josiah and his wife Jane Andrus; their son Asa and his wife Cynthia Seymour, and their son Edward and his wife Elizabeth C. Stebbins, who were the grandparents of Dr. Corning. He was educated at the Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., studied natural sciences at the Polytechnic, Stuttgart, Germany, matriculated at the University of Heidelberg, and was graduated M.D. at Wurzburg University, Germany, in 1878. Before returning to the United States he engaged in postgraduate study in Paris, Vienna and London. Dr. Corning's early career was noteworthy because of his love for natural sciences, the study of which he began in his sixteenth year. He had also sufficiently mastered four modern languages so as to speak and write them with some fluency. Of the exact sciences, chemistry probably exercised the greatest influence on his mind and he studied it for two years with the distinguished chemist, von Fehling, of Stuttgart, Germany. For a

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time Dr. Corning was assistant to Dr. J. Marion Sims (q.v.), and later assistant to the neurologist, Dr. E. C. Seguin (q.v.). He was resident assistant physician to the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, and also assistant to the neurological department of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. While conducting a private practice of medicine in New York he devoted special attention to diseases of the mind and nervous system, becoming consultant in nervous and mental diseases to various hospitals. Dr. Corning's most notable achievement was the discovery in 1885 of spinal anaesthesia which won for him renown throughout the scientific world. He was the first to demonstrate that the action of certain medicinal substances, notably stimulants and sedatives, may be increased and prolonged while the subject remains in compressed air, and the first to inject liquid paraffin into the tissues and solidify it in loco. He was a prolific contributor to the medical press on neurological subjects. His published volumes are: "Carotid Compression" (1882); "Brain Rest" (1883); "Brain Exhaustion" (1886); "Local Anaesthesia" (1886); "Hysteria and Epilepsy" (1888); "A Treatise on Headache and Neuralgia" (1888), and "Pain in Its Neuro-Pathological and Neuro-Therapeutic Relations" (1894). In 1900 he published a romance, "The Princess Ahmedee," under the pen name of "Roland Champion." He was a member of the American Medical Association and several New York state and local medical societies. Dr. Corning was married, May 12, 1883, to Julia, daughter of Augustus Crane, of Morristown, N. J., and died without issue at his summer home, Morristown, N. J., Aug. 25, 1923.

SMITH, Charles Axel, lumber manufacturer, was born in Ostergotland, Sweden, Dec. 11, 1852, son of Anders Willd, a cabinet-maker and soldier in the Swedish army, who came to the United States in 1867 and settled in Minneapolis, Minn. The son took the name of Smith when sixteen years old. He attended the public schools of Minneapolis, worked during vacations in a hardware store and studied at the University of Minnesota in 1872-73. In partnership with Gov. John S. Pillsbury he established a retail grain, lumber and farm implement business at Herman, Minn., in 1878, under the name of C. A. Smith & Co., and built a grain elevator there. Within six years the business extended to Evansville, Brandon and Ashby, where retail lumber yards and stores were established. Lumber gradually became his principal business. In 1892 the C. A. Smith Lumber Co. was incorporated with a paid-up capital of $750,000 and a model lumber manufacturing plant in Minneapolis, beginning as a "two band and gang" mill. Its phenomenal growth finally reached an annual output of 150,000,000 feet. The Smith Lumber Co. included the factory of the Northwestern Compo-Board Co., organized by Mr. Smith in 1893 for the production of Compo-Board by utilizing the edgings of the sawmill under a patented process owned by the company. Compo-Board is the trade name of a molded board composition used as a substitute for lath and plaster in lining houses. When timber shortage in Minnesota curtailed his business, Mr. Smith purchased large stands of timber in Humboldt county, California, southwestern Oregon and Eldorado county, California, and in 1907 organized the C. A. Smith Lumber & Manufacturing Co., with a capital of $2,500,000, practically all held by himself, to utilize the timber. Mr. Smith erected at Marshfield, on Coos Bay, Ore., one of the largest lumber mills on the Pacific coast with a capacity of 200,000,000 feet per annum, and established on Suisun Bay a distributing plant for shipping the lumber. Around his planing mill, box factories and lumber yards there was developed the prosperous village of Bay Point forty miles from San Francisco. The method of handling lumber in large quantities, which Mr. Smith originated, enabled him to load, transport and discharge a vessel's cargo of 1,700,000 to 2,000,000 feet of lumber every five days over a distance of some 850 miles. He used the same economical methods of manufacture that distinguished his Minneapolis plants, utilizing the entire log at a minimum of waste. The improved processes which he instituted were adopted by the timber industry at large. He was one of the pioneers in applying reforestation to industrial lumber operations. His activities were seriously handicapped by the outbreak of the European war and after spending large sums to meet government demands for air craft material, the company was forced into a receivership and Mr. Smith was obliged to relinquish his personal direction of the business. He was vice-president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and a member of its board of governors, and adviser and director of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association. In Minnesota he was president of the C. A. Smith Lumber Co., C. A. Smith Timber Co. and the Northwestern Compo-Board Co., treasurer and director of the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association, and director in the Swedish-American National Bank, Minneapolis. He was Swedish consul in Minneapolis for several years. On the Pacific coast he headed the C. A. Smith Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Smith-Powers Logging Co., Inter-Ocean Transportation Co., Coos Bay Pulp & Paper Co., Sacramento Lumber Co., San Joaquin Lumber Co. and a number of smaller companies subsidiary to these, all of which were merged into the Coos Bay Lumber Co. He was presidential elector from Minneapolis in 1896 and a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1900. He was treasurer of the Lutheran church in America. He also served two terms as regent of the University of Minnesota. Because of the financial assistance to Scandinavian schools and churches in the United States and to famine sufferers in Sweden, King Oscar of Sweden made him a knight commander (second degree) of the Order of Vasa, the first American citizen to be so honored. Mr. Smith was married, Feb. 14, 1878, to Johanna, daughter of Olaf Anderson, of Mayer, Minn., and they had six children: Oscar, Vernon A., Carroll W., Nann, wife of Frederick A. Warner; Adeline, wife of Edward A. Everts, and Myrtle, wife of Philip M. Rodgers. He died in Berkeley, Calif., Dec. 9, 1925.

CULVER, Helen, philanthropist, was born at Little Valley, N. Y., Mar. 23, 1832, daughter of Lyman and Emeliza (Hull) Culver. She was descended from Edward Culver who accompanied John Winthrop to America in 1635 and was one of the original founders of Wallingford, Conn. Her school training was meagre, and much of her culture was self-imparted by reading. She began teaching in her teens and to increase her fitness for the work attended an academy at Randolph, at

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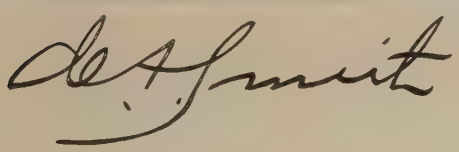

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which she was graduated in 1852. In 1853 she joined her brother and a cousin, Charles J. Hull (q.v.), who had settled in Chicago, Ill., where she became a public-school teacher, first as head of a primary department, then as assistant and principal of high schools. The death of her cousin's wife, Mrs. Hull, resulted in her giving up teaching to care for and educate the Hull children at the home which afterward was the site of the famous Hull-House settlement. During the civil war she served as matron of a military hospital under the U. S. sanitary commission at Murfreesboro, Tenn. In 1868 she joined Mr. Hull in his real estate activities, becoming an assistant in his Chicago office, then his associate in realty transactions and finally the mainstay of the business. She was the first woman in Chicago to take charge of large business affairs and the first woman notary public. Their realty operations extended to Maryland, Georgia, Texas, Nebraska and other states. In 1871–72 they bought tracts of land on the outskirts of Savannah, Ga., and interested colored people in buying lots and building homes. She conducted a night school in the Savannah office, teaching negroes of all ages to read and write. Their success as home-makers inspired the statement by a Savannah newspaper that more blacks owned homes in the city than whites and that the proportion of negro home-owners was greater there than anywhere else in the South. Mr. Hull died in 1889, and his children having predeceased him, he bequeathed his estate to Miss Culver, without conditions or limitations as to its use or disposal. For some years thereafter she conducted the business alone and after 1896 its management was gradually assumed by her nephew, Charles Hull Ewing. In disposing of the Hull estate she gave $400,000 for the Hull-House Social settlement which was founded by Jane Addams (q.v.) in 1889. Of this amount $50,000 was for a building for boys, and the remainder for its maintenance. She was a trustee of the settlement until 1920 and honorary president until her death. She presented to the University of Chicago more than $1,000,000 for its biological departments, including an inland experimental station, a marine laboratory and four biological laboratories devoted respectively to zoology, anatomy, physiology and botany with connecting cloisters, the whole group forming the Helen Culver Quadrangle. She established the Helen Culver Fund for Race Psychology, through which Prof. W. I. Thomas and other sociologists began a study of immigrants' groups to determine the best methods for their assimilation, and endowed a gold medal to be awarded by the Geographic Society of Chicago. In her will Miss Culver bequeathed a further sum of $600,000 to the University of Chicago and $75,000 to be divided among charitable and educational institutions throughout the country. Blindness overcame her as her years advanced, but she retained to the last her varied interests in humanity and the spirit of service to the world which had been the mainspring of her long and useful life. She died in Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 19, 1925.

ROBERT, Dent Hayes, journalist, was born at "Oakland" Plantation, Greenville co., Va., Nov. 26, 1863, son of Patrick Gibson and Elizabeth (Scott) Robert, grandson of John Gibson and Amanda Pamela (McRae) Robert; great-grandson of Jean Baptiste and Mary (Sanderson) Robert, and great-great-grandson of Pierre Dominique Robert, who came to this country from Amiens, France, and was naturalized in Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1793. His father (1827–1904), a Protestant Episcopal minister of Virginia, was a chaplain in the Confederate army during the civil war, and afterward resided in Little Rock, Ark., and St. Louis, Mo. Dent Hayes Robert was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, Mo., and at Smith Academy. He began his journalistic career as a reporter on the St. Louis "Globe Democrat," later becoming Sunday editor of the "Post-Dispatch." The "Post-Dispatch" sent him as correspondent to the scenes of the Sioux Indian uprising of 1890–91, and although the youngest of the newspaper correspondents he secured first-hand information of much value. His story of the St. Louis cyclone of 1895 attracted the attention of newspaper men everywhere, and as city editor of the St. Louis "Republic" he displayed such intelligence and intimate knowledge of political affairs in handling the National Republican convention which met in St. Louis in 1896 that he established his reputation in the newspaper world as a journalist of the highest quality. "Hardly had the delegates started back to their homes," said a writer who knew him personally, "when Robert received calls for his genius in broader fields. One of these offers came from William Randolph Hearst. Robert accepted and went to the New York 'Journal.' By the same kind consideration and ability he arose to that high distinction that was to reward his merit and worth." He was city editor of the New York "Journal," and later night editor of the New York "American" until 1899 when Hearst sent him to San Francisco as news editor of the "Examiner." He was made managing editor two years later, and then became publisher and general Pacific coast representative of the Hearst publication interests. In this capacity he organized the Los Angeles "Examiner" in 1903. His best work was done on the San Francisco "Examiner," whose subsequent position as one of the most influential newspapers of the Pacific coast and one of the best known in the United States was due to his energy, resourcefulness, courage and genius. In civic enterprises he was ever to the fore, sometimes seconding the ideas of Mr. Hearst, sometimes proposing ideas of his own. As the Hearst papers had consistently advocated municipal ownership, Mr. Robert urgently advocated the city ownership of San Francisco street railways, and after meeting the opposition of the railway companies for a period of twelve years, saw the success of his efforts in the purchase of the Geary street road by the city of San Francisco and its subsequent operation as a municipal property. Following the San Francisco earthquake and fire in 1906, Mr. Robert conceived the idea of a festival or pageant which would attract the attention of the whole nation to the Pacific coast city. The result was the Portola festival which was held in 1909, and repeated in 1913. Mr. Robert was not only the father of the idea but his dynamic force furnished the motive power for carrying out the details. It was the Portola festival which led to the holding of an international exposition on the Pacific coast, and again Mr. Robert was active in the preliminary work. He suggested the name Panama-Pacific International Exposition,

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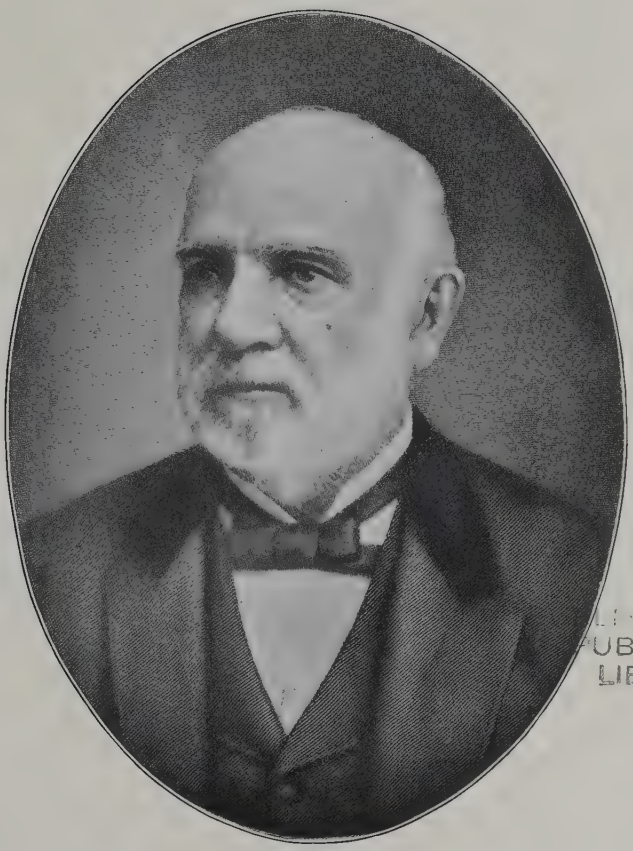
and was one of the most enthusiastic members of the board of directors, and one of the advisers of the president, Charles C. Moore. Failing health necessitated his traveling abroad, and he was in Bruges, Belgium, at the outbreak of the World war in 1914. Returning via Brussels, Paris and London he sent to the "Examiner" three articles describing the events and international political conditions which caused the war, and predicting the downfall of the central empires. They were his last journalistic efforts. Mr. Robert was primarily an editor; the satisfaction of exposing a crooked official always meant more to him than the greatest triumph for the business side of the newspapers he conducted. His dominating characteristics were justice, integrity, perseverance, courage and indomitable will power. He was a successful journalist, a loyal and loving friend, a devoted husband, and an exponent of the highest civic virtues. He was married Oct. 5, 1905, to Elizabeth, daughter of Emmet Leake Woodson of New York city, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., and died without issue in Coronado, Calif., June 17, 1917.

COE, Lyman Wetmore, manufacturer, was born in Torrington, Conn., Jan. 20, 1820, son of Israel and Nancy (Wetmore) Coe. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Waterbury, at Morris Academy and at the private collegiate institute of Prof. W. W. Andrews, at South Cornwall, Conn. After two years' experience as a clerk in a general store, he entered the service of Lewis, McKee & Co., the first cabinet-lock makers in the United States. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of the Wolcottville Brass Co., of which his father (q.v.) was founder and president. He resigned four years later to undertake the management of the Waterbury Brass Company's brass-wire mill at Cotton Hollow, Conn., and displayed such intelligence and business ability that in 1846 he was chosen secretary and treasurer of the Waterbury Brass Co., the headquarters of which were at Waterbury, Conn. During the eighteen years he was its general and financial manager, the Waterbury Brass Co. enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity and attained high rank among the country's industries. In 1863 he purchased all the property of the old Wolcottville Brass Co., founded by his father, and with this property as a foundation organized the Coe Brass Manufacturing Co., capitalized at $100,000 (later increased to $325,000), of which he was president and principal owner until his death. He devoted himself to the problem of a suitable alloy for metal case cartridges, solved it satisfactorily and became one of the leading factors in the trade. By his great ability, practical experience and abundant capital the Coe Brass Manufacturing Co., making brass sheets, brass wire and a large line of staple articles in brass, became one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country. Its mill at Torrington, Conn., operated the heaviest machinery in the world for the rolling of brass. In 1884 when Connecticut was producing more than 90% of the rolled brass of the country the Coe Brass Co. led the ten brass firms in the state with a production of 5,189,309 pounds gross for the year. Mr. Coe took the lead in uniting a number of brass companies in 1893, viz., the Coe Brass Manufacturing Co., Scovill Manufacturing Co., Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Co., Waterbury Brass Co., Holmes, Booth & Haydens, and Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co. These with two other companies became the American Brass Co. in 1899. (See Brooker, Charles F., XVIII, 42). Mr. Coe did not permit his large business interests to take all his attention. In 1845 he was a member of the Connecticut assembly and a state senator in 1862, and again 1877–82. As a legislator he was active in all measures looking to the business and general welfare of his state. He was president of the Torrington Savings Bank, director of the Seventh National Bank of New York, trustee of the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., and a member of the Episcopal church and the Masonic fraternity. He was married Nov. 3, 1841, to Eliza, daughter of Samuel Seymour of Torrington, and their children were: Adelaide Eliza, wife of William H. K. Godfrey; Edward Turner and Ella Seymour Coe. He died in Torrington, Conn., Feb. 9, 1893.

FIELD, Hamilton Easter, artist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 21, 1873, the son of Aaron and Lydia Seaman (Haviland) Field, and a descendant of Robert Field who emigrated from York, England, to Massachusetts in 1630. From Robert Field the line is through his son Anthony, the latter's son Benjamin, who married Hannah Bowne; their son Robert, who married Abigail Sutton; their son Uriah, who married Mary Quinby; their son Aaron, who married Jane Haviland, and their son Richard, who married Deborah Merritt, and was the artist's grandfather. He attended Columbia and Harvard universities, but was not graduated. He studied art at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris under Gerome and opened a studio in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1902. His paintings show a rare versatility of subject and style; he was equally at ease in portraiture, marine and landscape painting. An experimentalist in methods, he shirked no difficulty, and succeeded best when he set himself the most difficult tasks. In many of his pictures he used the palette knife instead of the brush, aiming at vitality of drawing and color. The most successful of his portraits were those of Archbishop Seton, Robert Laurent, Dr. Charles F. Judson and Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, and his best canvas was probably "Washington's Andirons" which won the Nicholas Macsoud medal awarded through the Brooklyn Society of Artists in 1919. In 1910 he founded the Thurnscoe School of Modern Art at Ogunquit, Me., and in 1915 a similar school was opened in Brooklyn. He was art critic of the Brooklyn "Eagle" for several years, was associate editor of "Arts and Decorations" and the author of "The Technique of Oil Painting, and Other Essays" (1913). While studying in Paris he began collecting Japanese prints and became a leading authority in that branch of art. In his will he left his collection of prints, one of the best of its kind, and the rest of his estate to his lifelong friend, Robert Laurent. He was president of the Brooklyn Society of Artists, an organizer of the Salons of America and a member of the Salmagundi club and the Japanese Society. Mr. Field was unmarried, and he died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1922.

McBRIDE, Robert Wesley, jurist, was born in Richland county, O., Jan. 25, 1842, son of Augustus and Martha Ann (Barnes) McBride. His paternal grandparents came from Scotland in the latter part of the 18th century; located first in Washington county, Pa., and afterwards settled in Ohio. Augustus McBride served in the



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Mexican war as a private in the 7th U. S. infantry and died of fever in the city of Mexico. In early boyhood the son removed to Mahaska county, Ia., and there made his home with his maternal grandfather. He received his education in the public schools of Ohio and Iowa, and at an academy at Kirkville, Ia. He taught school and also studied law in Iowa during 1859–62, and in the latter year returned to his native state and enlisted in the 7th Independent squadron, Ohio volunteer cavalry, known as the Union light guard, and assigned to duty as the body-guard or mounted escort of Abraham Lincoln. At the beginning of 1865 he was detailed for duty in the office of the adjutant-general, war department, Washington, remaining there until mustered out. Returning to Ohio he resumed teaching and the study of law. He taught in Richland county, O., during 1865–66, and early in 1867 he went to Waterloo, Ind., to live with an uncle, became a clerk in the Indiana senate, was admitted to the bar of Indiana in April, 1867, and began the practice of his profession at Waterloo, as a partner of Judge James I. Best, under the firm name of Best & McBride, which relation continued for about a year. He later formed a partnership with Joseph L. Morlan, as McBride & Morlan, and then practiced independently until 1882, when he was elected judge of the 35th judicial circuit of Indiana, comprising the counties of De Kalb, Noble and Steuben, serving six years. In 1888 he resumed private practice at Elkhart, Ind., and in 1890 was appointed by Pres. Harrison a member of the commission to settle a controversy between the Northern Pacific Railway Co. and the Puyallup Indians at Seattle. Before he could enter upon the duties of that commission he was appointed by Gov. Alvin P. Hovey a member of the supreme court of Indiana, serving in that capacity during 1890–93. In the latter year he formed a law partnership with Caleb S. Denny, as McBride & Denny, in Indianapolis, which relation continued until 1904. He then accepted the position of counsel for the loan department of the State Life Insurance Co. of Indianapolis, of which he had been one of the organizers and which he continued to serve as counsel, director, and member of the executive committee until his death. In 1879 he organized and was commissioned captain of the "Waterloo Rifles" which later became Co. A, 3rd Ind. national guard regiment. He was the first lieutenant-colonel of that regiment and later its colonel, which rank he held until 1891. He was one of the founders, first president and later chairman of the executive committee of the Indiana Audubon Society; one of the organizers, chairman of the executive committee and president emeritus from 1922 until his death of the Nature Study Club of Indiana, and a member of the American Game Protective Association, Izaak Walton League, Indiana State Bar Association (president 1915–16), Indiana Academy of Science, Sons of the American Revolution (former president of Indiana branch) and the Columbia, Country, University, Century and Marion clubs of Indianapolis. He was a 32nd degree Mason, past eminent commander, K. T., and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was prominent in the work of the G.A.R., serving as commander of the Indiana department in 1920–21, as senior vice-commander-in-chief, 1921–22, and as judge advocate-general, 1922–26. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. A lifelong enthusiastic student of all branches of natural history, especially devoted to ornithology and botany, he thoroughly enjoyed outdoor life. For many years he was a keen hunter and fisherman, but in later life was much more interested in the conservation of wild life than in its destruction. He gave freely of his time and money to assist all worthy organizations and his services as a speaker were in great demand by schools, clubs and societies. He was a stout champion of the principles of true Americanism and an equally determined foe of all movements which fostered racial or religious dissension or which threatened the sanctity of the American Constitution. He was author of "History of the Union Light Guard Cavalry of Ohio," "Abraham Lincoln's Body Guard" and "Recollections of Abraham Lincoln." He was married in Waterloo, Ind., Sept. 27, 1868, to Ida Sophia, daughter of James N. Chamberlain, a prominent physician and surgeon of northeastern Indiana, and an army surgeon in the civil war. They had four children: Daisy Ida, wife of Kent Cooper, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles Haverfield, Peoria, Ill.; Herbert Wesley, an officer with the Canadian troops in the World war, and Martha Catherine, wife of James P. Hoster of Indianapolis. He died in Indianapolis, May 15, 1926.

DARLING, William Lafayette, civil engineer, was born at Oxford, Mass., Mar. 24, 1856, son of William Edward and Cynthia Marana (Steere) Darling, grandson of Thomas and Sylvania (Sheldon) Darling, and a descendant of Denice Darling, who was in Braintree, Mass., in 1662, and his wife, Hannah Frances. He was educated at the Amesbury high school, Nichol's Academy in Dudley, and at the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute, where, in 1877 he was graduated with the B. S. degree. Two years later he entered the railroad service as resident and local engineer on the Northern Pacific and in 1883 became resident engineer for the St. Paul & Northern Pacific road. Thereafter he was successively locating engineer for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Florida roads; engineer in charge of terminals for the St. Paul & Minneapolis; chief engineer of the Duluth, Watertown & Pacific and the Yankton railways, and assistant engineer for the Great Northern and for the Burlington lines. In 1897–98 he served as chief engineer for the receivers of the Northern Pacific, and in 1901 returned to that railroad in the same capacity. Subsequently (1903–05) he filled a similar post for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific system, with headquarters in Chicago. Meanwhile he also served as vice-president of the Gulf Construction Co. in charge of engineering and construction of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado railroad from St. Louis to Kansas City, afterwards a part of the Rock Island system. For a period in 1905 he was chief engineer in charge of reconnaissance and location of the Pacific railway, the name under which the Milwaukee coast extension was first started. From that year until 1909 he was also second vice-president and consulting engineer in charge of engineering and construction of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle railway from Spokane to Portland. He again returned to the Northern Pacific in 1906 as chief engineer of that system and of the Minnesota & International railway, serving these roads for ten years. He also acted in this period as consulting engineer during the location and construc-

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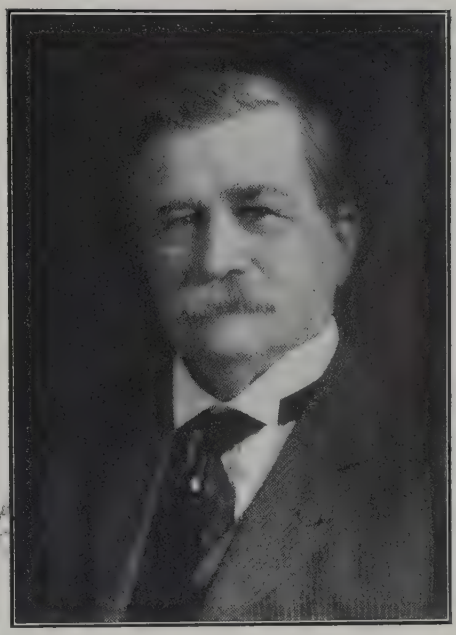
tion of the Gilmore & Pittsburgh railroad, and as president of the St. Paul Union Depot Co. (1906–09). After the United States entered the World war in 1917 he went to Russia as a member of the American Commission of Railway Experts and was also on the board of economics and engineering for the owners of railway securities. In 1918 he returned to his profession as consulting engineer in St. Paul. He was president (1916) of the northwest association of members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, is an honorary member of the Pacific Northwest Society of Civil Engineers and of the Society of Russian Engineers, Petrograd, and a member of the American Railway and Engineering Association, St. Paul Society of Civil Engineers, International Association of Navigation Congresses, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Minnesota and University clubs, of St. Paul, Minn. His chief recreations are baseball and walking. Mr. Darling was married Apr. 15, 1901, to Alice Ernestine, daughter of Lowell M. Bevans, of St. Paul, Minn., and has had three children: Fayette Bevans, William Lowell and Edna Cyrena Darling.

DRAPER, Frank Winthrop, physician, was born in Wayland, Mass., Feb. 25, 1843, son of James S. and Emmaline A. (Reeves) Draper. He was graduated at Brown University in 1862. He enlisted in the 35th Mass. Vol. for the civil war, and was in active service in a wide area from Virginia to Vicksburg, Miss. In April 1864, while in the Virginia campaign he was made a captain and attached to the 9th army corps. He went through the Wilderness campaign and was in the "Crater" before Petersburg. An account of his experiences in the war is given in "A Soldier's Narrative," published by the town of Wayland. Brown University gave him the A.M. degree when he left the army and entering Harvard Medical School, he was graduated M.D. in 1869 with honors. After the usual term as house surgeon at the Boston City Hospital he began a general practice in Boston. For a time he was assistant editor of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" and was lecturer on hygiene at the Harvard Medical School during 1875–84; was assistant professor of legal medicine until 1889 and professor until 1903 when he retired from active duties and that department was abolished. Dr. Draper's chief life work began in 1877 when the old and corrupt coroner system in Massachusetts was abolished and replaced by medical examiners who investigate all cases of sudden death, a plan which has been a model to the other states of the Union. A committee of the Massachusetts Medical Society headed by its president, Benjamin Eddy Cotting, procured the legislative enactment; the bill was approved by the governor May 9, 1877, and Dr. Draper was selected to put it into operation and to develop a standard. He was medical examiner for the Suffolk (Boston) district for thirty years. He was a man of military bearing, precise in demeanor, with kindly eyes looking out sympathetically over a square trimmed beard. He had a genius for detail and accurate record and an almost uncanny ability to ferret out the essential facts in cases of sudden death to which he was called in his official capacity to present them to the district attorney or to the court. Calm and unemotional, with a keen mind, he was an exemplary witness in medico-legal cases in court. Attorneys said they did not care on which side he apppeared in civil suits so long as he was in the case; his evidence was regarded as always fair and impartial. He investigated more than 8000 deaths and performed some 3000 autopsies. He gave instruction in this branch to a generation of medical students; and left a record of his experience for the benefit of the profession, in "A Text Book of Legal Medicine" (1905). Dr. Draper was a pioneer in another enterprise which reflected credit on his native state. The first state board of health in the country was established by the state of Massachusetts in 1886, and he served as a member of the board for six years. He was a visiting physician to the Children's Hospital in 1873–74 and to the Boston City Hospital 1874–86. He was successively secretary, treasurer and president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. As a lecturer Dr. Draper was always interesting to his audience; his remarks were to the point and clothed in suitable language. He had the courage to express his opinions on proper occasions and the tact to differ without exciting animosity; he was modest, companionable and a warm friend to his intimates. He was married Nov. 1, 1870, to Fanny V. Jones and had two sons, one of whom was a physician. He died in Boston, Mass., Apr. 19, 1909.

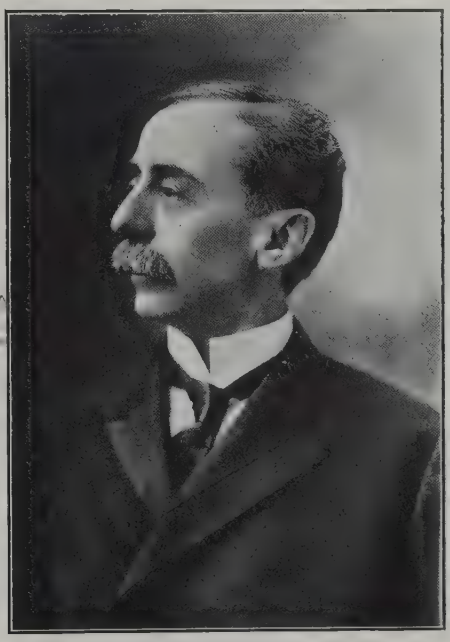
ECHOLS, Edward, lawyer, legislator and banker, was born at Union, Monroe co., Va. (now W. Va.), Sept. 20, 1849, son of John and Mary Jane (Caperton) Echols. His father, a distinguished lawyer, legislator and orator, was a major general in the Confederate army in the civil war. Edward Echols attended Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), and was graduated at the college of law of the University of Virginia in 1871 with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the Virginia bar and began the practice of his profession at Staunton. His first public office was city attorney and during 1880–86 he was commonwealth's attorney. In 1883 he was elected to the Virginia house of delegates, and after six years' service in the lower house was elected state senator from the 9th district. This position he held with great credit to himself and district for eight years. He was regarded as one of the best debaters in the legislative body. His argument on the Miller bill for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors is a classic, and was widely published in Virginia. In 1897 he was elected by the Democrats lieutenant governor of the state by an overwhelming majority. For four years he served as president of the senate. In 1905 he was again triumphantly elected to the state senate, serving by re-election until his death, at which time he was chairman of the finance committee. He was a man of extraordinary acumen and by his indomitable efforts the chaotic condition of political affairs, due to the many intricate financial problems, was gradually untangled. He was chairman of the special tax commission and helped formulate the tax equalization plan. In 1908 he was president pro tem of the senate. He became a director of the National Valley Bank, Staunton, in 1875; second vice-president in 1888; first vice-president in 1896, and president in 1905. During the long period of his connection with that institution it developed into one of the strongest financial establishments in the South. He served on the Democratic state central committee during 1883–96; from 1900 until his

HAMILTON E. FIELD

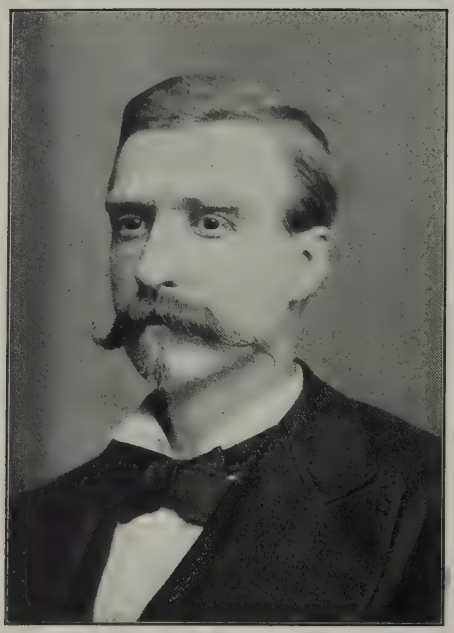


ROBERT W. McBRIDE

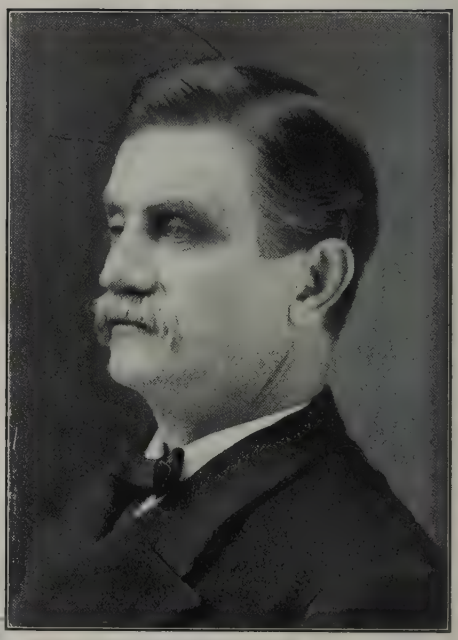
WM. L. DARLING



EDWARD ECHOLS



CHRISTOPHER P. POPPENHEIM



WILLIAM H. PLUMER

NORMAN W. EVANS

EDWARD R. ADAMS

death, and from 1896 was a member of the executive committee of that body. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he held all chairs, and also held membership in various legal associations, clubs, etc. His favorite pursuit was hunting deer in the mountains of Virginia or the forests of Canada. He was interested in religious welfare work, and in his will provided benefactions for the Young Men's Christian Association, Staunton, and the Stonewall Brigade (brass) Band, of that city. In his private life he was one of the kindliest of men. Quiet and dignified always, yet he was warm-hearted and generous, and his private charities were as wide as his knowledge of need. As a public official he exhibited the same qualities that characterized him as man and private citizen. Legislative associates knew him as a true friend, a gentleman of the highest integrity, one gifted with a keen perception of the right, and one who observed principles to the end. No man in the Virginia legislature of his day was more respected. He was married in Louisville, Ky., June 5, 1895, to Margaret, daughter of Col. John Young, of Louisville, and had two children: Harriet and John Echols. He died at Staunton, Va., Dec. 19, 1914.

POPPENHEIM, Christopher Pritchard, soldier and merchant, was born at Gallant Hill plantation, Berkeley co., S. C., Dec. 10, 1839, son of John Frederick and Aphra Ann (Pritchard) Poppenheim, grandson of John and his wife Mary (Bouknight) Poppenheim, and great grandson of Lewis Poppenheim, a native of Bavaria, and a soldier of fortune in the British army; he came with the troops in 1776, accompanied the army to Charleston in 1780, and when that city was evacuated by the British he remained there, purchasing rice lands on Goose creek, in the parish of St. James. Both his son and grandson were likewise planters. The latter, John Frederick Poppenheim, was graduated at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, in 1829, was a dominant factor in public affairs, a pioneer in promoting good roads, assisted in developing plans for high schools for girls in Charleston, and represented Charleston county in the South Carolina house of representatives. Christopher Pritchard Poppenheim was educated in private schools in Charleston, and in January, 1861, he became a volunteer in the service of his native state, being present at the reduction of Fort Sumter. In May he entered the Confederate service as a private in Co. A, of the celebrated Hampton Legion, with which he served in both fights at Manassas, at Yorktown, Elkins' Landing, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Thoroughfare Gap, Boonesborough Gap, Sharpsburg, where he was wounded while carrying the colors; Deep Bottom, Lanier Station, Knoxville, Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga. For conspicuous gallantry on the Maryland field he was promoted sergeant. At Deep Bottom he was selected as one of a picked company to engage the Federals under Dix and cover the retreat of Gen. Daniel H. Hill to Petersburg. With the disorganization of agricultural labor in the South after the war, and with a shattered arm, he left the plantation and in 1866 established a hardware business in Charleston, which he conducted successfully until his death, the first of his family to venture into commercial life. He was a member of the Carolina Art Association; United Confederate Veterans; Charleston Club, Charleston, and of the Masonic fraternity. He found his chief recreation in hunting, driving, chess, whist, travel, studies in literature, and the society of his friends and family. Independent in thought and action, energetic, quick of wit, generous, progressive, reserved with strangers, devoted to family, city and state, these were the characteristics which endeared him to all. He was married at "Bouknight's Ferry" (plantation), Edgefield co., S. C., Nov. 24, 1866, to Mary Elinor, daughter of William Bouknight, a cotton planter; she died Sept. 8, 1915; four children survive: Mary Barnett, vice-president of the Vassar Students Association and president general United Daughters of the Confederacy; Louisa Bouknight, president of the Vassar Students Association and chairman of the Charleston Playground Commission; Ida Huiet, wife of Daniel Ravenel, Charleston, and Christie Hamilton, wife of Hugh Miller, Richmond, Va. He died at Charleston, S. C., May 30, 1901.

PLUMER, William Henry, merchant tailor and clothier, was born at Goffstown, N. H., Jan. 24, 1831, son of John and Mary (McFerson) Plumer. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Francis Plumer, who came from Woolwich, England, about 1633, and settled at Newbury, Mass. From him and his 1st wife Ruth the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Mary Bitfield; their son Ephraim and his wife Hannah Jacques; their son John and his wife Hannah Burpee; their son Thomas and his 2nd wife Ruth Dole, and their son John and his wife Nancy Bayley, who were the grandparents of William Henry Plumer. Francis Plumer, colonist, was made freeman in Boston in 1634; he was one of the original grantees of Newbury, where he was licensed by the general court to conduct a tavern. John Plumer, father of the subject, was a farmer and dairyman of Goffstown. To this family belonged Gov. William Plumer (q.v.), of Epping, N. H., who was one of the few chief executives of that state to win a seat in the U. S. senate. William Henry Plumer was educated in the public schools, and in 1848 became a clerk in the clothing store of his brother, John Plumer at Manchester, N. H. In 1855 he formed a partnership in the clothing business with Henry Chandler, this relation continuing twenty years. With Maurice A. Holton, in 1878, he organized the custom tailoring firm of Plumer & Holton, which became known throughout the state. In 1908 the firm was dissolved and for some years thereafter the business was conducted as W. H. Plumer & Co., his son William Steele Plumer, being his partner. Later the firm was sold to William Hadcock. He held the Knight Templar degree in Masonry; was a communicant of the Baptist church, and in politics was a stanch Republican. He was an honored, upright and Christian merchant of the old school. He was married July 12, 1864, to Charlotte, daughter of Jesse Cheney, of Manchester, N. H., by whom he is survived with one son: William Steele Plumer. He died at Manchester, N. H., July 25, 1915.

EVANS, Norman West, banker, was born at Minerva, N. Y., Mar. 28, 1852, son of Richard Lindsay and Cynthia (West) Evans, and grandson of Robert Kingsley Evans, who came from Ross Crea, Ireland, in 1800, and settled in New York city. His father was engaged in the mercantile and timber business, owning at one time several thousand acres of what is now the Adirondack Forest Preserve. Norman West Evans received his education in the public schools and at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Troy. His youth was spent on the paternal farm, and as a clerk in the village store at Minerva. He afterwards engaged independently in the mercantile business at

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that place, forming a partnership with his brother, Alanson Evans. In 1879 he removed to Dover, Minn., where two of his brothers were engaged in business. Later he became a merchant at Blooming Prairie, Minn.; then a shoe merchant at Sioux Falls, S. D., and in 1890 engaged in the dry goods business at Owatonna, Minn. In 1898 he began his career as a banker by purchasing a private bank at Dodge Center, where he also conducted a real estate business. In 1902 he organized the National Farmers' Bank of Dodge Center. Two years later he purchased a large interest and became a director in the First National Bank of Owatonna, and in 1907 in association with his son, Paul H. Evans, purchased a controlling interest in the Security State Bank, Owatonna, and became its president, which office he held at the time of his death. He was a Mason and Knight Templar, and a member also of the Modern Woodmen, and of the Commercial Club. For nine years he was a trustee of the First Congregational Church. He was a fine example of successful American manhood, having by hard work, frugality and honesty attained the highest rank of honor and trust in his community. Ever active in public affairs and in social life he was a leader in every movement looking toward the growth, prosperity and betterment of Owatonna. His attitude toward all fellow beings was ever one of courteous kindness and good cheer. He possessed strong convictions, and was fearless in his stand for what he believed to be right. He was married Feb. 7, 1875, to Helena M., daughter of Commodore Henry Bradley, of Olmstedville, N. Y.; she survives him with two sons: Paul H. and Robert K. Evans. He died at Owatonna, Minn., June 11, 1915.

ADAMS, Edward Roscoe, merchant and banker, was born in Bangor, Me., Aug. 11, 1860, son of James and Addie (Sampson) Adams, grandson of Isaac and Sybil (Drew) Adams, and great grandson of Joshua and Hannah Whitney (Brown) Adams. Isaac Adams was a justice of the peace and a colonel in the Maine militia. The father of our subject was a founder with his brother, Sprague Adams, of the S. & J. Adams company in 1859; served three terms as alderman, and was elected state senator on the Republican ticket in 1899 and 1890. The son was educated in the public schools and at the high school of Bangor. In 1879 he began his business career in his father's dry goods store, gradually learning every detail of the business, including that of traveling salesman until in 1905, he became general manager and treasurer of the firm which, after various changes in style, became known as the Adams Dry Goods Co. Under his skillful direction the enterprise developed and prospered until it now holds a leading position among the wholesale houses of Maine. His strict code of business morals and his high sense of integrity were maintained in all transactions of the house and were in a large degree responsible for its success. Apart from his connection with the Adams Dry Goods Co. he had other important business interests. He succeeded his father as vice-president of the Eastern Trust & Banking Co., Bangor; was part owner of the Adams-Day Block and the Adams Block in Bangor; was trustee of the Bangor Savings Bank and a director of the Bangor Real Estate Co. He was one of the founders, and a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Bangor. At all times he was ready and willing to assist his fellow man, and no one appealed to him in vain for financial aid or business advice. He was keenly interested in yachting and was one of the first members of the Bangor Yacht Club, of which he was at one time commodore. He was also prominent in the Knights of Pythias, having held the highest office in the local lodge. He was married, June 29, 1886, to Florence M., daughter of Warren A. Bragg, of Bangor, who survives him with five children: Marjorie; Hazel; Everett L.; James W., and Lydia Adams. He died at Bangor, Me., Dec. 11, 1915. (Portrait opposite previous page.)

SITTON, Charles Edward, druggist, was born in Yamhill county, Ore., July, 6, 1848, oldest son of Nathan Koontz and Priscilla (Rogers) Sitton. His father was an honored pioneer of Oregon, having settled in that state in 1843. The son was educated in the public schools and at Willamette University, Salem, Ore., and when twenty-one years of age removed to Portland. There he entered the store of S. G. Skidmore to learn the drug business, and such was his trustworthiness, diligence and easy adaptability to all branches of the trade that he obtained rapid promotion until, in 1872, he was admitted as a partner. In 1883, on the death of Mr. Skidmore, he became sole owner and manager of the business. Progressive in his business methods, his establishment was always well appointed, his patrons courteously treated, and a just equivalent returned to them for their expenditure. Thus he rose to prominence in business circles, and was esteemed and honored by all with whom he came in contact. His fellow citizens regarded him with such confidence and respect that his connection with any business undertaking was a guarantee of its stability and success. So great was his force of character, and so balanced his judgment, that he never failed to carry forward to completion whatever he undertook to do. In all his affairs he was invariably guided by a sense of justice and truth, and his influence was always on the side of progress and righteousness. He was a member of the Water Commission, a trustee of the Skidmore Fountain Fund and of the Library Association, and heartily and generously cooperated in all movements for the benefit of the city in which he had great interest and pride. He was prominent in the Masonic order, was a Knight Templar in the York rite and the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite, and was also a member of the Odd Fellows, serving one term as grandmaster. In religion he was a Unitarian. Mr. Sitton left behind him an example of highest integrity, strong affection, and public-spirited and philanthropic citizenship that will long endure. He was twice married: (1) Sept. 2, 1872, to Ada, sister of S. G. Skidmore of Portland, Ore., and they had one child, a son, who died in infancy; Mrs. Sitton died in November, 1873, and he was married (2), Feb. 1, 1880, to Lefie W., daughter of L. A. Spaulding, of Portland, who survives him. Mr. Sitton died in Portland, Ore., April 19, 1890.

IRWIN, Lucian James, railway official, was born at Abbeville, Miss., May 5, 1867, son of James Black and Leonora (Leval) Irwin. The Irwin family came originally from Scotland. James Black Irwin, father of our subject, was a professor at Oxford College, Miss., until the outbreak of the civil war, in which he served under Gen. Forrest, but was captured and held prisoner in Fort Delaware for almost three years; at the close of the war he entered the railway service continuing until age compelled him to retire. Our subject's paternal grandmother, Margaret Black Witherspoon, was a lineal descendant of Dr. John Witherspoon, president of Princeton University and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Lucian James Irwin attended

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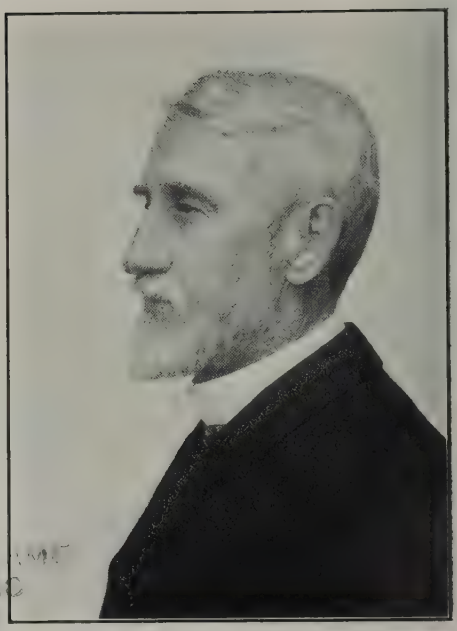
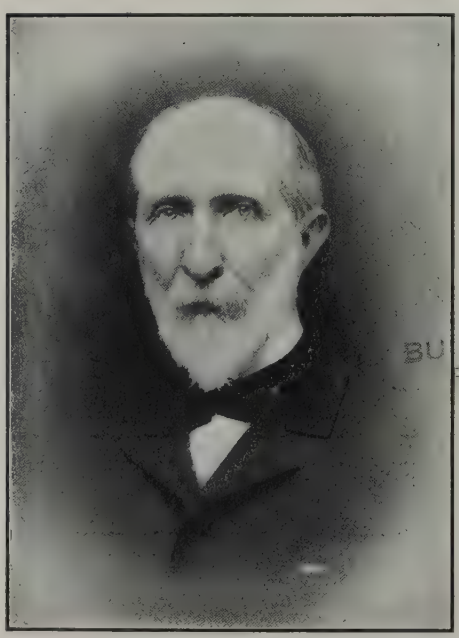
Charles E. Sitton

LUCIEN IRWIN



WILSON M. POWELL



THOMAS HITCHCOCK

WALTER HOWE

Southwestern University, Clarksville, Tenn., and in 1883 entered the office of the agent of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway. The following year he accepted a place with the Illinois Central Railroad as clerk and telegraph operator at Grand Junction, Tenn. Two years later he became clerk in the general freight office of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Louisville, and in May, 1891, he was chosen agent for the Cumberland Gap Despatch, a line operated jointly by the Louisville & Nashville and Norfolk & Western roads, with headquarters at Louisville. In 1894 he became traveling freight agent, and the following year he was made Western agent for the Cumberland Gap Despatch, with headquarters at Jersey City. He was appointed agent for the Cumberland Gap Despatch at Chicago in 1897, and in 1899, became general freight and passenger agent of the Henderson route in Louisville. In less than one year he produced such good results that competitive lines realized a new force was in operation. Mr. Irwin continued in this office until April, 1908, when he was promoted to general superintendent, and in August, 1909, became president and general manager. He was one of the most highly esteemed men in the commercial life of Louisville and the entire state. In business he was aggressive, but ever fair and reasonable, and in private life sympathetic and sociable, retaining the good will and high regard of all who knew him. He was a member of the Tavern, Louisville Country and Pendennis clubs, of which latter he was president at the time of his death. He was married Dec. 6, 1911, to Mrs. Emily Ward Gilmore, daughter of Matt F. Ward. She survives him with one daughter by her first marriage: Clara Ward, wife of John Deere Cary. Mr. Irwin died in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31, 1914.

POWELL, Wilson Marcy, lawyer, was born in the town of Chatham, Columbia co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1834, son of Henry J. and Judith (Rider) Powell, and a descendant of Thomas Powell who came to this country from Wales and settled on Long Island in 1652; from him the line is traced through his son Thomas and the latter's wife Mary Willets; their son Moses and his wife Catherine Hallock; their son John and his wife Elizabeth Kipp; and their son Jacob and his wife Martha Yarwood, who were the grandparents of Wilson M. Powell. He received his preparatory education at Nine Partners School, Nine Partners, Dutchess co., N. Y., at Fairfield Academy, Fairfield, N. Y., at Lowville Academy, Lowville, N. Y., and was graduated at Union College with the degree of B. A. in 1859. He then began the study of law in the office of Roscoe Conkling, Utica, N. Y., and six months later entered the office of Mead & Taft, New York city. He was admitted to the bar in 1861 establishing an office in New York city in 1862 where he practiced law continuously until March, 1913. His practice, though diversified, was largely taken up with the affairs of charitable institutions and estates. He first introduced in this state and developed the defence of charitable institutions against negligence actions. Among other institutions, he represented the Society of the New York Hospital, the Religious Society of Friends, the Women's Prison Association, the Isaac T. Hopper Home and other charities. He drew the law for the establishment of the Bedford Reformatory, and later, the law for the establishment of the State Farm for Women, and drew most of the laws relating to the police matron system in New York city. He was a trustee of many estates and had much to do with the real estate development of the city of New York. For many years he was manager of Swarthmore College, near Philadelphia, and a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank. He was one of the early members of the New York Bar Association; first vice-president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to children, on which board he served for more than forty years; member of the New York Historical Society; American Geographical Society; Metropolitan Museum of Art; American Museum of Natural History; Alpha Delta Phi and Lawyers' clubs, of New York city; charter member of the Union Chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi and member of the Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities; and a birthright member of the religious Society of Friends, and for many years treasurer of some of the funds of the New York Monthly Meeting. He was married, June 11, 1861, to Sarah Hopper, daughter of Samuel Brown of Williamsburg, N. Y. Mr. Powell is survived by three children: Rachel Hopper; Wilson Marcy, a lawyer; and Elsie Powell, wife of Edward Ingraham. He died in New York City, May 22, 1915.

HITCHCOCK, Thomas, lawyer, journalist and author, was born in New York city, Dec. 1, 1831, son of William Reynolds and Elithea Sands (Lockwood) Hitchcock, and a descendant of Matthias Hitchcock, a native of England, who came to this country and settled near New Haven, Conn., in 1635; from him and his wife Elizabeth ———— the line of descent is traced through their son Eliakim and his wife Sarah Merrick; their son Joseph and his wife Rebecca ————; their son John and his wife Mindwell Rundle; and their son Thomas and his wife Clemence Reynolds, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father removed to New York city at the beginning of the nineteenth century and there amassed a considerable fortune in the mercantile business. Thomas Hitchcock received his preliminary education in public and private schools in New York city, and was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1849. He then studied for two years at the Law School of Harvard University; traveled two years in Europe, and in 1853 began the practice of law in New York, where he soon gained an enviable reputation. His clients included Alexander T. Stewart, for whom he administered extensive real estate interests. In 1865 he accepted the editorship of the "New Jerusalem Messenger," the organ of the Swedenborgian denomination or New Church, with which he had been identified since 1848. This work led to a close association with Charles A. Dana (q. v.) who, on purchasing the New York "Sun" in 1867, invited him to become his associate in that enterprise. For many years he was treasurer of the company publishing that newspaper, and as an associate editor was a constant writer for that journal on literary, political and financial topics. His weekly financial articles, signed "Matthew Marshall," which appeared in the "Sun," attracted wide attention, and those on society were quite as widely read and as much discussed. He was born at a time when New York was a small and close-knit community, and in his later days when the city had grown to vast proportions, he did not forget his early training, or lose his community point of view. He sold his interest in the "Sun" in 1899, and withdrew from all other active affairs. He published a volume of biographical studies, entitled, "Unhappy Loves of Men of Genius" (1891). His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and aside from his

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literary work he found his chief recreation at the Century Club. He was also a member of the National Academy of Design, and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was a man of many sides, a patron of music and art, and for years had a parterre box at the Metropolitan Opera House. His conversation abounded in vigor, fire and vivacity, while in his writings there was strength in his positive opinions, his cogent statements, his remorseless logic, his thorough knowledge of the persons and things he discussed. He was married Apr. 1, 1855, to Maria Louise, daughter of Asa H. Center of New York city, and their living children are: Francis Reynolds and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. He died in New York city, June 23, 1910.

HOWE, Walter, soldier, was born at Bloomington, Ind., Dec. 31, 1846, son of James Montgomery Allison Higgins and Mary Frances (Graham) Howe. His father was a merchant and farmer. Walter Howe received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of his native city and the University of Indiana, and was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1867, being commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 4th U. S. artillery. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1872; was graduated at the artillery school, Ft. Monroe, in 1873, and in 1891 became a captain. During the Spanish-American war he served as colonel of the 47th U. S. Inf. Vols. and in 1901 became a major in the artillery corps. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1902; colonel in 1904, and was retired with the rank of brigadier-general in 1910. Gen. Howe served on frontier duty successively at Ft. Harker, Kan., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Drum Creek, Kan., and Ft. Riley, Kan., to 1869; in garrison at Ft. Delaware, Del., Ft. Macon, N. C., and Ft. Monroe, Va. He was then in the field in California and in garrison afterward at the Presidio, San Francisco, and Alcatraz Island, Cal., and on frontier duty at Camp Robinson, Neb. During 1877–80 he was professor of military science at Pennsylvania State College. He then returned to garrison duty at Fort Point, Cal., and Ft. Canby, Wash.; Madison Barracks, N. Y., and Ft. Warren, Mass., and was stationed at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., for a brief period during the last days of Gen. Grant, in 1885. He was then detailed successively to Ft. Snelling, Minn., Ft. Trumbull, Conn., and Ft. McPherson, Ga. In 1889 he was appointed professor of military science at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia. In 1868 he served in the Indian wars with Sheridan and Custer; participated in the Modoc war of 1873, and in the Powder river campaign commanded two hundred friendly Indians under Gen. Crook. During the Spanish-American war he was in command of Ft. Washington and Sheridan's Point, Md., and in 1898 was appointed chief mustering officer for Connecticut. In 1899 he sailed for the Philippines in command of the 47th infantry, which participated in 353 engagements, and he was personally placed in command of the provinces of Albay and Sorogon while on duty in the Philippines. Early in 1910 he was placed in temporary command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York harbor. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club, New York city; the Army and Navy and Chevy Chase Clubs, Washington, and of Washington branch of the Sons of the American Revolution. He found his chief recreation in chess, golf and whist. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. When he retired he took up his residence in Washington, D. C. He was married Sept. 21, 1869, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Dunn, a grain broker of Bloomington, Ind.; she survives him, with 3 children: Walter Dunn, district judge of El Paso, Tex.; George Maxwell, professor of German at the College of Colorado, and Alfred Graham Howe, Lt. Comdr., U. S. N. He died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 9th, 1915. (Portrait opposite previous page.)

KEUFFEL, Wilhelm Johann Diedrich, manufacturer, was born at Walbeck, Germany, July 19, 1838, son of Gottfried C. A. and Auguste (Walter) Keuffel. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native town. At the age of fifteen he left school and became an apprentice in a general merchandise store, where he remained four years, and received a thorough mercantile and business training which fitted him for his later successful career. He then entered the employ of a large hardware house in Hanover, Germany. Several years later he went to Birmingham, England, and in 1866 came to the United States, settling at Hoboken, N. J., where in the following year, in association with Hermann Esser, he founded the firm of Keuffel & Esser. Drafting was at that time in its infancy in the United States, and Mr. Keuffel soon appreciated its importance in relation to the phenomenal development of American manufacturing and engineering enterprise. To supply all the requirements, in office and field, of the surveyor, engineer, architect and draftsman and make a specialty of this business was the purpose of the new firm, and Mr. Keuffel can well be called the pioneer in this line, because up to 1867 drafting supplies had not been carried exclusively by any house in this country. The business was successful from the beginning, and in 1870 the firm published its first catalogue of drawing and surveying instruments, which became a standard. The house has become the largest in its line in the world; the main store in New York city is a model establishment, where every requisite of the engineer and draftsman can be found, and where unusual facilities are afforded for examining and testing the many delicate instruments of precision included in this line. There are branch stores in Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal., and Montreal, Canada; and the factories at Hoboken, N. J., cover over five and a half acres of floor space. The business which Mr. Keuffel established in 1867, when only he and his partner comprised the entire force, employed at the time of his death about 1,000 hands. His great success was due to his untiring energy, his farseeing understanding of the needs and possibilities of his business, his indomitable will to overcome obstacles, and his enthusiasm, which enabled him to call forth the best efforts of those working under him. The business was incorporated in 1889, with Mr. Keuffel as president, and he continued as such until his death. In 1902 Mr. Esser retired and Mr. Keuffel acquired his interest so that the latter's estate now holds all the common stock of the company, which is capitalized for $1,000,000. Mr. Keuffel took a great deal of interest in public and social affairs in New York and Hoboken, and was a member of a number of prominent organizations. For many years he was president of the Hoboken Academy and for a number of years was a trustee of the Manual Training School. He was also a member of the advisory board of the German Hospital and Dispensary. He was married Dec. 26, 1871, to Bertha, daughter of John Schneeberger of St. Louis, Mo., and had four children: Louise, wife of Carl M. Bernegan, vice-president and treasurer of

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WILLIAM S. MYERS

the Keuffel & Esser Co.; William G., president of the Keuffel & Esser Co.; Ottilie, wife of Eugene Busch, and Margaret, wife of Karl Keller, also connected with the company. He died at Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 1, 1908.

FINNEY, Samuel, jurist. Nothing of his early history is known. He was a sea-captain and settled in Philadelphia about the time of William Penn's second visit to his colony in 1699, and two years later became one of Mr. Penn's so-called "councillors of state" after the new constitution of 1701 was adopted, under which the council ceased to be a legislative body with only executive advisory power. In 1702, Capt. Finney, became a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, without "taking his degree" as a county judge of common pleas. He evidently gave much satisfaction, for he was reappointed in 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1708 and 1710, his service closing only with the repeal of the act of 1710, in 1713, an unusually long period of eleven years. Meanwhile Judge Finney was also made a judge of the Philadelphia court of common pleas in 1704. He was again a councillor under Gov. Evans in 1708-9. Little, however, seems to be known of the later years of his life, except that he died in 1734.

MYERS, William Shields, chemist and author, was born at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1866, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Shields) Myers. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Christian Myers, a native of northeast Lorraine, who came to this country from Saarebourg and settled in New York city in 1710. His wife was Anna Gertrude Theunjes, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Petrus and his wife Mareitje Louw; their son Petrus Louw and his wife Neeltje Osterhoud, to their son Ephraim and his wife Maria Sagendorf, who were the grandparents of William S. Myers. Sons and grandsons of Christian Myers, settler, to the number of twenty-five, served in the war of the revolution. On the maternal side the subject is descended from William Shields, one of the leaders in the Irish revolution of 1798. Benjamin Myers, father of the subject, was a farmer and lumberman. The son received his preliminary education at Albany Academy, and was graduated at Rutgers College in 1889 with the degree B.Sc., receiving the degree M.Sc. from that institution in 1894, and that of D.Sc. in 1908. After his studies he chose chemistry as his profession, and during 1888-89 was assistant chemist at the New Jersey Experiment Station. In 1890-92 he studied at Munich and in Berlin under von Hofman, and under Sir William Ramsay at the University of London. He was then offered a post in Sir William Ramsay's chemical laboratory, being his first American student. Upon his return to America he engaged as chemist with the Lister Chemical Works, for one year. In 1893-1901 he was associate professor of chemistry at Rutgers College, and throughout the same period was chemist for the geological survey of New Jersey. Since 1901 he has been director for the Chilean Nitrate Committee's work for the United States and also member of the Nitrate Council of Chile. In 1906 he was presented to Pres. Diaz of Mexico for the purpose of perfecting a plan for agricultural education and an experiment station system for the republic. The erstwhile president expressed his approval of the principles and details of the plan and steps were taken by the Mexican government to put them into effect, considerable progress being made in that direction up to the time of the retirement of Diaz, while the foundations were also laid for an excellent system of scientific agricultural development for the country. As a scientific author, he has met with great success, and his works on chemical subjects are regarded as standard, several of them being used as text-books. His publications include: "Food for Plants"; "Review of Our Present Knowledge of Sodium Nitrate"; "Cultivation of Tobacco"; "Cultivation of Cotton"; "Cultivation of Citrus Fruits," "Farm and Household Therapy with Iodine" as well as numerous pamphlets and many scientific articles in chemical journals at home and abroad. He is a life member of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain; fellow of the Chemical Society of London, and a member also of the British Association of Advanced Science; American Chemical Society; American Association of Applied Science; Zoological Society of New York; New York Botanical Society; American Academy of Political and Social Science; Academy of Political Science of New York; National Geographic Society; Authors' Club of London, and of the Traffic, University, Chemists', and Economic clubs, New York city. He is a trustee of Rutgers College and of the Okolona Industrial Institute, Okolona, Miss. He also holds membership in Chi Phi fraternity. During 1904-06 he was mayor of New Brunswick, also president of the excise board of that city. In 1918 he was named honorary consul of Chile in the United States. He finds his chief recreation in application of science to practical farming. He was married Sept. 11, 1889, to Annie Tayler, daughter of George H. Lambert, of New Brunswick, N. J.; they have one child [William] Lambert Myers.

MITCHELL, William Thomas, jurist, was born at Middlebury, Genesee (now Wyoming) co., N. Y., May 27, 1817, son of William and Rachel (Parker) Mitchell. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Mitchell, who came from England with Gen. Burgoyne's army. William Mitchell, father of the subject, was a distinguished lawyer of New York state and subsequently became a judge of prominence. William T. Mitchell received his education in the district schools, at a local academy, and under the instruction of his father, with whom he first read law. For three years he was a clerk in a mercantile establishment, but subsequently resumed the study of law, under the preceptorship of Harvey Putnam, of the firm of Putnam & Hoyt, at Attica, N. Y. Upon attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar of New York, receiving his diploma from his father, then a judge of common pleas, and at once began practice at Attica. In 1839 he removed to Lapeer, Mich., where the following year he became prosecuting attorney of Lapeer co. About this time he began the publication of the Lapeer "Plain Dealer," the first Democratic newspaper published in the county, and it won immediate recognition. Also in 1840, he became register of deeds for the county. About a year later he went to Romeo, Macomb co., Mich., where he was likewise elected prosecuting attorney. He formed a law partnership with his brother-in-law, H. W. Williams, under the firm style of Mitchell & Williams, and it became the leader in the profession in that section of the state. In 1847 he removed to Port Huron, then a village, and that community claimed him as its own for an almost uninterrupted period of seventy years. He was a member of the Michigan house of representatives in 1853; served as judge of the 16th judicial district, comprising at that period the counties of St. Clair, Huron, Sanilac

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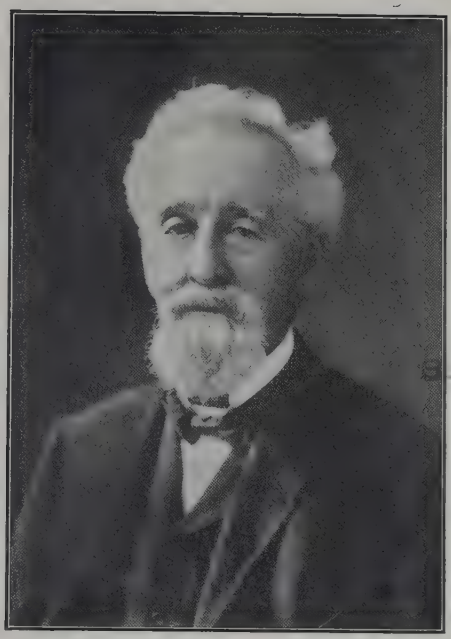
and Macomb, in 1869–73; and was U. S. commercial agent at St. Hyacinth, Que., in 1886–89. Thereafter he resumed his law practice at Port Huron. He became judge of the St. Clair circuit by appointment in 1891, and served two years. He held a high place in Masonry, being past grand master of the grand lodge of Michigan, and at his death the oldest grand master in the country and one of the oldest Masons in the world. He was a communicant of the Grace Episcopal Church. He found his chief recreation in horticulture. He was a true exponent of democracy; possessed the most unbounded confidence in his fellow men, and was strongly opposed to aught that smacked of bigotry or intolerance, injustice or tyranny. He was faithful in every relation of life—to friends, family, to his profession and as a public-spirited citizen. Self-reliant, buoyant in disposition, strictly upright in all transactions, he compelled unquestionable confidence. He was married (1) Oct. 28, 1839, to Adaline A., daughter of Charles Peck, of Attica, N. Y.; she died in 1851, and he was married (2) at Jackson, Mich., Jan. 18, 1854, to Fannie French, daughter of Alonzo Hosmer, a farmer of Ohio; she survived him, with one child by the first union: Catalina, wife of Frederick J. Bowland, Ludington, Mich.; and three children by the second union: Frances, widow of John Rice, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rose, wife of Col. John Jordan Crittenden, U.S.A., and Emily Mitchell. He died at Port Huron, Mich., Feb. 6, 1916.

BOIARDI, John Peter, manufacturer and sociologist, was born in Piacenza, Italy, Jan. 17, 1888. His father, Louis Boiardi, brought the family to the United States in 1892, residing first in New York city and later in Boston, Mass. He returned to Italy where he remained for a few years, when he again came to this country, in which he has since made his home. John Peter Boiardi was educated in parochial and private Catholic schools in the United States and Italy. He first studied engineering and then medicine, and finally turned his attention to chemistry. He specialized in glue, paints and chemicals and held positions of responsibility with various manufacturing firms in order to learn business methods and efficiency. In May, 1913, he organized the firm of Bayard & Co., which was incorporated the following December and Mr. Boiardi became president. Originally it was a trading company, and soon developed a large foreign and domestic trade in paints, glue and chemicals. A laboratory was established which was confined to the investigation, experimentation and exploitation of specialties in the chemical line. In 1916 he erected a plant at Woodbridge, N. J., for the manufacture of phenol, but it was sold as soon as it was in successful operation, and another factory was built at Edgewater, N. J., on the Hudson River, for the manufacture of alkaloids and drugs and chemicals in the pharmaceutical line. The Bayard company is devoting considerable attention to plating supplies, operating under patents and formulae of the Metal Trading & Equipment Co., of which Mr. Boiardi is a stockholder and director. In 19.. the Bayard Products Co., which was the selling company of the manufacturing concern, was incorporated, with Mr. Boiardi, president; William Stetter, vice-president; Paul Gross, treasurer, and A. Boiardi, secretary. Although Mr. Boiardi is still a very young man, he has achieved a commercial success beyond the measure of his years. His ideas of business carry more extensively into practice the theory of liberally sharing with the employees than has heretofore been done. The department heads are given a large percentage of the net profits of their departments and all other employees are compensated on a like scale. The theory, which has had a fair trial, has already demonstrated its practicability to the business and economic world, and its soundness has been shown beyond question. Having spent the early years of his full and active life in European capitals, he is an accomplished linguist and a thorough cosmopolitan. While of noble birth, his phenomenal commercial and economic achievements afford a unique example of a foreign nobleman attaining signal success in the business realm. He is, however, in heart and soul an American citizen, as is sufficiently evidenced by his having chosen the American course of financial independence. His favorite diversions are tennis, motoring and horseback riding. He is unmarried.

JENKS, William Lee, lawyer and capitalist, was born at St. Clair, Mich., Dec. 27, 1856, son of Bela Whipple and Sarah (Carleton) Jenks. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Joseph Jenks, who came from England in 1642 and settled at Lynn, Mass. His wife was Esther Ballard, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel and his wife Hannah Bosworth; their son Jonathan and his wife Mary Slack; their son Jonathan and his wife Hannah Pullen; their son Jeremiah and his wife Lucy Whipple, to their son Jeremiah Whipple (Jenks) and his wife Hester Lane, who were the grandparents of William Lee Jenks. Joseph Jenks (q.v.), the pilgrim, was celebrated as an ironmaker; he invented the scythe, built the first fire engine in America, and made the dies for the famous "pinetree shilling;" his son Joseph (q.v.) was colonial governor of Rhode Island. William Lee Jenks attended the public schools of St. Clair, Mich., and was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1878 with the degree A.B., receiving the honorary degree A.M. from that institution in 1915. In 1879 he began the study of law at Port Huron under the preceptorship of Brown & Farrand; was admitted to the bar of Michigan in that year, and in 1880 began practice in partnership with his cousin Jeremiah W. Jenks (q.v.), who for years occupied the chair of political economy at Cornell University and afterwards at New York University, the firm being known as Jenks & Jenks. Upon the retirement of Prof. Jenks from the firm he formed a partnership with his preceptor, Bethuel C. Farrand, as Farrand & Jenks, in 1882. Some years later he resigned from this firm and became associated with Alex R. Avery and Lincoln Avery, under the firm style of Avery, Jenks & Avery. After a few months, however, he retired from that firm and, in 1891, formed the present partnership of Phillips & Jenks, with Patrick H. Phillips, long rated as one of the strongest firms in that section of the state. Throughout this period he has been general counsel for several large commercial and transportation companies, and his practice is confined largely to corporation and real estate law. Aside from his professional activities he has long been a factor in various industrial and financial institutions, and in traction interests. In 1892 he became interested in the City Electric Railway Co., Port Huron, which subsequently was extended in 1899 from Port Huron to Marine City, and united with the Rapid Railway System. He sold his interests in 1901, and the road is now a part of the Detroit United railway. He is a director in the First National Exchange Bank, Port



WILLIAM T. MITCHELL

JOHN P. BOIARDI

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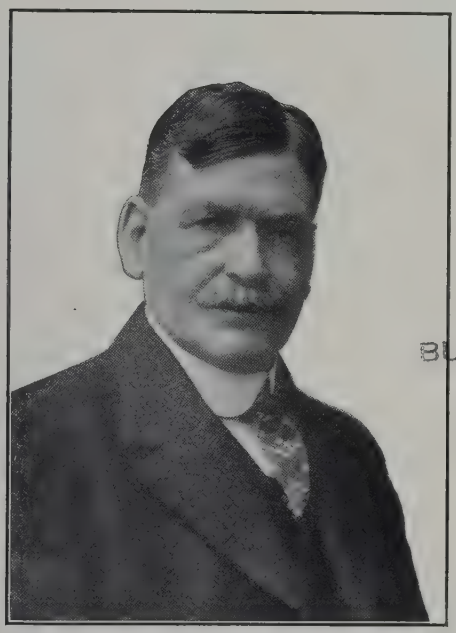
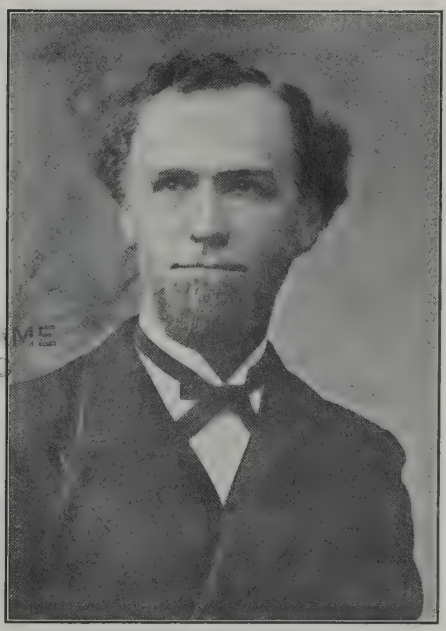


WILLIAM L. JENKS



WILLIAM H. HOBBS

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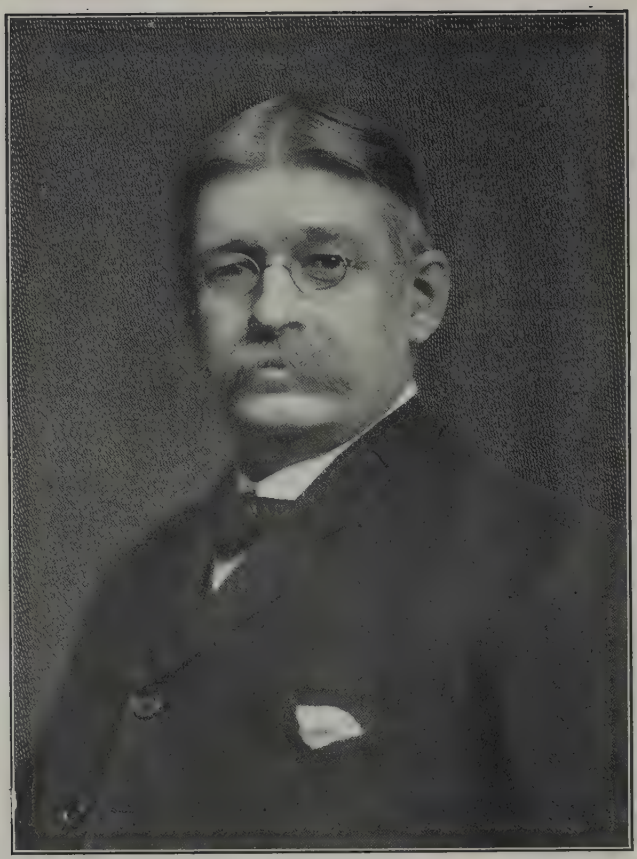

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D. V. Fairchild

Huron, and the Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co. For some years he has devoted his leisure to the investigation of local and Michigan historical subjects; has written several articles published in "Michigan Historical Collections" and other historical publications; a "History of St. Clair County," also a booklet on the first bank in the state, "The Detroit Bank, 1806." He was a factor in securing an amendment to the Port Huron city charter in 1895 so as to provide for a city library, and he has since been a member of the public library board, and for some years its president. Since 1913 he has been a member of the Michigan Historical Commission (president 1914.) He is president of the St. Clair Pioneer Society; trustee, member of the board of historians, and past vice president of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society; and a member also of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery. Aside from historical investigation, he finds his chief recreation in golf. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married Aug. 10, 1881, to Margaret S., daughter of Moses D. Willson, a physician of Belle Centre, O.; they have one child: Elizabeth Barbara, wife of Carl S. Lassen.

HOBBS, William Henry, banker, was born at Wells, Me., Mar. 2, 1846, son of Warwick and Harriet (Wheelwright) Hobbs. His father was a merchant. He received his education in the public schools of his native town; at Maine State Seminary (now Bates College), Lewiston, and at Gray's Commercial College, Portland. After graduating at the latter institution he went to Bangor and for three years taught in a business college, and during the ensuing year was a teacher at Gray's Commercial College, Portland. Later he accepted a position in the First National Bank, and subsequently became a bookkeeper in the Traders' Bank, Portland, in which capacity he continued forty years, during which period he was also manager of the Portland Clearing House. He continued in the latter position after the Traders' Bank was merged with the Fidelity Trust Co., in 1910, and until the time of his death. He was for years president of the Young Men's Christian Association, Portland, and a deacon in the Second Parish Church. He found his chief recreation in amateur photography, reading and agricultural pursuits. Dignified and exceedingly conscientious, he possessed an unusual love for the beauties of nature. He was particularly interested in youth, and in the prohibition movement his activity was unflagging. He won and retained the regard of his fellow citizens because of his sterling character and his modest, unassuming discharge of all duties devolved upon him. He was married July 18, 1871, to Clara Gardiner, daughter of Walter Warren, of Wells, Me. He died at Portland, Me., Nov. 4, 1915. (Portrait opposite page 188.)

EVANS, John, jurist, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1728, son of John and Jane (Howell) Evans of Welsh descent. His father was a large landowner in both Pennsylvania and Delaware. Young Evans was given a classical education and before reaching his majority began the study of law. In 1749 he was admitted to the bar of Chester county, and being a wealthy man and one of the biggest slave-owners in the county, was soon one of her first citizens. He was also one of the first in Chester county to lead in the movements culminating in the revolution and was one of the local committee of safety. Upon the organization of the state government under the constitution of 1776, he was made an associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania on Aug. 16, 1777 and was elected to the council of censors, serving with distinction in both positions. He was also a member of the executive council in 1777, but resigned that post when he became a member of the supreme bench. His service on that bench for six years and his character generally were so highly regarded that Dr. Rush is reported to have said of him that he belonged to "the republic of humanity" and was "a friend of all mankind." A striking list of fatalities in his own family, which left him alone save for one daughter, no doubt hastened his own death, which occurred on Dec. 11, 1783.

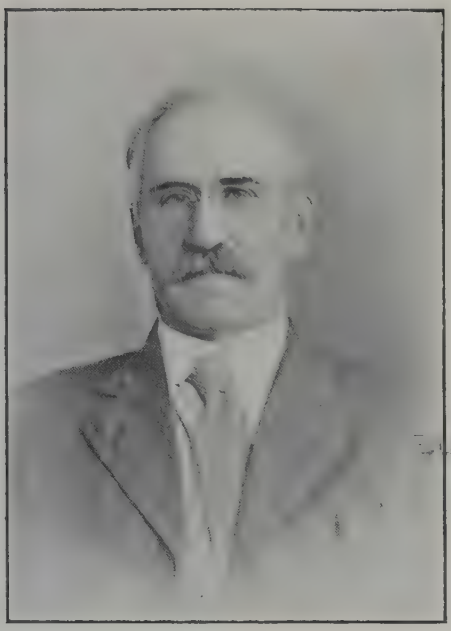
FAIRCHILD, David Sturges, physician and surgeon, was born at Fairfield, Vt., Sept. 16, 1847, son of Eli and Grace Dimon (Sturges) Fairchild. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Fairchild, who came from England in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled at Norwalk, Conn.; his wife was Emma Seabrook, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife, Mary Wheeler; their son Abram and his wife, Rachael Scribner; their son John and his wife, Abigail Wakeman, to their son David and his wife, Charlotte Geyer, who were the grandparents of David Sturges Fairchild. The last-named received his preliminary education in the public schools of Fairfield, Vt., and at Franklin and Barre academies, Vermont. He was graduated at the Albany Medical School, now Union University, in 1868, with the degree M. D., and the following year began the practice of his profession at High Forest, Minn. In 1872 he removed to Ames, Ia., and in 1893 to Clinton, Ia. He was professor of comparative physiology and anatomy at Iowa State College during 1879-93, professor of surgery during 1882-1909, and dean of Drake University in 1903-09. Since 1883 he has been a division surgeon of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Co. He was a physician in general practice during the first ten years of his professional career, and since 1909 has been a consultant only. Since 1911 he has been editor of the "Journal of the Iowa State Medical Society," and he is author of the "Pioneer History of Medicine in Iowa." He is a past president (1896) of the Iowa State Medical Society, the Western Surgical Society (1898), the American Academy of Railway Surgeons (1901), and the American Association of Railway Surgeons (1914), and in 1914 was first vice-president of the American Medical Association. He was married at High Forest, Minn., May 1, 1870, to Wilhelmina, daughter of William K. Tattersall, and has three children: David Sturges, Jr., Gertrude, wife of A. W. Brown, and Margaret, wife of Dr. Harry R. Reynolds.

DENNY, Parkman Tyler, banker and historian, was born at Leicester, Mass., Dec. 20, 1851, son of Christopher Columbus and Anna S. (Tyler) Denny. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Daniel Denny, who came from England in 1715; located first at Worcester, Mass., and in 1717 settled at Leicester. His wife was Rebecca Jones, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Col. Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Henshaw, and their son Joseph and his wife Phoebe Henshaw, who were the grandparents of Parkman T. Denny. Christopher Columbus Denny, father of the subject, was a card clothing manufacturer of Leicester, a member of the firm of Bisco & Denny and of its successor, White & Denny; he was likewise a noted historian and author The son was educated at

Leicester Academy, and Worcester Polytechnic Institute, being graduated B.S. at the later. He taught for two years at South Jersey Institute, Bridgewater, N. J., after which he entered the offices of Ware & Van Brunt, Boston architects, where he remained five years. He then practised architecture independenly at Worcester for some years. Subsequently, he became bookkeeper for Bisco & Denny; remained in the clothing manufacturing business many years, and was a factor in the more imposing firm of White & Denny. In 1885 he entered the banking business as teller of the Leicester National Bank and bookkeeper of the Leicester Savings Bank. He was elected cashier of the former in 1890, which position he retained until its dissolution, and he was also elected treasurer of the savings institution in 1890, remaining in that capacity until his death. Aside from these interests he was president of the Rawson Brook Burying Ground Corporation; clerk and treasurer of the Pine Grove Cemetery Corporation; treasurer and trustee of the Leicester public library; trustee of the Isaac Southgate fund, and was a park commissioner of Leicester. He was a member of the Savings Bank Treasurers' Club, Boston; the Worcester Society of Antiquity; of various historical and musical societies, and of the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery. He was exceedingly interested in genealogical research, was the acknowledged historian of Leicester, and as a leader in the Oraskaso Historical Society, of which he was a member of the executive committee from Leicester. For nearly two decades he was organist of the John Nelson Memorial Church, Leicester. He was a connoisseur and collector of old colonial furniture, Chippendales and Sheratons, antique silver or china. He cherished antiquities of his native town, and preserved all available items connected with its history. He was also a student of mycology. He was married July 5, 1894, to Cora B., daughter of C. S. Knight, of North Brookfield, Mass.; she survives him, with one son: Parkman Knight Denny. He died at Leicester, Mass., Oct. 27, 1911.

HACKETT, Edward Alexander Kelly, journalist, was born at New Bloomfield, Pa., June 29, 1851; was educated at New Bloomfield Academy, and early learned the printer's trade on the Perry county (Pa.) "Democrat," and then went to Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other eastern cities and worked at his trade. Subsequently he went to Bluffton, Ind., where he purchased a half interest in the Bluffton "Banner" and in a short time acquired the entire interest. He conducted that newspaper for a number of years and was highly successful in the venture. In 1880 he went to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he purchased "The Sentinel," a daily publication, and continued as publisher and owner of that newspaper until his death. Under Mr. Hackett's management it became more prosperous and popular than at any time in its previous history and grew from a small sheet to one of the largest in Central Indiana. He founded the "American Farmer," a weekly, which was for several years published in the "Sentinel" office, until it was sold to a publishing company. For a time he was also interested in the Indianapolis "Sentinel," disposing of his interests several years before it suspended publication. Later he established the Hackett Medical College in Canton, China, placing his oldest daughter, Dr. Martha Hackett, in charge, and endowed the institution with sufficient funds to make it a success. Since its establishment much good has been accomplished, not only to the spiritual development of the Chinese people, but in a medical way as well. He also took an active interest in religious movements, and was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Rescue Mission in Fort Wayne. He was prominent in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and especially so in its Los Angeles (Cal.) branch. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church, and he was an elder in the First Church of Fort Wayne. He was one of the pioneers in the Organization of the Winona Assembly and Summer School Association, in Indiana, and was the originator of the Forward Movement in the Presbyterian church. In journalism Mr. Hackett was keen, alert, aggressive. He was twice married; (1) in 1877, to Mary, daughter of Charles Melsheimer, of Bluffton, by whom he had two children: Dr. Martha, of Canton, China; and Helen, wife of John Cherry Johnson, of Los Angeles. She died in 1899, and he was married (2), Oct. 16, 1900, to Susie Emma, daughter of Col. John B. Reid, and they had three children: Catherine, Edward A. K. and Wayne Reid Hackett. He died in Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 28, 1916.

SOUTHGATE, James Haywood, underwriter, was born at Norfolk, Va., July 12, 1859, son of James and Delia Haywood (Wynne) Southgate. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Southgate, a native of Alwalton, Huntingtonshire, England, who came to this country in 1790, settling first in Richmond and later at Little Plymouth, King and Queen county, Va.; from him and his wife, Mary Du Val, the line of descent is traced through their son, James Summerville, and the latter's wife, Myra Ann Muse, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father, a graduate of the University of Virginia, with his brother, Llewellyn Southgate, established a military academy at Norfolk, Va.; he served for a time as president of the Louisburg Female College; was later called to the presidency of Olin College, Iredell county, and in 1872 established the Southgate Insurance Agency, the pioneer insurance firm of Durham, N. C. James Haywood Southgate was educated in a private school and at the Military Academy of Horner and Graves at Hillsboro, N. C., also the University of North Carolina. In 1878 he became associated with his father in the insurance business, in which he remained continuously, and of which, still conducted as J. Southgate & Son, he was head at the time of his death. He was past president (1913-14) of the National Association of Insurance Writers, the first man who ever served two terms, and past president of the North Carolina Association of Underwriters; and was agent for thirty-five insurance companies. He was president of the North Carolina Peace Society, the Durham Land and Security Company, the Durham Chamber of Commerce, the Durham county fair; was director of the Citizens' National Bank; promoter, trustee and director of the Y. M. C. A., and trustee of the Durham Public Library. For twenty years he was chairman of the board of trustees of Trinity College, Durham; he held the same position on the board of trustees of the Southern Conservatory of Music, and he was a member of the advisory board of the Durham Business School. He organized the first military company and opened the first set of banking books in Durham. In 1896 he was candidate for vice-president of the United States on the Prohibition ticket. At the national convention of the Prohibition party, Cincinnati,



PARKMAN T. DENNY

EDWARD A. K. HACKETT

JAMES H. SOUTHGATE

JOSEPH A. DeBOER

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1892, and Pittsburgh, 1896, he was a member of the platform committee. He was for years a member of the board of stewards of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Durham. As president of the local chamber of commerce, he was a dominant factor in every movement for the upbuilding of Durham. He was married Dec. 5, 1882, to Kate Shepard, daughter of Bartholomew Fuller, a lawyer, of Durham; she died in 1892. There is one surviving son, Tom Fuller Southgate. He died at his summer home, "Southgate's Cabin," Durham, N. C., Feb. 22, 1915.

DE BOER, Joseph Arend, underwriter, was born at Warffum, province of Groningen, Holland, June 17, 1861, son of Arend Pieters and Anje Pieter (Kuiper) De Boer, and came to America with his mother in 1867, settling at Albany, N. Y. There he sold newspapers in the streets, received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools and was graduated with honor at Dartmouth College in 1884 with the degree of A. B., receiving the degree of A.M. in 1887 and that of Ph.D. in 1909. For a year following his graduation he taught Greek and Latin at the Holderness School, Plymouth, N. H., and in 1885–89 was principal of the Washington county (Vt.) schools, with headquarters at Montpelier. He then entered the life insurance field as actuary of the National Life Insurance Co., Montpelier. In 1897 he became actuary and secretary, subsequently was elected second and then first vice-president and in 1902 became president, which office he held until his death. Since the office of chief executive was assumed by him the company gained rapidly in patronage and solidity until it became recognized as one of the strongest of the smaller life insurance companies of the United States. He had a keen sense of civic duty, served as chairman of the finance committee of the Montpelier board of trade, member Montpelier board of education, chairman of the commission on the state permanent school fund and also of the commission for state audit; was trustee of the Washington County Grammar School; Vermont Episcopal Institute, Burlington; St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, Montpelier Seminary, Wood Art Gallery and of the Montpelier Gallery of Fine Arts. In 1900 he was a member of the state senate and in 1908 a member of the house of representatives of Vermont. He was an earnest worker in behalf of reform in the taxation laws of Vermont, was a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, served as chairman of the Republican state convention of 1910 and was a delegate to various other conventions. He was past president (1896) of the Young Men's Republican Club, Montpelier; a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America, secretary of the Vermont Historical Society and a member also of the Masonic fraternity, in which he held the thirty-second degree; of the Phi Beta and Tria Kappa college fraternities and of the Apollo Club, Montpelier. He was a vestryman in the local Protestant Episcopal church and had held various offices in diocesan administrations. He was much in demand as an orator; was speaker of Vermont day at the Jamestown (Va.) Exposition in 1907; delivered the address at Montpelier's centenary celebration and was a speaker at the dedication of the Montpelier city hall. He published an historical sketch of his adopted city, a history of insurance in Vermont in the series of "The New England States" and various addresses and miscellaneous papers. He was married Dec. 22, 1885, to Augusta Charles, daughter of John H. Featherly, of Albany, N. Y. She survives him with four children: Ethel Arend, who married Edward D. Field; Minnie Arend, Elizabeth Arend and Paul Kuiper De Boer. He died at Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 25, 1915. (Portrait opposite p. 190).

CHAPMAN, Edwin, merchant, banker and philanthropist, was born at Cambridgeport, Mass., Apr. 17, 1841, son of Kilborn and Mary (Butters) Chapman. The first of the family in America was Ralph Chapman, who came from Southwark, Surrey, England, on the ship Elizabeth, in 1635; he was resident of Duxbury, Mass., in 1640, and probably settled there on arrival, dying at Marshfield, Mass., in 1671; from him and his wife Lydia Wills the line of descent is traced through their son Ralph and his wife Mary ———; their son Ralph and his wife Sarah Booth; and their son John and his wife Bethia Gardner, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Edwin Chapman spent his childhood at Charlestown and Lowell, removing with his father to Ashby, Mass., when ten years of age. He received his education in the public schools, making his home with Amos Green, a farmer, at Ashby, and receiving for his labors board and clothes, and an opportunity to attend the grade schools during the winter seasons only. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted for the civil war in Company L, 1st Mass. Vol. Cav., and was mustered into the Federal service for a term of three years, but was discharged for disability in 1863. Returning to Ashby he was engaged in mercantile business until 1867, when he removed to Boston and formed a partnership in a general produce commission business, under the firm name of Adams & Chapman, later on Adams-Chapman Co. From this evolved a wholesale beef business which proved a unique success and made him a dominant factor in the meat trade in Eastern Massachusetts. At his death he was president of the New England Beef Co., Mayo Beef Co., Quincy Beef Co., Corwin-Wilde Co.; vice-president of the Adams-Chapman Co., and director of the Hammond Beef Co. He was also a director in the Fourth Atlantic Bank of Boston, and was officer or stockholder in various other commercial, financial and industrial corporations. In 1901 he gave to the town of Ashby a public library building. He was a member of the Faith lodge of Masons, at Charlestown, and the Abraham Lincoln Post No. 11, G. A. R. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. His sterling qualities of manhood challenged the highest appreciation of all who met him, while his genial nature recognized most heartily the good in others. Unselfish and dependable under all conditions, his circle of friends was a widely extensive one. His mind worked rapidly and a decision once formed was usually final. His abundant private benefactions were always bestowed quietly and without ostentation. He was married Oct. 27, 1864, to Mary Prescott, daughter of George B. Hubbard of Ashby, Mass., and a descendant of many of the oldest New England families; their children were: Mary Grace, wife of Jesse P. Lyman; Georgia Louise; Alonzo Edwin and Florence Alma Chapman. He died in Boston, Mass., July 7, 1915.

HARRIS, Addison Clay, lawyer and diplomat, was born in Wayne co., Ind., Oct. 1, 1840, son of Branson L. and Martha (Young) Harris. His first paternal American ancestor was Obadiah Harris, who came to this country from Wales and settled in Guilford co., N. C., where he became one of the founders of the Society of Friends and was a preacher in the Quaker church. Our subject's father, a farmer of Wayne county, was a member of

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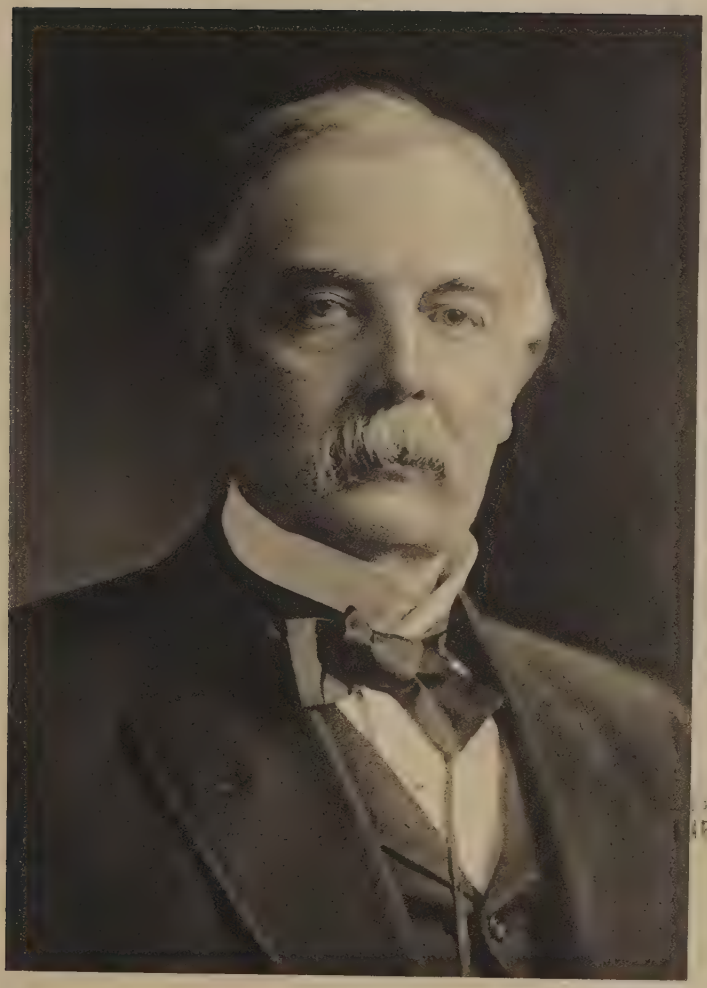
the legislature for several sessions and took an active part in current affairs. The son gained his early education in the Quaker schools of his native place, and was graduated at the Northwestern Christian University in 1862. After teaching school for a short period he began the study of law under Hon. Samuel E. Perkins. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1865, and began the practice of law in Indianapolis. He associated himself with John T. Dye, under the firm name of Dye & Harris, and this partnership continued for seventeen years, at the expiration of which Mr. Dye withdrew to enter the railway practice. Mr. Harris continued alone from that time, confining his practice to litigation, in which he became skilled in both state and federal courts, possessing an exceptional knowledge of the law and its precedents. Having been a recognized leader in the Republican party for many years, he was elected, in 1876, to represent Marion co., Ind., in the state senate, where he made an admirable record. In January, 1899, he was chosen by Pres. McKinley to be U. S. minister to Austria-Hungary, and after three years retired from office to resume the practice of his profession in Indianapolis. Mr. Harris figured in many notable cases, conspicuous among which was the case of James Lynchehaun, an Irish refugee, whom, in 1904, he successfully defended in extradition proceedings brought by the English government. He represented the city of Indianapolis without charge in a suit, by which the city won the Indianapolis Technical Institute grounds, worth about $1,000,000. In 1911 he was identified with the litigation to test the validity of the bill passed by the general assembly, known as the Tom Marshall constitution. The suit was prosecuted voluntarily to sustain what he considered the basic principles of the state constitutional law. Mr. Harris made an exhaustive investigation in 1904 into the necessity of a workmen's compensation law, and many of his ideas were embodied in the law which was passed by the legislature. He also framed the act creating an arbitration board to settle controversies between employer and employees, which was passed by the legislature. He was widely known as a lecturer on law; in later years he delivered many addresses on his experiences as minister to Austria, and made numerous speeches against the initiative, referendum and recall, being regarded as one of the leaders in opposing these innovations in our form of government. He was a charter member and president of the Indiana and Indianapolis Bar associations; president of the board of trustees of Purdue University, and president of the Indiana Law School, and a member of the State Historical Society, the Indianapolis Literary Club; the Columbia Club and the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. As a lawyer he was bold and aggressive with a highly analytical mind; was possessed of a masterful use of the English language and was able to express his conclusions in clear and perfect diction. He had few superiors as a diplomat, courtly, of splendid address and of gentle manners. He was married May 14, 1868, to India, daughter of Henry Crago, of Connersville, Ind. Mr. Harris died in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2, 1916.

BEEKMAN, Cornelius C., banker, was born in New York city, Jan. 27, 1828, son of Benjamin B. and Lydia (Compton) Beekman, a descendant of one of the notable Dutch families of New Amsterdam. His father, who subsequently became a resident of Yates county, N. Y., was a building contractor and a sash and door manufacturer. The son received his education in the public schools of Yates county, and before attaining his majority learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father. In 1850 he went to California, and for a brief period was employed at his trade in San Francisco, receiving as wages an ounce of gold ($18.00) per day. A year later he engaged in mining in northern California, at Scott's Bar, and at Sawyer's Bar, Yreka. He then entered the service of the Cram-Rogers Express Co., a branch of the Adams Express Co., was a messenger of that company, and later assigned as their agent at Jacksonville, Ore., then a new placer-mining camp. In 1856 the company failed, and he then embarked independently in the express messenger service, and throughout a period of seven years made semi-weekly trips in the saddle between Yreka and Jacksonville, over the Siskiyou range, and also conducted a service between Crescent City, Cal., and the northwest California coast, over the coast range. His was called a pony express, but he used three or four horses and was the only rider. To avoid hostile Indians and road agents much of the distance was covered at night. He never lost a dollar, although at times he carried many thousands. At the beginning of this service he received five per cent. for the transportation of gold-dust, and one dollar each for letters and newspapers; during the life of his private express he packed more than fifteen millions in gold-dust. He established a quasi-banking business at Jacksonville, then one of the great gold camps of the world, in 1856, charging depositors one per cent. monthly for the safe-keeping of gold-dust, and five per cent. monthly for loans. His was the second bank in the Pacific northwest, being antedated only by the celebrated Portland institution of Ladd & Tilton. In the original building in which this business was founded he continued until his death. In 1887 he became associated with Thomas G. Reames, under the firm name of Beekman & Reames, continuing the business in his own name after the death of Mr. Reames in 1901. In the early days no receipts were given for deposits, and none were asked. Withdrawals were made without cheque; he alone kept the record, and customers never required an accounting. The Beekman Bank was never under a cloud, and during the financial panics of 1873, 1893 and 1907 it loaned large sums to other banks. In 1912 he announced his retirement from the field of banking, but his customers declined to withdraw their balances; although he refused further accounts, it was necessary for him to continue practically until his death. In 1863 he was appointed agent at Jacksonville of the Wells Fargo Express Co., and continued forty-two years in that capacity. This position gave him exceptional opportunity to handle and ship gold with the least publicity, and he was the agent for millions shipped to San Francisco for mintage. He was also a dealer in foreign exchange and was booking agent for the famous California Stage Co. In politics he was a Republican. He served as mayor of Jacksonville, president of the school board, and for fifteen years was regent of the University of Oregon. He took a prominent part in the movement which resulted in Jackson county voting $500,000 bonds for the extension of the Pacific highway across her borders, and he was a dominant factor in many civic and municipal undertakings



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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Edwin Chapman

He was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a co-donor of the Failing-Beekman-Prize Fund at the University of Oregon. He was married Jan. 29, 1861, to Julia Elizabeth, daughter of William Hoffman, of Jacksonville, Ore.; she survives him with two children: Benjamin B. (q. v.) and Carrie C. Beekman. He died at Jacksonville, Ore., Feb. 22, 1915.

BEEKMAN, Benjamin B., lawyer, was born at Jacksonville, Ore., Aug. 3, 1863, son of Cornelius C. (q. v.) and Julia Eilzabeth (Hoffman) Beekman. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Jacksonville and was graduated at the University of Oregon in 1884 with the degree of A.B. After serving for a short time as instructor at the above institution he entered the law school of Yale University and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1888 and to the Oregon bar in 1889 and began the practice of his profession at Portland shortly thereafter. In 1893 he entered into partnership with Edward B. and James F. Watson, under the firm name of Watson, Beekman & Watson, which firm became Watson & Beekman upon the death of James F. Watson in 1897, and so continued until the death of Edward B. Watson in 1915. With the dissolution of the firm he wound up its business and has since devoted his attention to personal affairs. The firm bore a high reputation and figured in much important litigation in the state and Federal courts. During 1907-15 he was a member of the faculty of the law department of the University of Oregon and was esteemed as one of its most earnest and successful instructors. His political affiliation has always been with the Republican party, and while he has not sought nor held office, he has uniformly taken an active interest and part in political affairs. He is a member of the Oregon Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, is a Knight Templar and thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason. He has served as president of the University Club of Portland, and has been prominently identified with other clubs and organizations. His activities have not been limited to his professional work, but have extended to various phases of community and social life and have earned for him distinct recognition throughout the state.

FREDENHAGEN, Edward Adolph, clergyman and reformer, was born at Downer's Grove, Ill., Apr. 7, 1860, son of Victor and Mary (Lambe) Fredenhagen. His father, a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, came to America in 1851 and settled at Downer's Grove; he served as supervisor of Dupage county, Ill., and was a member of the 29th general assembly, Illinois house of representatives. Edward A. Fredenhagen was educated at the Chicago Theological Seminary and at Wheaton College, subsequently receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the Kansas City University and that of D.D. from Adrian College, Adrian, Mich. He was ordained to the ministry in 1890, and for ten years served parishes in various cities of Michigan and Illinois, his growing interest in sociological questions finally leading him into the work in which he was engaged at the time of his death. He was the founder and national superintendent of the Society for the Friendless, now (1918) operating in twelve states, and was also general superintendent of the Kansas-Missouri division. The society originated in Topeka, Kan., 1900, in the family home of Dr. and Mrs. Fredenhagen, who for twelve years kept their home open to all classes of ex-prisoners. As the work expanded, the numbers outgrew the one home, and other private boarding-houses were employed. In March, 1908, the increasing scope of the work required the removal of the general offices to Kansas City, Mo., where it is still being carried on. The purposes of the society are: The correction and cure of crime; the reclamation and the restoration of the criminal; and the relief of the friendless and distressed. In the years since the organization of the society more than 7,000 have been helped to self-support. Today, those who have been aided by the society are earning a total annual average of more than $750,000 in honest employment. Only a small per cent. of those assisted have slipped back into crime. Through Dr. Fredenhagen's untiring labor the activities of the Society for the Friendless have been introduced in many of the states of the Union, and in numerous prisons of the country prison reform has received renewed interest because of his devotion and influence in that humane cause. Owing to his efforts such important measures of prison reform as the indeterminate sentence and parole, the organization of the juvenile court, and the suspended sentence laws were accomplished in Kansas and Missouri. He was a constant believer in the principle of reforming men from within outwardly, his experience telling him that with a change of heart came a change in the life. His executive ability is attested by his welding of zealous men into an efficient working society that will spread its benevolent influence over many years to come. He lectured in various colleges on criminology; was president of the Kansas Association of Charities and Correction, 1908–10, and a member of the American Sociological Society, Southern Sociological Congress, Knife and Fork Club, and the City Club of Kansas City, Mo. He was married Sept. 10, 1890, to Florence J., daughter of Rev. John Silvernail, of Temperance, Mich., and their children were: John Edward, Faith Franc and Martin Victor Fredenhagen. Dr. Fredenhagen died in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 16, 1916.

THOMAS, Robert Horatio, Jr., editor and publisher, was born at Mechanicsburg, Pa., Jan. 19, 1861, son of Robert H. and Annette (Kimmel) Thomas; grandson of Edward H. and Charlotte Ann (Nelson) Thomas; great-grandson of Robert Thomas, and great-great-grandson of Elisha and Ann (Waln) Thomas. The family is of Welsh and English descent. The father of our subject was a merchant who in 1862-66, served as deputy collector of internal revenue for the 15th Pa. district and at the time of Lee's second invasion of Pennsylvania was appointed by Gov. Curtin special aide-de-camp with rank of colonel. In 1869, Col. Thomas entered the newspaper field, purchasing the "Valley Democrat," which then became the "Valley Independent." In 1871, he bought out the "Cumberland Valley Journal" and consolidated it with his own as the "Independent Journal." He became secretary of the state grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in 1873, and the following year began publication of the "Farmers' Friend and Grange Advocate," an agricultural journal of high character and great literary merit, which attained a high circulation not by any means confined to members of the grange; meanwhile continuing the publication of his other newspaper. He had been president of the International Editorial Association and of the Pennsylvania State

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Editorial Association. Robert H. Thomas, Jr., received his education in the public schools of Mechanicsburg and at Cumberland Valley Institute, and in 1878 entered his father's printing office, where he soon by study mastered every detail of the business. With this knowledge and training he became business manager of the Thomas Printing House, and upon the death of his father he succeeded as editor and publisher of the "Daily Journal," "Saturday Journal," and the "Farmers' Friend," filling these positions until his death. He also became general manager of the Inter-State Picnic Exposition, that annually for more than two score of years gave exhibitions at Williams' Grove. For a quarter of a century he was secretary of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association, of which he had also been vice-president and president, and he was a member of the executive board of the National Editorial Association. He was a 32d degree Mason, and held membership also in the Knights of Pythias, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York. He was a charter member and officer of Rescue Hook & Ladder Co.; had been chief fire marshal of Mechanicsburg, and a member of the board of education. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Methodist church. Aside from his publishing business he was vice-president and director of the D. Wilcox Manufacturing Co.; member of the auxiliary board of trustees of Harrisburg Hospital, and president of the Business Men's League of Mechanicsburg. He was widely known as a witty after-dinner speaker, and frequently acted as toast-master at banquets of the State Editorial Association. He was possessed of a progressive and enterprising spirit; was a clear and forcible writer, a good conversationalist and held high rank among Pennsylvania journalists. He was married at Mechanicsburg, Pa., Jan. 8, 1891, to Frances, daughter of Ira D. Coover, a farmer of Cumberland county; she survives him, with three children: Robert H. (III), sergeant-major, 58th U. S. Inf.; Francis Edward, sergeant, aviation service, U. S. A., and Mary Estelle Thomas. He died at Mechanicsburg, Pa., Dec. 20, 1916.

CRAMPTON, Louis William, military officer, U. S. A., was born in Frederick county, Md., May 8, 1848, son of Thomas and Martha Violetta (Philpott) Crampton. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Crampton, who came from England in the eighteenth century. His wife was Ann Mary Maria Patrick, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Josiah and his wife, Anne Philpott, who were the grandparents of Louis William Crampton. His maternal grandfather was Charles Philpott. His father was a large landholder in Frederick county, Md. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native county, and was graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Maryland in 1869. He began the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1875 he was appointed assistant surgeon, U. S. A., from Pennsylvania; was given the rank of captain in 1880, and that of major and surgeon in 1895, serving at various posts throughout the country during that period. During the Spanish-American war he served with the 5th army corps in the campaign in Cuba, and subsequently became chief surgeon of the military district of Iloilo, Philippine Islands; was later given charge of the medical supply depot, Manila, and finally was appointed disbursing officer in charge of the public civil funds for the purchase and distribution of medicine to indigent natives. During 1902-09 he filled various positions in America, returning to the Philippines in the latter year as chief surgeon, Philippine division. He would have been retired in 1912, but died before expiration of the time limit. He was a member of the Association of Military Surgeons and the American Medical Association. He was a gentle, lovable character; a sympathetic and capable physician, and an excellent administrator. During his many years of service he endeared himself to his associates, who were devoted to him, and loved him for his sterling qualities. He found his chief recreation in studying, reading and hunting. He was married (first) at Memphis, Tenn., Dec 30, 1876, to Ella Thomas, and (second) at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9, 1905, to Manette, daughter of Charles Scudder, who survives him. He died at San Bernardino, Cal., Apr. 12, 1912.

FARLEY, Edward Phillip, marine engineer and shipbuilder, was born at Madison, Wis., Oct. 18, 1886, son of James Edward and Lucy (Nolan) Farley. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Phillip Farley, who came from Scotland in 1826, and settled at Boston, Mass. His wife was Elizabeth Keenau. Their son, Edward Farley and his wife Mary (Lonergau), were the grandparents of Edward P. Farley. James E. Farley, father of the subject, a native of Boston, removed with his father to Madison, Wis., where he lived until his death in 1910. Edward P. Farley entered the University of Wisconsin. Later he had four years of study and work in marine engineering and shipyards. In 1909 he organized the business of Edward P. Farley & Co., Chicago, consulting marine engineers, ship and engine builders and ship brokers, and he still continues as the executive head of the company. During the time America was at war with Germany he gave most of his time to the work of the U. S. government, building mine-sweepers for the French navy, and ships and equipment for U. S. navy He is a director in the Quebec Shipbuilding and Repair Co. and Inderrieden Canning Co. He is a member of the New York Yacht Club, New York City, and of the Chicago Yacht, Midday, and University Clubs, Chicago. Communicant of the Catholic church. He was married Sept. 5, 1914, to Elise, daughter of Chauvin V. Inderrieden, a member of the firm of J. B. Inderrieden & Co., of Chicago. They have two children, Edward Inderrieden and John Chauvin Farley.

CORDTS, John Nicholas, capitalist, was born at Flatbush in Ulster (formerly Kingston), Ulster county, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1865, son of John H. and Elizabeth (Lowe) Cordts. His father, a native of Wremen, Hanover, Germany, came to America in 1837, and after a successful business venture in New York city, engaged in the manufacture of brick at Cornwall, N. Y., in 1849. He went to Kingston in 1852, and in 1865 established the firm of Cordts & Hutton, which for years conducted a successful brick business at Kingston Point. He extended his activities into other fields, was a director in the Kingston National and Rondout National banks, a trustee of the Kingston Water Co., and a member of the common council. The son was educated in the public schools and at Kingston Academy, where his course was interrupted when the impaired health of his father compelled him to assume the responsibility of conducting his large business enterprises, and at the latter's death he succeeded him in his industrial, real estate and banking activities. In 1894, in association with Nicholas Stock, he established the

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Louis W. Crampton

JOHN N. CORDTS

LEE H. SMITH

WILLIAM H. PAGE

WATSTON T. DUNMORE

firm of Stock & Cordts, for the manufacture and sale of furniture, and he continued in that relation until his death, the business developing into one of the largest of that industry in the state. He was also a director of the Kingston National, Roundout National and Roundout Savings banks. Mr. Cordts displayed a fine sense of civic duty and for a number of years was prominent in the public life of the state of New York. In 1900 he was a Republican presidential elector, and in 1904, 1906 and 1908 was elected to the state senate. In the first session he was a member of the committee on cities, commerce and navigation, public education and agriculture; in the second session he was chairman of the committee on commerce and navigation, and member of the committees on finance, public education, and agriculture, retaining all of these appointments during his third term. He was a member of the board of managers of the Kingston City Hospital and of the Cornell and John N. Cordts Hose companies, the latter of which, named in his honor, he served as president from its organization. He was an honorary member of Pratt Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member also of the National Historical and Biographical Society, the New York State Charities Aid Association, Kingston Y. M. C. A., Chamber of Commerce, and Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, Kingston Lodge, No. 550, B. & P. O. E., Albany Club, Kingston Club, Rondout Club, Rondout Yacht Club, The Wittenberg Club, Kenozia Lake Club and Automobile Club of Ulster county and The Twaalfskill Golf Club of Kingston, N. Y. He was a member and generous supporter of the Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church of which his father was a founder. Only those near to him knew the scope of his generosity and beneficence and even they knew not all. And he gave of himself no less freely than of his means. His prompt, generous and tactful sympathy is a beautiful memory to many whom he heartened in the darkest hours. He was always genial and approachable. One of his chief delights consisted in counselling and assisting those who had suffered reverses of fortune or were for some other reason in need of material or moral assistance. He was a loyal and faithful friend. His public career was characterized by high integrity of purpose and by unswerving moral rectitude. His voice and vote were ever on the side of that which is regarded right and equitable. He was married June 21, 1893, to Matilda Loretta, daughter of Michael Stock, of Kingston, and had three children, Florence Elizabeth, John Nicholas, and Matilda Stock Cordts. He was a devoted and loving husband and a benign and indulgent father who always considered sacred his duties to his wife and children. He died at Kingston, N. Y., July 2, 1913.

SMITH, Lee Herbert, surgeon, was born in Conneaut, O., Aug. 10, 1856, son of James Plummer and Louise (Paden) Smith, and grandson of Abel Smith, a glass manufacturer, who married a daughter of Gov. Applegate, of New Jersey. Lee H. Smith was educated in the public schools of Conneaut and Buffalo, and was graduated M.D. at the University of Buffalo in 1876, taking prizes on three subjects. A year later he received the same degree at the college of medicine of Buffalo University, and at once began the practice of his profession in Buffalo. He took a special course in surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, receiving the degree of M.D. from that institution in 1881. He has since specialized in abdominal surgery and diseases of the abdomen, and it is said that his operations in litholapaxy is unsurpassed by that of any surgeon in the United States. Out of some 400 operations of this character he has had but one death. He has also improved the operation for hernia by the use of an insoluble suture and a small incision so that the patient is required to remain but one day in bed. In performing the latter operation he has never had a death. He is also an authority on myomata. During 1892-1914 Dr. Smith was a member of the New York state board of medical examiners, serving as chairman of the questions committee. He has had charge, for a long period, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, and he has been a director and since 1886 vice-president of the World's Dispensary and Medical Association. For many years he has been president, or vice-president, of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. As his favorite pursuit is the study of natural science, especially in the fields of archaeology and paleontology, he has taken a deep interest in the society, and has been useful in extending the teaching of natural science in the public schools. He is past president of the New York State Eclectic Society; past president of the Automobile Club of Buffalo; director of the Buffalo Historical Society; life member of the Buffalo Fine Arts Society; was fleet surgeon of the Buffalo Yacht Club; member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, Ellicott Club, Buffalo Club, National Eclectic Society, Western New York Medical Society, and the Ancient Landmarks lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He served as ordnance officer of the 74th regiment, New York national guard, with rank of captain. After ten years' service with the regiment, during which time the rifle team and the regimental rifle practice were brought to a high degree of efficiency, he was promoted to ordnance officer of the 4th brigade, with rank of major. He has seen twenty-eight years of service in the state militia, and is senior ordnance officer in the state. He was one of the founders and president of the Seventy-fourth Regiment Veterans' Association. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 5. 1880, to Corrie Emma, daughter of Clark B. Lacy, of the American Express Co., and granddaughter of John T. Lacy, treasurer and organizer of that company, and has one son: Herbert Lacy Smith.

PAGE, William Hussey, lawyer, was born in Paris, France, Jan. 2, 1861, son of William Hussey and Nancy Hills (Jenkins) Page. His first American ancestor was Robert Page, a native of Ormsby, England, who came over to the colonies in 1670, and settled at Hampton, N. H. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Francis (born in England), who married Meritah Smith; their son Joseph and his wife Sarah Moulton; their son Daniel and his wife Abigail Dame; their son Benjamin and his wife Elizabeth Hobbs; and their son Benjamin and his wife Huldah Hussey, who were the grandparents of William Hussey Page. His father, Dr. William Hussey Page, was a well-known physician of Boston, Mass., who served as a volunteer surgeon in the Northern Army durin the Civil War. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Boston Latin School and at Harvard University, being graduated A. B. at the latter in 1883. In the same year he went to New York city where he taught school for a year and then entered the Columbia Law School, receiving his degree of LL.B. in 1886. That same year

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he entered the law office of Lauterbach & Spingarn, afterwards Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, and there remained until 1898, being a member of the firm during the last three years. After practicing alone for a few months, he formed a partnership with Ernest Lee Conant, with offices in New York city and Havana, Cuba, under the firm name of Page & Conant which continued until 1903, Later he was a member of the firm of Page, Crawford & Tuska, which continued until 1912. He has figured conspicuously in many important litigations, including those between the Third Avenue Railroad and Metropolitan Street Railway in 1895-98, the Seaboard Air Line Consolidation in 1902 and the Special Franchise Tax cases in 1903. In 1894 he was appointed by Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont on the efficiency committee to reorganize the business methods of the war department. Its recommendations were adopted. During the years 1884-86 he was instructor of Spanish at the Young Men's Christian Association in New York city. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association and the New York Athletic, (president 1913–15), Harvard, Bankers' National Democratic, and Somerset Hills Country clubs, also the Automobile Club of America, and the Aero Club of America. He is interested in sports, particularly boxing, riding, swimming and wrestling. Mr. Page was married Jan. 2, 1888, to Blanche, daughter of Kingman F. Page of New York city and has six children: Richard Marshall, lawyer, 2nd Lt. U. S. A. (A. S. Sig. R. C., Bureau of Aircraft Production); William Kingman, mining engineer, 1st Lt. U. S. A. (O. R. C., Ordnance Department); Douglas Jenkins, captain U. S. A., cavalry; Donald Ormsby, 2nd Lt. U. S. A. (Marines, A. E. F., France); John Harvard, and Blanche Page.

DUNMORE, Watson Thomas, lawyer and financier, was born at Rush, Susquehanna Co., Pa., Mar. 28, 1845, son of Matthew and Sarah S. (James) Dunmore, grandson of Larry and Irene (Fairchild) Dunmore and great-grandson of Larry Dunmore, who came to this country from Ireland prior to 1790, settling at Kingsbury (now Johnstown), N. Y., and served in the war of 1812. David James, our subject's maternal great grandfather, was a soldier in the revolutionary war; at the end of his service he was presented with a certificate by George Washington, commending his faithful services for eight years (1775–83), which is filed in the old war department at Washington. Watson Thomas Dunmore attended the high school at Montrose, Pa., the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., with the degree of A.B. in 1871, receiving his M.A. degree three years later. During 1871–73 he served as principal of the high school at Bradford, Vt. He then read law with ex-Gov. Roswell Farnham (q.v.), and in June, 1874, was admitted to the Vermont bar. For a short time thereafter he served as superintendent of schools at Hornellsville, N. Y. Having passed the examination of the Hamilton College Law School in 1875, which institution conferred upon him the degree of LL.B., he was admitted to the New York state bar. That same year he removed to Utica, N. Y., and entered upon the active practice of his profession in association with Smith M. Lindsay. He continued in this connection until 1883 when the firm of Searle, Dunmore & Willis was established. In 1888 the firm became Dunmore & Sholes; in 1893 Dunmore, Sholes & Ferris; in 1907 Dunmore & Ferris, and since 1916 has been Dunmore, Ferris & Dewey. One of the most important cases conducted by him was that of Williams vs. the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., which was finally decided in favor of his client after twenty years, and has been cited by the appellate courts over fifty times. He was elected special county judge of Oneida county in 1886, which office he held by re-election until 1892. In the latter year he was elected county judge, was re-elected in 1898, and continued in office until 1904, at which time he retired and resumed his private practice, having won an enviable reputation. Included in the many notable cases over which he presided may be mentioned: The Forestport Canal Break case and the Vernon Bank Burglary cases. Fair and honorable in all things, clean, able, upright and honest, he won the confidence and respect of his associates. Mr. Dunmore was president and treasurer, and also served as a member of the executive committee of the New York State League of building and loan associations, and at the world's congress of these associations, held at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, he was one of five Americans appointed to prepare and read a paper on the subject of their aims, growth and outlook. He is president and trustee of and attorney for the Homestead Aid Association of Utica; Highland Park Association and the Utica Homeopathic Hospital; president of the Oneida County Bar Association; president and director of the Commercial Warehouse Co.; ex-vice-president and director of the Allied Real Estate Interests of the State of New York; vice-president and director of the Citizens' Trust Co., Utica; and a director of the Utica Knitting Co. and Clayville Knitting Co. In 1898, he was made one of the incorporators of the Mt. McGregor Memorial Association, which has charge of the Gen. U. S. Grant cottage. In 1915 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and he was also a member of the judiciary and civil service committees. He is a member of the Yahnundasis Golf (ex-president), Fort Schuyler, Utica Republican, Pine Lake (director) and Arcanum clubs, and of the Oneida Historical Society, and he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Masonic fraternities. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian. His favorite diversions are golf and bowling. Mr. Dunmore was twice married: (1) July 9, 1878, to Minnie E., daughter of Jonathan Goodier, of Utica, and they had six children: James Sterling, Watson T., Jr., Clara T., wife of George I. Hovey; Russell G., Earl W. and Della Dunmore. Mrs. Dunmore died in 1904, and he was married (2) June 27, 1908, to Cora, daughter of Daniel B. Wheeler, of Lempster, N. H. (Portrait opposite previous page).

BRANCH, Oliver Ernesto, lawyer, was born in Madison, O., July 19, 1847, son of William Witter and Lucy J. (Bartram) Branch. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Branch, who came from England and settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1638; from him and his wife, May Speed, the line of descent is traced through their son Peter and his wife Hannah Lincoln; their son Samuel and his wife Ann Lamb; their son Samuel and his wife Hannah Witter, and their son William and his wife Lucretia Tracy, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. William Branch was a revolutionary soldier who, with others, endured the sufferings of the terrible winter at Valley Forge; he was one

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C. Thorne

of the guards at the trial of Maj. Andre, and aided in removing his body from the gallows after execution. His father was a judge of the court of common pleas and one of the most influential citizens of that section. The son was graduated at Hamilton College in 1873. After teaching for two years he entered Columbia College Law School, and was graduated in 1877, meanwhile serving as instructor in Latin and history in the Brooklyn Polytechnic and Collegiate Institute. For six years he practiced in New York city, in partnership with his brother, John L. Branch. In 1883 he removed to New Hampshire, where he was for some time engaged in literary work. In 1887 he was elected to the state legislature and was re-elected in 1889. He entered actively into the practice of his profession in Manchester in 1889 and soon gained an extensive clientele, specializing in corporation law. During a quarter of a century he was counsel for the Boston & Maine railroad. He was leading counsel for the Manchester & Lawrence road in the suit brought to recover claims of the state, amounting to $650,000, and participated in the famous case brought before the supreme court, by quo warranto proceedings, instituted by Harry Bingham, et al, against S. S. Jewett, clerk of the house of representatives, for control of the legislature. During 1894–98 he was U. S. district attorney. While a resident of Weare, N. H., he was moderator for nine years. In 1892 he was president of the New Hampshire Democratic state convention. He was married, Oct. 17, 1878, to Sarah M., daughter of John W. Chase, of Weare, and had four children: Oliver Winslow; Dorothy Witter, wife of Robert Jackson; Frederick William and Randolph Wellington Branch. He died in Manchester, N. H., June 22, 1916.

THORNE, Clifford lawyer, was born at Brooklyn, Ia., Jan. 20, 1878, son of William George and Rachel Mary (Young) Thorn. His father, originally a member of the Society of Friends, was for fifty-five years a Methodist preacher in the Iowa conference. The son was graduated A. B. at Boston University in 1896, continued his education, including the study of law, at the State University of Iowa, from which he received the degrees of A.M. and LL.B. in 1899, and at Yale University, which awarded him a fellowship in 1900 and conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1901. Meantime he served as a volunteer in the 50th Iowa infantry during the Spanish-American war. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa and the federal courts in 1899, and in 1901 began to practice at Washington, Ia. He specialized on the complexities of railroad rates as developed in issues between shippers and carriers and in a few years became an outstanding authority on the subject. His masterly presentations of many important cases on behalf of shippers before the interstate commerce commission made him a central figure in a series of epochal conflicts with the railroads and culminated in saving farmers and shippers generally many millions of dollars annually in freight rate reductions. As counsel for the Kansas Oil Producers Association, of whose legislative committee he was chairman, he initiated in 1906 the dissolution of the Standard Oil Co., by filing with congress, the commissioner of corporations, and the interstate commerce commission a memorial which caused the investigation of the monopoly by the commission, its subsequent prosecution by the government and eventual dissolution by the supreme court. He wrote the Iowa anti-discrimination law of 1907, forbidding corporations to sell the same commodities at different prices in different localities for the purpose of destroying competition. The passage of this law led to similar statutes being enacted in other states and to congress later embodying the provision in the Clayton act. He became a member of the Iowa board of railroad commissioners in 1910. As special counsel for the American National Live Stock Association, Corn Belt Association and Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association, with an aggregate membership of more than 300,000, he appeared before the interstate commerce commission in 1910 in two cases relating to advanced rates sought by railroads, involving approximately $50,000,000 annually, his able arguments, with those of other counsel, resulting in the proposed advances being denied. The Iowa commerce counsel law of 1911, which created the office of commerce counsel as an advocate for the public in cases brought before state and federal commissions (the first law of the kind in the United States) was also originated and framed by him. In 1912 he headed a committee representing railroad commissions of eight western states before the U. S. supreme court, in presenting a brief and argument seeking a reversal of the Sanborn decision in the Minnesota rate case which would have practically destroyed state regulation of railroads. The commissions represented by his committee had seventy similar cases then pending in the federal courts, practically all of which were disposed of as a result of the court's decision. The ruling unanimously reversed Judge Sanborn, thereby establishing the functions of state commissions and laying down certain basic principles for railroad valuation. In 1913 Mr. Thorne had charge of the presentation of cases securing the first general revision of Iowa's interstate freight rates. In the following year he was elected president of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners. Representing sixteen western states in the freight advance case of 1915 before the interstate commerce commission, his arguments resulted in that body denying proposed advances on the principal farm products of the west, aggregating $6,000,000 annually. In 1917 Mr. Thorne resigned from the Iowa railroad commission to engage in general practice in Chicago. The same year, as chairman of a committee representing the National Shippers' Conference, he appeared before the interstate commerce commission in the fifteen per cent advance case, involving proposed rate increases of approximately $400,000,000 annually, more than eighty per cent of the advances sought by the railroads being denied. Before the same body in 1918 he represented the entire American grain industry in oral argument concerning rules and regulations governing loss and damage claims on grain traffic, and again the commission sustained the shippers' contentions. Selected by the shippers in 1920 to conduct the cross examination-in-chief of railroad executives and accountants before the commission in the general rate case, his efforts enabled the shippers to obtain a reduction of the claims of the railroads as to values by $1,700,000,000, thereby effecting a saving of $100,000,000. As counsel for the American Farm Bureau, he joined in the successful application made for reopening the Pittsburgh plus case in 1921, in-

volving the price schedules on steel, the western rolled steel manufacturers having failed to obtain a rehearing through the opposition of the U. S. Steel Corporation. The case was described by Judge Gary as the greatest lawsuit ever tried. The same year he assisted in securing a reduction of $50,000,000 in freight rates on live stock, grain, grain products and hay throughout the West. In 1922 he represented the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Farmers National Grain Dealers, the Corn Belt Meat Producers and other organizations in the preparation of the only analysis so far made of general commercial conditions in the United States and the financial condition of railroads, and presented the data to the commission in a case in which the shippers sought a general reduction in freight rates. After hearings lasting fifty-two days, reductions of ten per cent were ordered on all traffic, approximating $400,000,000 annually. Mr. Thorne was a keen student. He wrote "Iowa Commerce Counsel Law" and "Iowa Law Against Unfair Discriminations in Prices and Commodities" and contributed occasional papers on jurisprudence and public regulation to the "American Law Review," "Public Service Regulation," "Country Gentleman," "Saturday Evening Post," and the "Forum." He belonged to the American Bar Association, American Economic Association and American Academy of Political and Social Science. Iowa Wesleyan College gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1913. A genius at figures, he was unsurpassed in his familiarity with the multifarious angles of the railroad rate structure, and in his handling of rate cases he achieved intellectual feats animated by a tremendous will power. It was his deliberate choice to serve the people rather than aggregations of great wealth and he consecrated himself to the interests of his clients. He was a Methodist in creed and devoted to the ideals of Christianity, which were reflected in the fine quality of his citizenship and in the strong feeling with which he viewed social rights and social wrongs. A broad cultural background, derived from his early training in the classics, imparted a ripe scholarship to his entertaining public addresses on a wide range of subjects. Mr. Thorne was married, Feb. 14, 1918, to Ruth, daughter of William Hearst Latta, of Washington, Ia., and had one daughter, Frances Elizabeth Thorne. He died in London, England, Nov. 12, 1923.

WITHINGTON, William Herbert, soldier and manufacturer, was born in Dorchester, Mass., Feb. 1, 1835, son of William and Elizabeth W. (Ford) Withington, and a descendant of Henry Withington, who came from England in 1635, with the company of Rev. Richard Mather (q.v.), in whose church he was ruling elder. He completed his education at Phillips (Andover) Academy. In 1857 he entered the employ of Pinney & Lamson, manufacturers of agricultural implements, at Jackson, Mich. A year later the business was sold to the newly organized firm of Sprague, Withington & Co., afterwards the Withington & Cooley Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of farm and garden tools, in Jackson, of which he was the head. He was also president of the Union Bank, Grand River Valley Railroad Co., and the Jackson Vehicle Co., Jackson; Withington Handle Co., Fort Wayne and Huntington, Ind.; Withington & Russell Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Geneva (O.) Tool Co.; Oneida Farm Tool Co., Utica, N. Y.; Webster Wagon Co., Moundsville, W. Va.; National Snath Co., Erie, Pa., and the Steel Goods Association, New York city. In 1902 when most of the manufacturers of agricultural implements merged, he was chosen president, and thereafter a large part of his time was spent in Cleveland, O. Long interested in military affairs, he aided in organizing the Jackson Grays, of which he was captain at the outbreak of the civil war. The Grays became Co. B, 1st Mich. volunteer infantry. He was assigned to the army of the Potomac and participated in the capture of Alexandria, Va.; was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run, and later exchanged. He was awarded a congressional medal of honor for special service at Bull Run for "most distinguished gallantry in voluntarily remaining on the field, under heavy fire, to aid and succor your superior officer." Later he was appointed colonel of the 17th Mich. regiment and was immediately sent into the Maryland campaign under McClellan. At South Mountain he charged the enemy behind a stone wall, drove the Confederates down the mountain, and captured 300 prisoners, but lost more than a hundred of his own men. Similar valor was displayed at Antietam by his "Stonewall Regiment," as it came to be called. He resigned his commission in March, 1863, and was made brevet brigadier-general for "conspicuous gallantry" at the battle of South Mountain. He was elected to the Michigan house of representatives in 1873, and was a member of the special session of 1874. He was the originator of a bill creating an effective state militia; commanded the first regiment formed under the act, and when the state troops were organized into a brigade, in 1879, was appointed brigadier-general. He was state senator during 1891–92, and delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1876 and 1892. He was a trustee of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, Kalamazoo, and the Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids; was president of the Jackson board of trade; an organizer and president of the Young Men's Library Association, and president of the Jackson Public Library. He was commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the G.A.R. and the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married, June 6, 1859, to Julia C., daughter of Joseph E. Beebe, of Jackson, Mich., and had three children: Philip H., Winthrop and Kate W., wife of Dr. Flemming Carrow. He died in Jackson, June 27, 1903.

PALTSITS, Victor Hugo, librarian and author, was born in New York city, July 12, 1867, son of William Thomas and Sidonia Ida (Loose) Paltsits. His father was a native of Buda-Pest, Hungary, and his grandfather was a royal banker and prominent merchant, owning the largest sugar warehouse in Buda-Pest. Victor H. Paltsits received his early education at public and private schools in New York city and subsequently took a four-year scientific course at the Cooper Institute. He studied German, Latin, Greek, Spanish and French at high schools and under private tutors, acquired a knowledge of Coptic and Egyptian hieroglyphics at Columbia University, and taught himself Dutch and a smattering of several other languages. In 1888 he became connected with the Lenox Library in New York city. He was made assistant librarian in the reading room in 1890, sub-librarian in 1893, and upon the consolidation of the Lenox Library in the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox

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Yours very truly
Victor H. Paltsits

and Tilden Foundations, in 1895, his title was changed to assistant librarian. As assistant librarian of the Lenox Library building he had charge of the reading rooms, performing the function of chief reference librarian. In 1907-11 he served as state historian of New York, and during 1911-14 was associated with I. N. Phelps Stokes, of New York city, as chief adviser and investigator on a monumental work in three volumes entitled "The Iconography of Manhattan Island, Covering Three Centuries of Its Topography and History." He organized, and since 1914 has been in charge of the manuscript division in the New York Public Library. This collection consists of several hundred thousand pieces and is valued at perhaps $1,000,000. As state historian of New York, Mr. Paltsits edited "The Minutes of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies in the State of New York, Albany County Sessions 1778-1781" (three volumes, 1909-1910); "Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of New York; Administration of Francis Lovelace 1668-1673" (two volumes, 1910). He has also edited "The Journal of Capt. William Pote, Jr. 1745-1747" (1896); "Papers Relating to the Siege of Charleston, S. C., 1780" (1898); Rev. John Miller's "New Yorke Considered and Improved 1695" (1903); "Narrative of the Captivity of Nehemiah How, 1745-1747" (1904), and has, in the course of preparation, an edition of "The Captivity of Capt. John Gyles, 1689-1697." He revised Volumes III and V of "Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography, edition of 1898, and contributed eighty-eight new biographical sketches to the supplements. He was also on the editorial staff, as bibliographical adviser, of "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," seventy-three volumes (1896-1901), and was critical adviser on historical illustration for Avery's "History of the United States," of which only seven volumes were published. At various times he has acted as critical and bibliographical adviser to other American publications, and is the author of a number of valuable bibliographies, including "Contributions to a Bibliography of the Lettres édifiantes" (1900); "Bibliography of the Separate and Collected Works of Philip Freneau" (1903); "Bibliography of the Works of Father Louis Hennepin" (1903); "Lewis and Clark Bibliography for the Original Journals of Lewis and Clark," edited by R. G. Thwaites (1904), and "Bibliography of the Voyages of Baron de Lahontan" (1903). He is also editor-in-chief, since 1915, of "American Book Prices Current." He has written numerous articles for professional magazines and reviews on historical and bibliographical subjects, has cooperated extensively with much of the historical and bibliographical work done by others in the United States and Canada, and is the author of a number of papers read before the American Antiquarian Society, the Maine Historical Society, the New York State Historical Association, the Lake Champlain Association and the American Historical Association. His paper entitled "Plan and Scope for a Manual of Archival Economy for the Use of American Archivists," read in 1912 at the fourth annual conference of archivists held under the auspices of the American Historical Association, was the first systematic presentation of the science of archives in America. Mr. Paltsits is now engaged as the chairman of the public archives commission of the American Historical Association as general editor of a volume on this subject. He is a fellow of the American Association for the advancement of Science and the American Ethnological Society; corresponding member of the Maine Historical Society and the New Jersey Historical Society; a founder and member of the council of the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences; honorary member of the Ticonderoga, Herkimer County, Montgomery County and the Schenectady County Historical societies, and a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the American Anthropological Association, the American Historical Association (formerly member of its committee on bibliography and since 1913 chairman of its public archives commission), the American Library Association, the Bibliographical Society of America (member of its publication and bulletin committees, 1906 1909), the Bibliographical Society of England, Gesellschaft für Typenkunde des XVten Jahrhunderts, The National Institute of Social Science, the New York Historical Society, the New York State Historical Association (trustee 1910-12), the New York Library Club (president 1907 08, vice-president 1906-07, treasurer 1905-06), and the Prince Society of Boston. Mr. Paltsits was married, July 21, 1891, to Ann, daughter of Henry Müller, of New York city, and has two children: Florence and Victor John Paltsits.

INGRAM, Frances, singer, was born in Liverpool, England, Nov. 5, 1888, daughter of William and Alice (Doyle) Ingram. Her father, who was an electrical engineer, came to America in 1894. She was brought to the United States in 1897; received her preliminary education at Erasmus Hall high school, Brooklyn, N. Y., and was graduated at Normal College for Teachers, Brooklyn, in 1906. For a time she taught school in Brooklyn. She made her debut as *Lola* in "Cavalleria Rusticana," with the Chicago Grand Opera Co., in Philadelphia, in November, 1912; sang with the Montreal Grand Opera Co., season of 1913-14; toured as concert soloist, 1914-15; was again with the Chicago Grand Opera Co., opening December, 1915, and later for ten performances, as leading contralto, and her rôles included "Carmen," "Faust," "Il Trovatore," "Aida," "Lohengrin," "La Giaconda," and "Mme. Butterfly." She has since been engaged in concert tours. In addition to a natural voice, which has been termed by many competent critics the finest American contralto, she has an extraordinary personality and charm. Her operatic and concert successes have been equally great. Her concert programs attract unusual attention because of their diversity and her evident desire to make a popular appeal, while at the same time attaining a high standard. The Chicago "Evening Journal" heralded her as "the greatest contralto of her generation," while the St. Louis "Post-Despatch" called her "an opulent and finely-trained contralto." The "Rocky Mountain News," Denver, remarked her "glorious voice." Said the Louisville "Times": "The gods were in an amiable mood upon the day when Frances Ingram was born; they bestowed upon her beauty of person, a voice with which to move multitudes, a brain to control it, and that indefinable quality we call charm." The Detroit "News" said: "It did not take the large audience more than half a minute to appreciate Miss Ingram. It fell in love with her in the midst of her first song. What caught the house was the richness of the pure contralto tones, the warmth and color of the voice and its bigness." The Chicago "Journal" said of her rôle of *Suzuki* in "Butterfly" with

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Geraldine Farrar: "Frances Ingram in the rôle of *Suzuki* was far and away the best singer on the stage." During the war, Miss Ingram gave her services to the Commission on Training Camp Activities, singing in the Liberty Theatres, to probably more soldiers in the United States than any one singer. The Metropolitan Opera Company of New York City now claims her.

TRAYLOR, Melvin Alvah, banker, was born at Breeding, Ky., Oct. 21, 1878, son of James Milton and Kitty Frances (Harvey) Traylor. Melvin A. Traylor spent his youth on his father's farm, attended the public schools in Adair co., Ky., and when twenty years of age moved to Hillsboro, Tex., where he was employed in a grocery store and studied law at nights. He was admitted to the bar in 1901, was soon after elected city clerk of Hillsboro, and subsequently became assistant county attorney of Hill county. His career as a banker began in 1905 when he was made cashier of the Bank of Malone, Tex. Two years thereafter he became cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Ballinger, Tex., and later was made vice-president. When the Citizens' National Bank and the First National Bank were consolidated he became president. In 1911 he went to St. Louis, Mo., becoming vice-president of the Stock Yards National Bank of National Stock Yards, Ill. In 1914 he was appointed vice-president of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank of Chicago and president of the Chicago Cattle Loan Co. In January, 1916, he was elected president of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank of Chicago. In January, 1919, elected President of the First Trust & Savings, and vice-president First National Banks of Chicago, and a director in each; also director in Live Stock Exchange National Bank, Central Manufacturing District Bank, National Wool Warehouse & Storage Company, and Chicago Cattle Loan Company. His clubs are: South Shore Country, Midlothian, Illinois Athletic, Saddle & Sirloin, of which he is president, Iroquois, Chicago Bankers, of which he is vice-president, Cook County Bankers, of which he is president. Also member of American Institute of Banking, Chicago Real Estate Board, Finance Committee Chicago Association of Commerce, American Acceptance Council, and Executive Council American Bankers Association. His favorite recreation is golf. Mr. Traylor is a keen and aggressive business man. He was married June 6, 1906, to Dorothy Arnold, daughter of John J. Yerby, of Hillsboro, Texas, and has two children: Nancy Frances and Melvin Alvah Traylor, Jr.

CHEANEY, Edgar Seymour, lumberman, was born at Petersburg, Ill., Nov. 13, 1858, son of James W. and Sarah Catherine (Houghton) Cheaney and grandson of Edwin and Sallie (Neal) Cheaney. His father was a carpenter and contractor. Edgar S. Cheaney was educated in the public schools, and before attaining his majority engaged in the grocery business at Petersburg. In 1884 he became a traveling salesman in the employ of W. A. Kelley, a lumber merchant of Chicago, and in 1889 joined his father in establishing a retail lumber business at Petersburg under the firm name of E. S. Cheaney & Co. Upon the death of the latter in 1902, he relinquished his duties as a road salesman to give his entire attention to the business which he continued independently until his death. Under his personal supervision its business assumed extensive proportions, with a branch yard at Athens, Ill. He was president of the Illinois Lumber Dealers' Association, the first man to serve two consecutive terms, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a promoter of Old Salem Chautauqua and was enthusiastically interested in many other civic and municipal movements, as well as anything looking toward the betterment of his fellow men and the community in which he lived. He possessed a singular and winning courtesy and a striking dignity of bearing. He was married July 26, 1888, to Margaret S., daughter of P. J. Miller, of Petersburg, Ill. She survives him with three of their five children: Caroline, Herbert, and James W. Cheaney. He died at Petersburg, Ill., May 30, 1914.

NORMOYLE, James Edward, soldier, was born at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 21, 1866, son of Patrick Brown and Margaret Stanley (Kelly) Normoyle, both natives of Ireland. His father came to this country about 1849, and settled in Detroit, Mich. The son was educated in the public and high schools of Rock Island, and was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1889, being assigned as second lieutenant to the 23rd U. S. infantry. In 1897 he was promoted to first lieutenant, became captain in 1899 and in 1911, while detailed in the quartermaster's corps, was promoted major. He was in Cuba during 1898–1900, and in 1900–03 was in the Philippines. In 1901 he acted as chief quartermaster of the First District, Northern Luzon, under Gen. J. Franklin Bell. He first came into public notice during the Mexican border mobilization of 1911. As captain he was detailed to handle the vexing transportation problem at San Antonio and to direct the work of detraining and locating the troops, and within twenty-four hours troops and supplies were moving from one line to another. In 1912, when the Mississippi river overflowed and thousands were reduced to destitution, Pres. Taft ordered the army to take charge of the work of relieving the sufferers. Maj. Normoyle was given the detail, with headquarters at Memphis, and with a private yacht as flagship he cruised up and down the river, established relief stations, superintended the transfer of thousands to safe ground, provided milk for babies and children, clothing for the aged, and shelter for all. He performed a similar service in 1913, following the flood that overwhelmed Dayton, O. His chief accomplishment, however, was as quartermaster at Gettysburg upon the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, in July, 1913. There he gave a brilliant illustration of what can be accomplished in the event of conflict and the mobilization of a large army. On the outskirts of a provincial town of fewer than 5,000 population Maj. Normoyle spread a sanitary canvas city that provided adequately and comfortably for the wants of more than 40,000 veterans of the civil war. The only means by which these men could be transported into camp was by a single-track railroad running diagonally through the camp space, yet all were detrained safely within a period of twenty-four hours, while at the same time supplies, many of them of perishable character, were handled over this same single track railroad. He caused wells to be dug and water piped to all sections of the camp; arranged cooling fountains; installed postoffices, telegraph stations, telephones, electric lights, cooking utensils, cooks and helpers. No detail of these arrangements invited criticism. The death roll at the camp for the week was nine veterans; the cause, apoplexy. During the Spanish-American war there were 20,000 cases of typhoid fever in our army.

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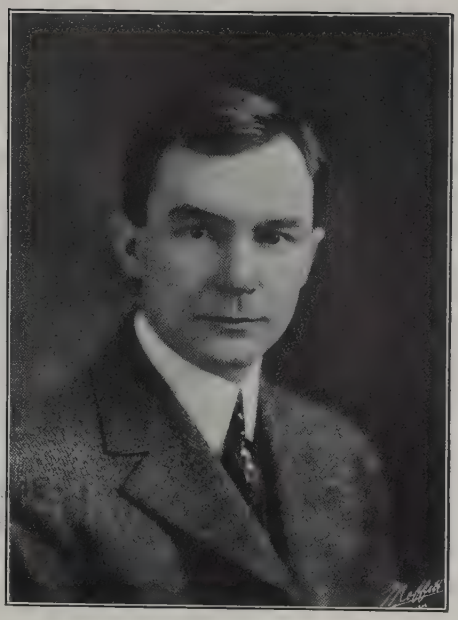
FRANCES INGRAM



MELVIN A. TRAYLOR

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EDGAR S. CHEANEY

JAMES E. NORMOYLE

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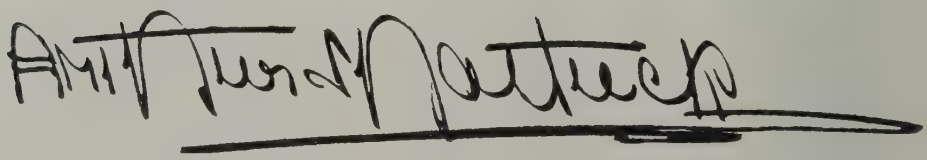


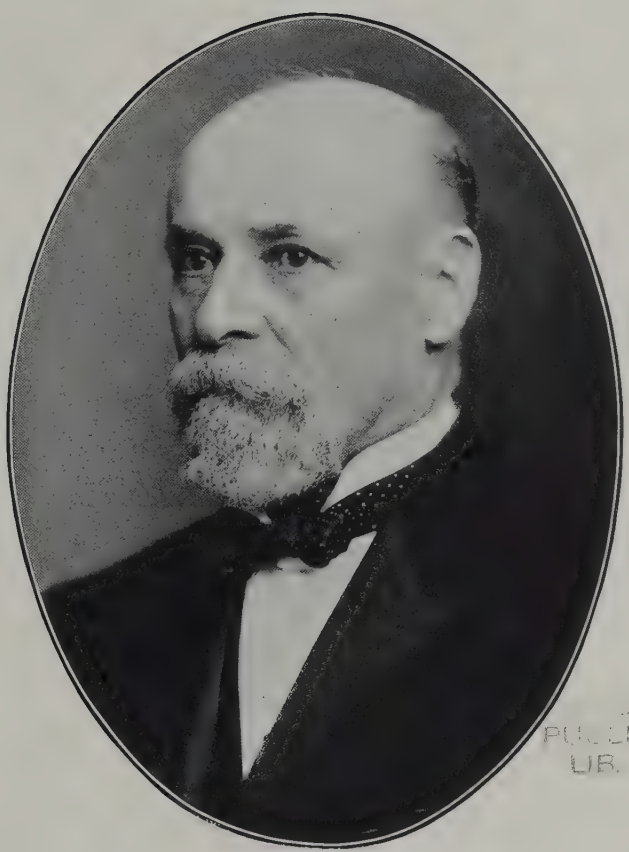
It was freely acknowledged by foreign military observers as well as our own that the planning and organization of this great camp was really one of the most efficient pieces of quartermaster-work that had been performed up to that time. The new Fort Leavenworth is a monument to Maj. Normoyle. As constructing quartermaster and depot quartermaster he had much to do with the building of the modern residences, the officers' school and other structures at this post. His last work there was the building of a terminal railway, giving the local post facilities for loading and unloading unequaled at any other post. He was a man of great determination, was an indefatigable worker, generous to a fault, impulsive yet very just, hospital and cordial to all; he was conscientious, tactful and the soul of honor. At the time of his death he was commandant at Fort Ontario. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club, the Military Order of the Carabao, the Elks, and the National Geographic Society. He was married at El Paso, Tex., Sept. 23, 1891, to Emma Margaret, daughter of Samuel Ecker, who survives him with one daughter, Margaret Ecker Normoyle. He died at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1916.

SHATTUCK, Arthur, concert pianist, was born at Neenah, Wis., Apr. 19, 1881, son of Frank Coolidge and Clara (Merriman) Shattuck, and a descendant of William Shattuck who came to this country from England in 1640 and died at Watertown, Mass., in 1672; from him and his wife Susanna (surname unknown) the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Ruth Whitney; their son William and his wife Hannah Underwood; their son John and his wife Silence Allen; their son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Parmenter; their son Abel and his wife Lydia Oak; and their son Truman and his wife Amanda Coolidge, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father, a pioneer paper manufacturer of Wisconsin, was one of the organizers of the Kimberly-Clark Co., of Neenah and Kimberly, whose plant is now (1920) one of the six largest paper mills in the world. Arthur Shattuck showed unusual musical talent at an early age, and when five years old began the study of the piano under the instruction of his mother from whom he inherited his taste for music. At the age of thirteen he was sent abroad to study with Leschetizky, in Vienna, for three years. After a year spent in his native country, he returned to Vienna and for four years more continued his study under Leschetizky. His professional début was made in Copenhagen as soloist with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra when he was twenty. He established himself in Paris and divided his time between study and concertizing, touring England, France, Holland, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, and Germany, as well as the outlying centers of Scandinavia, Italy, the Balkan countries and Egypt. In the northern countries he was especially popular, and made a tour of Icelandic cities in 1910, the first artist of prominence to visit this region. He mastered several Scandinavian languages and became associated with the leading personages in the musical and literary circles of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, being a guest at the palace of King Haakon and Queen Maude, Kristiania, played before the royal family of Sweden, and after playing as soloist with the royal orchestra of Roumania, was commanded to play for Queen Elisabeth (Carmen Sylva) at her castle in Sinaia, near Bucharest. He came to America for the season of 1911-12 and toured the country, making his début in New York as soloist with the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch conducting. The following year he again went abroad and continued his tours until December, after the outbreak of the European war. Since his return to the United States he has made four tours covering the principal cities of this country, from New York and Boston to San Francisco, playing with all the leading orchestras, in the latter city making his first appearance in March, 1917, as soloist with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Alfred Hertz. In addition to achieving rank as one of the great pianists of the present day, Shattuck is noted as a clever cartoonist, and an accomplished linguist, speaking fluently six languages besides his native English. Though not of robust physique, he is fond of outdoor life, and is an enthusiastic yachtsman. In his power yacht "Mignon" he has cruised the Atlantic coast and the Great Lakes, resigning that pastime, however, when the United States entered into the war against Germany, and offering his yacht to the government for scout service. He also signed over for war relief the income from his estate, committing himself to living on the earnings of his profession during the period of the war. A man of ardent faith and intense convictions, he is nevertheless singularly free from prejudice, and his essential and most conspicuous traits are humility of spirit and kindly tolerance. He is unmarried.

KENNEDY, Robert Patterson, soldier and lawyer, was born at Bellefontaine, O., Jan. 23, 1840, son of William G. and Mary E. (Patterson) Kennedy. His father, a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, was a merchant. Robert Patterson Kennedy was a student at Yale University, and at Geneva College, class of 1861. At the outbreak of the civil war he returned home from his studies and enlisted as a private in a company of three months' men which became a unit in the 13th regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. He was elected 2d lieutenant. He at once organized another company, as three months' men, but it was turned into a three years' company, becoming company F, of the 23d Ohio volunteers. The first colonel of this regiment was William S. Rosecrans, afterward major-general. Among its later colonels was Rutherford B. Hayes. William McKinley was a junior officer, and Stanley Matthews, afterwards a judge of the U. S. supreme court, was one of the regiment's lieutenant-colonels. Robert Patterson Kennedy was successively adjutant-general 1st brigade Kanawha division (1861-62); assistant adjutant-general 2d Kanawha division, staff of Col. E. P. Scammon, 9th corps, Army of the Potomac; captain and assistant adjutant-general staff of Gen. George Crook, 9th corps, Army of the Potomac; adjutant-general 2d cavalry division staffs of Gens. Crook and Garrard, Army of the Cumberland (1863-64); promoted major and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, November, 1864; adjutant-general and chief of staff, Maj.-Gen. Crook, Army of West Virginia; adjutant-general middle military division, staff of Gen. Hancock; appointed colonel 196th regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, April, 1865, and he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers in March, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in West Virginia and Shenandoah Valley," and brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on the same day for "distinguished gallantry during the war." He was honorably discharged in September, 1865. At Antietam he was in temporary command of a portion of the left wing of the army, and upon review of that army on the

field at Antietam had the distinction of being called to the front and presented to Pres. Lincoln as "the youngest commander of the Army of the Potomac." At the close of hostilities he studied law at Bellefontaine under the preceptorship of Judge William H. West and James Walker; was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1866, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Bellefontaine, forming a partnership with his erstwhile preceptors as West, Walker & Kennedy. This relation continued until 1878 when Pres. Hayes appointed him collector of internal revenue, he serving five years in that capacity. He was lieutenant-governor of Ohio during 1886-87. He was elected to the 50th and 51st congresses, serving during 1887-91. In 1899 Pres. McKinley appointed him president of the U. S. Insular Commission to investigate conditions and formulate a code of laws for Cuba and Porto Rico. In 1885 he was a candidate before the Ohio state Republican convention for governor, being defeated by Foraker. He was at one time editor and part owner of the daily and weekly "Index-Republican," Bellefontaine. He was a charter member and commander of his post, Grand Army of the Republic; a 32d degree Mason, and a member also of the American Bar Association, Ohio State Bar Association, Bellefontaine Bar Association, and various social organizations. He was a member of the Bellefontaine library board of trustees; member building committee First Presbyterian Church, and teacher in the Men's Brotherhood class of that church. He started the Bellefontaine tree commission, and was one of the "grand old men" of his native city, foremost in every effort for betterment. A leader in the city's social life, an ardent supporter of temperance and morality, and always to be found on the right side of every mooted question. Because of his splendid courage both in his profession and in politics, his unswerving stand for the right, regardless of the opposition that confronted him, his friends gave him the title of "King Bob." He was married (1) at Bellefontaine, Dec. 29, 1862, to Maria Lewis, daughter of Gen. Isaac Gardner, of Bellefontaine. She died in 1893. He was married (2) at Wabash, Ind., Sept. 4, 1894, to Emma (Cowgill) Mendenhall, daughter of Calvin Cowgill, a lawyer, of Wabash; she survives him, with four children by the first union: Isaac G., Dayton, O.; William C., a merchant, Columbus O.; Chas. G., a traveling salesman, Urbana, O., and (Miss) Dade Kennedy, Bellefontaine. He died at Bellefontaine, O., May 6, 1918.

SPRAGUE, Thomas, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Woonsocket, R. I., May 15, 1845, son of Edward H. and Clara (Smith) Sprague. His family has been prominent in the financial, industrial and social history of Rhode Island for generations. His ancestry is traced back to Jonathan Sprague, first mentioned in Rhode Island history in 1681, who for many years was a member of the general assembly from Providence. He was speaker of that body in 1703; was widely known as a Baptist minister, and wrote the able and spicy letter of Feb. 23, 1722, in answer to the request made by certain Congregational clergymen of Massachusetts to the leading citizens of Providence. The family by marriage was connected with Roger Williams, and has in later years given to the world such men of letters as Rev. William B. Sprague, of Albany, and Charles Sprague, the poet, of Boston; also a celebrated governor of Rhode Island. The Spragues are traced back through Wales and Holland to an Italian origin. William Sprague (q.v.), of Cranston, R. I., early engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloths, spinning the yarn and giving the weaving to families in the country near and far. He was the first to introduce the art of calico-printing in its original forms, beginning with the styles known as "Indigo Blues." These works were constructed at Cranston, and his sons, Amasa and William, were received into business with him as partners, and new cotton mills were erected at Cranston, Johnston and Natick, and throughout the United States arose a great demand for the calicoes. He married Anne Potter, whose mother was a Williams, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams. Thomas Sprague, grandfather of the subject and a native of Providence, was for many years captain of a sailing vessel and later became a successful cotton manufacturer at Sprague ville, R. I. Edward H. Sprague, father of the subject, also a native of Providence, was a cotton manufacturer of Woonsocket, R. I. He served in the Rhode Island state militia and was prominent in the suppression of the Dorr Rebellion in 1842. In 1861 he settled in Boston and assisted in the organization of the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of which he was secretary until his death, in 1891. Thomas Sprague, the subject, received his education in the public schools of Woonsocket. At seventeen he enlisted for the civil war in the famous Bigelow battery, and 9th Massachusetts battery, and rendered service in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Bethesda Church and the assaults on Petersburg and Richmond, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. At the close of hostilities he entered the railroad service with the Boston & Albany road, later was with the Pennsylvania Lines in Ohio, and thereafter was successively with the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad Co., New York and New England Railroad Co., and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., his railroad experience covering a period of nineteen years, during which he acquired a practical knowledge of all its details. In 1886 he settled at Scranton, Pa., and entered the coal business with William T. Smith, continuing in that relation until 1900. He then formed the firm of Sprague & Henwood, manufacturers of diamond drills, and whose business became, and remains, extensive in the coal operating world. He continued in this capacity until his death, and was also a dominant factor in the Sullivan Diamond Drill Co., Scranton, and was vice-president of the People's National Bank, one of the largest financial institutions of Scranton, and vice-president also of the People's Savings & Dime Bank, Scranton. He was a member of the board of trustees of Pennsylvania State Hospital, Scranton, and a trustee of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, that city. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He found his chief recreation in automobiling. While banking and manufacturing were his chief business interests he embraced every opportunity to further the industrial and social interests of his adopted city. For his comrades of the war he cherished the most kindly regard and always participated so far as possible in the activities of the Grand Army and the Loyal Legion. He was married in Columbus, O., Sept. 18, 1873, to Frances E., daughter of Samuel Duncan, a farmer, of Columbus. She survives him. He died at Altamonte Springs, Fla., Mar. 1, 1918. (Portrait opposite page 203.)



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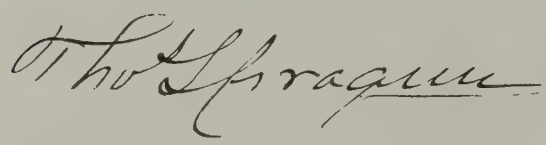

PALMER, Henry Wilbur, lawyer, legislator and humanitarian, was born at Clifford, Susquehanna co., Pa., July 10, 1839, son of Gideon Wilbur and Elizabeth (Burdick) Palmer. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Palmer, who came from England in the ship "Fortune" in 1621 and settled in Massachusetts. From him and his wife Frances the line of descent is traced through their son William, and through succeeding generations to Gideon Palmer and his wife Clarissa Walkins, who were the grandparents of Henry W. Palmer. The maternal grandfather of the subject was Billings Burdick, of Hopkinton, R. I., an officer in the war of 1812. Maj. Gideon Wilbur Palmer, father of the subject, established the family homestead in northeastern Pennsylvania in 1837, engaging in farming and saw-mill operations. He served as constable, justice of the peace, sheriff of Luzerne county, member of Pennsylvania legislature, paymaster in the U. S. army, and sat as a delegate in the constitutional convention of 1872-73, in which body he bore a conspicuous part. He removed to Carbondale, Pa., in 1844, and in 1851 settled in Wilkes-Barre. Henry W. Palmer was a student at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., during 1850-56. In the latter year he became rodman with a corps of engineers engaged in constructing the railroad between Scranton and Catawissa, and was in charge of the division between Nanticoke and Beach Haven. Subsequently he studied at Fort Edward (N. Y.) Institute. He was graduated at State National Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1860, with the degree LL.B., and in that year was admitted to the bar of New York, and to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1861. In the latter year he became an associate in the office of Garrick M. Harding, Wilkes-Barre, then district attorney of Luzerne county, and was also clerk in the office of the county prothonotary. Later in the same year he began independent practice. In 1862 he was made paymaster's clerk in New Orleans, where his father, a newly appointed paymaster in the Federal service, was stationed. He resumed his law practice in Wilkes-Barre in 1863, gradually acquiring a large practice, and achieving extraordinary success Although pre-eminently an advocate, his practice ranged over the entire field of equity, in all state and federal courts of the district. He practiced alone until 1870, when he formed a partnership with Garrick M. Harding, as Harding & Palmer, which continued until his partner was elevated to the bench. A majority of Judge Harding's clients then became his own, and for nearly half a century he was connected on one side or the other with almost all of the important litigation of the district, winning distinction as an exponent of corporation law. His political life began as a school director in Wilkes-Barre, and he was made secretary of the board which erected the first modern schoolhouse in the city. In the constitutional convention of 1872-73 he was one of the members representing Luzerne, Monroe and Pike counties. He addressed the convention on numerous questions. In 1879 he made the speech in the Republican state convention placing Henry M. Hoyt (q.v.) before the convention for governor, and Gov. Hoyt subsequently selected him as his attorney-general. His term, 1879-83, was a trying one, as the constitution was then new. His initial experience in that office was the suit started by Gov. Hartranft for the oil producers against the railroads to restrain them from giving rebates. This suit against four trunk lines Gen. Palmer forced to a settlement, compelling discontinuance of the practice. By his prosecution the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. was compelled to pay into the state treasury a large amount in taxes which it had disputed, and during his term approximately $750,000 in disputed taxes was paid into the treasury by corporations. Among other conspicuous features of his administration was his prosecution of bogus medical colleges and insurance concerns. He handled cases involving millions with consummate skill, and by his ability proved the wisdom of his appointment. His controversy over the "salary grab" by the legislature is historical. In 1889 the question of prohibition was voted on, he serving as chairman of the state prohibition committee, and leading the fight for the constitutional prohibitory amendment committee, with headquarters in Philadelphia. The amendment was lost, but saloon interests were partially dethroned. In 1899 the Luzerne bar endorsed him as candidate for supreme court judge. In 1898 he had been a candidate before the convention for congress; he was again a candidate in 1900, and was elected to the 57th congress, and was re-elected in 1902, 1904, and 1908, serving also in the 58th, 59th and 61st congresses. He made his presence felt in the house by notable speech and action; bore a conspicuous part in the impeachment against Federal Judge Charles Swayne, served three sessions on the judiciary committee, and was chairman of the judiciary committee at the time of the impeachment. He declined a further renomination in 1910. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1904. His legal record in the supreme court is to be found in 220 cases of the state reports. His last public service was as delegate to the Lake Mohonk peace congress, and also to the Brussels peace conference. Aside from his legal activities he was vice-president of Miners' Bank; director of Wilkes-Barre Savings Bank and People's Bank, and was actively interested in the building of the West and North Branch Railroad, later operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., of which corporation he afterward became a director. Pres. Roosevelt appointed him a delegate to the congress of lawyers and jurists, in 1904, and in 1905 he was delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Brussels. With Mrs. Palmer he was keenly interested in the success of the Boys' Industrial Association, founded by her in 1892. He was a member of various law associations and was a communicant of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. He had the distinction of representing Luzerne county in congress longer than any other man in the district. He was the author of "Fifty Years at the Bar and in Politics," printed posthumously. He married at Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1861, Ellen M., daughter of George W. Webster, a merchant of Plattsburg, and great-granddaughter of Capt. Joseph Bradley, an officer of the war of the revolution. Mrs. Palmer is head of the Boys' Industrial Association; vice-president Boys' Club Federation of America; past vice-president and president Women's Christian Temperance Union, Wilkes-Barre, and connected with various charitable institutions. There are five children: Louise Mary, a graduate of Wellesley College, who married Pres. George E. Vincent, now president of the Rockefeller Foundation, councillor at peace conference in Paris; Bradley Webster, graduate of Harvard, and of the Boston law firm of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge; Madeline, Bryn Mawr, now the wife of Prof. Charles M. Bakewell, senior professor of philosophy, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.; Henry Webster, Harvard, of the law firm

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of Peabody, Palmer & Luther, Boston; and Ellen Constance, who became the wife of Count Francisco Dandini de Sylva, who was killed at Asiago, Italy, in an engagement with the Austrians on 8th day of July, 1916. Gen. Palmer died at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 15, 1913.

ETTELSON, Samuel Aaron, lawyer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19, 1874, son of Benjamin J. and Flora (Phillipson) Ettelson. His father, an insurance broker, came from Poland, in 1866; located at Syracuse, N. Y., and in 1870 settled in Chicago. His wife was born in Germany. Samuel A. Ettelson received his preliminary education at Brown grammar school and West Division high school, Chicago. He was a student at Harvard University in 1893, and was graduated at Chicago College of Law, in 1897, with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the Illinois bar. He continued his law studies in a Chicago office until 1899, when he began the practice of his profession. In 1904 he became associated, in practice, with Daniel J. Schuyler and Daniel J. Schuyler, Jr., subsequently being made a member of the firm of Schuyler, Jamieson & Ettelson, in which ex-judge Egbert Jamieson was a partner. In 1912 the firm style was changed to Schuyler, Ettelson & Weinfeld, the junior partner being Charles Weinfeld. He retired from this firm in 1915, when Mayor Thompson appointed him corporation counsel of Chicago, an office which is the second largest law department in the country. As corporation counsel he has given approximately six thousand decisions to date (1918), many of these decisions having been subjected to a test in the courts, and not one being reversed. In 1906 he was elected to the Illinois state senate from the 3d district, and re-elected in 1910 and 1914, and has been a member of the steering committee of the senate for the past ten years. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Masonic fraternity, and the Illinois Athletic, South Side Tennis, Colonial, Press and Players' Clubs, Chicago. He finds his chief recreation in music, tennis and walking. He is unmarried.

FITZPATRICK, Thomas Vanhook, physician and surgeon, was born at Nicholsville, O., Apr. 9, 1855, son of Solomon aud Zerilda (Vanhook) Fitzpatrick; grandson of William, Jr., and Sarah (Johnstone) Fitzpatrick, and great-grandson of William Fitzpatrick, a Protestant, who came from the North of Ireland in 1710 and became a member of the Virginia colony. William Fitzpatrick, Jr., was a soldier of the war of the revolution. Solomon Fitzpatrick, father of the subject, was a farmer, and one of the earliest pioneers of southwestern Ohio. Thomas V. Fitzpatrick received his preliminary education in the public schools of Nicholsville and at Hughes high school, Cincinnati. He was graduated at Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in 1875, with the degree M.D.; studied at the Post-Graduate Medical School, New York city, and took a post-graduate course in Vienna, Austria. Twin Valley (O.) College gave him the honorary degree Ph.D. in 1892. He began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati in 1888, and soon became distinguished as aurist and laryngologist. During 1888-1903 he was professor of laryngology in Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and during 1895-1916 he was largyngologist to St. Mary's Hospital, Cincinnati. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member, American Medical Association, American Academy of Rhinology, and Oto-Laryngology, Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, American Otological and Laryngological Society, Business Men's Club, Cincinnati. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant of the Baptist Church. He finds his chief recreation in cultivating his grapefruit grove in Florida. He is a 32d degree Mason. He was married to Lotta, daughter of John Willey, a wealthy farmer, of Hamilton county, O., and they have two children.

WHIPPLE, Frank E., lawyer, was born at Fitchburg, Mich., Sept. 16, 1874, the son of Henry Polk and Juliet (Nash) Whipple. His first American paternal ancestor was Capt. John Whipple, who came from England to Boston in 1630, and in 1658 was one of the early settlers of Providence, R. I. He was a member of the town council of Providence in 1669, town clerk 1670-72, 1676-77, and 1681-83, town treasurer 1668-83, and deputy to the Rhode Island general assembly 1666-76. In 1675 he was one of twenty-five citizens who voted to stay in Providence, instead of going to Newport, in King Phillip's war. He kept an inn at Providence which was the meeting place of the town council and the court of probate, and in 1690 the October session of the Rhode Island general assembly was held there. From him and his wife Sarah, the line of descent is traced through their son David and his second wife, Hannah Tower; their son Jeremiah and his wife Deborah; their son David and his second wife Martha, to Isaac and his wife Catherine Bogardus, who were the grandparents of Frank E. Whipple. Isaac Whipple was born near Albany, N. Y., Apr. 23, 1823, and married Catherine Bogardus, one of the direct heirs of the Anneke Jans-Bogardus estate, which owned the Trinity church estate in New York. She was one of the remarkable pioneer women of Michigan and died at Fitchburg, Mich., Aug. 8, 1918, at the age of ninety-four years, her mental faculties being clear to the last. In 1874, when Frank E. Whipple was a few months old, his father equipped a covered wagon, and with his wife and babe started overland on a gold mining expedition to California, through Utah and New Mexico; later he returned to Fitchburg, Mich., where he lived until 1882, then moved to Walton, Grand Traverse county, where he engaged in the lumber business, and built saw mills. In 1895 he removed to Detroit; in 1900 he became interested in large tracts of timber in Mobile, Alabama, where he died in 1901. He is buried in Fitchburg, Michigan. Frank E. Whipple was graduated at the Belding (Mich.) High School in 1894, and the State Normal School at Ypsilanti (Mich.) in 1897, and then took a course at the Wheatcroft Dramatic Academy, in New York City. He began teaching school at Starrville, Mich., in 1895, staying in that position one year. Later he taught school for a year at Joliet, Ill., was for a year principal of the High School at Marseilles, Ill., two years principal of the Ecorse, Mich., graded schools and one year instructor in Methodist Seminary, Detroit. Determined to adopt the law as a profession he entered Detroit College of Law in 1902, and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1905. He was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Detroit in 1905. In 1907 he was nominated as a Democratic delegate to the state constitutional convention. Mr. Whipple's most notable case was the "Henkel Suit," of Detroit, in which he was attorney for one of the heirs who was disinherited, her share being estimated at $500,000; the estate was valued at about $3,000,000; the case was strongly contested in the circuit court which ren-

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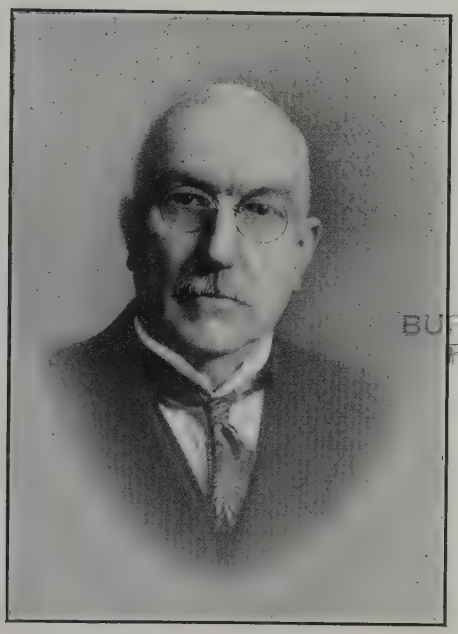
HENRY W. PALMER

SAMUEL A. ETTELSON



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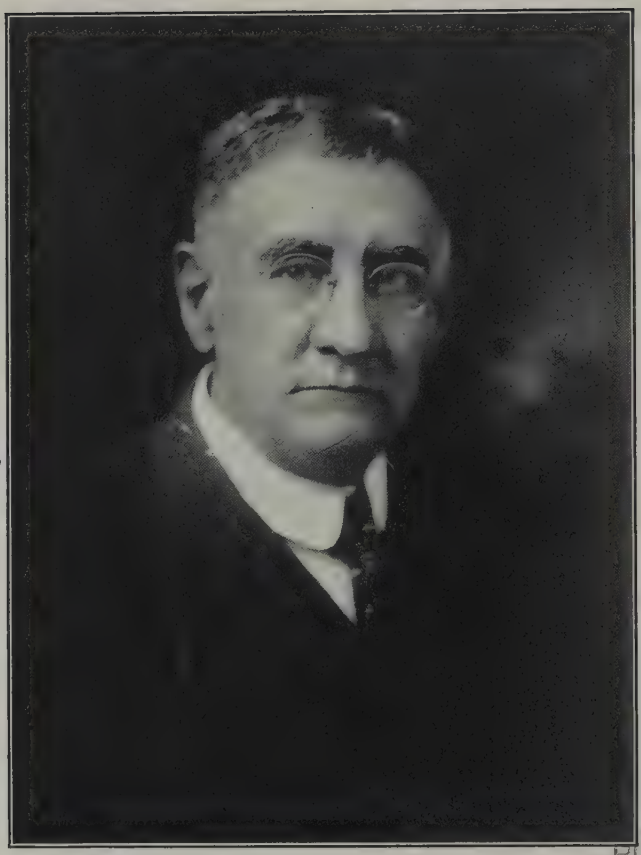
THOMAS V. FITZPATRICK

FRANK E. WHIPPLE



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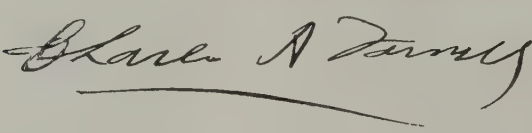

dered a decision adverse to his client; he appealed to the supreme court and the case terminated there successfully. When the Spanish-American war began, in 1898, he had just been appointed principal of the Wolverine (Mich.) High School, but resigned the charge to enlist in Co. M, 35th Michigan volunteer infantry. The regiment was stationed at the end of the war in Augusta, Ga., where it was mustered out. In 1918 he left a large law practice and enlisted in the world war with Germany; he was honorably discharged in December, 1918. Prior to his entering the U. S. service he was a member of the 4-minute men. Mr. Whipple is a great book-lover, and is deeply interested in educational affairs. He is a member of the Detroit Lawyers' Club, Wayne County Bar Association, State Bar Association, Union Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., Woodmen of the World, Michigan Consistory Valley of Detroit, World's War Veterans, Charles A. Larned Post No. 1, Red Cross, associate member of Legal Advisory Board in war against Germany. He is unmarried.

FARWELL, Charles Alphonzo, sugar factor and planter was born in New Orleans, La., Nov. 11, 1860, son of Charles A. and Martha (Blair) Farwell. He received his education at Rockland, Me., and in private schools in New Orleans. He then began his business career on the Louisiana plantation of his distinguished uncle, Richard A. Milliken (q.v.), subsequently entering the Milliken offices in New Orleans. He ultimately became a partner in the firm, the firm name being Milliken & Farwell. After Mr. Milliken's death he conducted the business, his brother, H. B. Farwell, and Mrs. Milliken being the other members, the firm name being continued as Milliken & Farwell. Early in his career he became a member of the New Orleans Sugar Exchange, was a director for many years, and at one time served as vice-president. On the subject of sugar and the tariff question as it related to sugar, he possessed a great fund of information, and was familiar with all the tariff laws. He knew more about the culture and manufacture of sugar, perhaps, than any other man in Louisiana. In 1896 an organization of persons interested in sugar planting and in handling the product was perfected under the name of the American Cane Growers' Association of the United States, with him as president. This association immediately made connection with the American Beet Sugar Association and the two bodies worked energetically and harmoniously in the perfection of the sugar schedule in the Dingley tariff law of 1897, under which the industry flourished. In 1917 he was elected president of the American Protective Tariff League, and he immediately took an aggressive position, insisting upon an increase of duty to meet the requirements of a war revenue. He worked hard for the 10 per cent ad valorem to which was added the existing races of duty imposed by the Underwood tariff law by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and confirmed by the Senate. From time to time he became interested in various commercial, industrial and financial undertakings. At his death he was president of the Stanton Planting & Manufacturing Co., Westover Planting Co., Elsinor Planting Co., and Oakley Sugar Co.; vice-president Honduras Sugar & Distilling Co., and a director in the Whitney Trust & Savings Bank, Shadyside Co., Ltd., and the Mortgage Securities Co. He was vice-president of the Charity Hospital, New Orleans; honorary member New Orleans Cotton Exchange; ex-king of the celebrated New Orleans carnival; life member Luther Burbank Society; held the 23rd degree, and belonged to the Court of Honor in Masonry, and was a member of the supreme council, Scottish rite, for the southern jurisdiction of the United States; member National Institute of Social Science, National Geographic Society, Louisiana Sugar & Rice Exchange, New Orleans Association of Commerce, New Orleans Board of Trade, and of the Press and Boston Clubs, Carnival Organizations, Country Club, Southern Yacht Clubs, New Orleans. He was a student of literature and science, and was an ardent philatelist. Business and the acquisition of wealth did not occupy him to the exclusion of other things. All his life he was a collector and a student, dabbling in nearly all the matters of interest to humanity. As a boy he was a philatelist, and as he matured he began to collect more important articles. He was a student of practical science and pursued many other lines that usually do not interest the business man, and a devoted student or scholar. When a question of the chemical properties of milk or any other form of nourishment came up for discussion at the meetings of his hospital board, he showed a familiarity with the subject astonishing to those who did not know the bent of his mind. He was intensely American and had a broad vision of men, affairs and the industries which went beyond his own business connections. In his stand before Congress immediately prior to his death he took the attitude that American business of all kinds must be entitled to first consideration. In his attitude toward public affairs he was first and last a protectionist. To him the protection of American industries was almost a religion. Through his activities his aunt, Mrs. Deborah Milliken, contributed to the Charity Hospital the Milliken Memorial building, at a cost approximating a quarter of a million dollars. He made possible the annual Christmas celebration at that institution, and contributed largely to many other philanthropies. He was married September 12, 1900, to Stella, daughter of Robert Frank Evans, of Selbyville, Tenn; she survived him, with two children; Charles A. Jr., and Frank Evans Farwell. He died in New Orleans, La., May 17, 1917.

MITCHELL, William Bilbo, merchant and banker, was born at Jasper, Marion co., Tenn., July 11, 1850, son of Pleasant Andes and Margaret (Griffith) Mitchell. His earliest paternal American ancestor was James Mitchell, who came from England, in the 18th century and settled in Rockingham county, Virginia, serving in the American army in the war of the revolution, John Mitchell, a brother, who came with him from England, joined the army of King George, returning to England after the war. From James Mitchell who early in the eighteenth century emigrated from Virginia with two brothers, Samuel and Jas. C. and settled in Marion county, Tenn., the line of descent is traced to John Mitchell and his wife, Sarah Andes, who were the grandparents of William Bilbo Mitchell. Pleasant Andes Mitchell, father of the subject, was a farmer, and also owned manufacturing interests at Chattanooga, Tenn., which, during the Civil war were removed from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Selma, Ala., and there destroyed by the Federal forces toward the close of the war. William B. Mitchell at the time of the Civil war was but a lad, but a keen observer of the military activity and took much interest in the happenings about Chattanooga. Following the battle of Chickamauga William B. Mitchell rode over the field of carnage on horseback and secured an impres-

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sion which lingered with him to the last. As a lad he sold thousands of copies of Henry Watterson's (q.v.) "Chattanooga Daily Rebel." He received his preliminary education in a country school, subsequently entering Emory & Henry College in Virginia, which, owing to financial conditions, he was obliged to leave at eighteen. For a time he taught school, afterward taking to cutting and rafting logs, and later renting and operating a small saw mill. After trying without success several other enterprises he, in 1870, secured a clerkship at Jasper with the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad Co. Subsequently he became a merchant at Jasper, Tenn. With methods enterprising and for the locality far-reaching, he prospered steadily and soon had a leading business in his section. In 1882, in association with a relative, James A. Mitchell, and I. B. Merriam, he engaged in the wholesale grocery trade at Chattanooga under the firm name of Merriam & Mitchell, which firm was the successor to Merriam & Vann. Two years later he, and his associate, James A. Mitchell bought out the Merriam interests and the firm name was changed to Mitchell & Co. The business prospered and the proceeds enabled him to make investments in Chattanooga and Knoxville real estate. Property values were on the increase and he realized neatly from these investments. He retired from his mercantile interests in 1888 and in 1891 became president of the Third National Bank. This institution was in a declining condition, having accumulated much poor and doubtful paper. He assumed full charge of its affairs and did much to redeem it, and through his able management the bank weathered several panics and became prosperous. Later it became identified with the Chattanooga National Bank and eventually lost its identity in consolidation with the First National Bank. He achieved much prominence over the publication of a pamphlet entitled "Dollars or What?" This dealt with the proposed free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. More than 150,000 copies were sold and it helped settle a question of greatest economic importance to the country. He also wrote articles for many periodicals on financial and kindred topics. His political affiliation was with the gold standard Democratic party. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a man of keen mind and wonderful mental activity; of strong character, of high ideals of justice and right; true to himself always, and fair and honorable in his relationships and dealings with his fellow men. He was intellectually honest and did not deal in cant or speak by indirection. He was in all respects his own man, guided by his own ideals, his own judgment and his own opinions, which he formed only after thorough study of the facts, analysis of details and a very practical knowledge of causes and effects. He was a warm friend and a splendid citizen, with a high sense of civic duty. His residence was on Lookout Mountain. He was married, June 23, 1886, to Minta, daughter of Dr. David Houston Hall, a physician, of Jasper, Tenn.; she survives him, with two children: Beulah and William Bilbo Mitchell, Jr. William Bilbo Mitchell died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 21, 1913.

CARNAHAN, Robert Brown, Jr., metallurgist, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Mar. 17, 1871, son of Robert Brown and Katherine Anne (Duckwall) Carnahan. His father was U. S. district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. The son was graduated at the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburg) in 1891, receiving the degree of B.Sc. and Ph.D. from the same institution in 1894. Following a very decided bent, he adopted metallurgical chemistry as his life work, and was the first employed by the W. Dewees Wood Co., of McKeesport, Pa., manufacturers of sheet iron and steel. This company was interested in a gold mining property in the South, and his initial service was as a research expert in connection with the mines development. During 1893-99 he was engaged in the Open Hearth Department of the company's McKeesport plant and in 1900 he entered the employ of the newly organized American Rolling Mill Co., which was to build a plant at Middletown, O., comprising at that time a thirty-ton open hearth furnace, a twenty-inch bar mill, four sheet mills and a galvanizing plant and factory for manufacturing sheet metal products. At this plant all these operations were to be brought together in one plant, and the process made continuous from the Open Hearth Department to the factory. To Mr. Carnahan was intrusted the design and construction of the open hearth furnace, and with unflagging energy, he devoted his entire time to the problem. In 1903 he was made General Superintendent. In 1911 he was made vice-president in charge of the research division and of the company's large patent-right interests, and continued in this position until his death. He was able to devote much of his time to original research work and experiments in metallurgy, in which the products of his inventive genius were numerous and valuable. His best known invention is "Armco Iron," a chemically pure and rust-resisting product, made in a basic open hearth furnace and patented November 23, 1909. This iron can be successfully worked into sheets and other commercial commodities. It may be utilized for innumerable purposes, its points of superiority being chemical purity, rust resistance, enameling properties, welding qualities and high electrical conductivity. Mr. Carnahan was one of the earliest promulgators of the "pure-iron" theory and labored long and tirelessly to demonstrate it. The validity of his patents was vigorously attacked by competing corporations, but after several years of litigation they were sustained at all points by the courts. At the Panama exposition in 1915, the exhibits of the "Armco Iron" products won a gold medal; and a special gold medal and certificate were awarded to Mr. Carnahan. The University of Pittsburg gave him the degree of Ph.D. in 1914. His home was the refuge of many of the homeless people of Middletown during the flood of the Miami river in 1913, and he was active in raising a large fund for relief work and in assisting in the rehabilitation of the city. He was a member of the Men's Business Club of Cincinnati, Queen City Club of Cincinnati, American Iron and Steel Institute, American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials and the British Iron and Steel Institute. He was a trustee of Middletown Hospital, and treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church. He was married at Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 15, 1903, to Frances Paton, daughter of Edmund S. Mills and Euphemia Morton Paton, of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. He died in Middletown, Ohio, June 22, 1918. (Portrait opposite page 207.)

STETSON, William Wallace, educator, author and lecturer, was born at Greene, Me., June 17, 1849, son of Reuben and Christiana (Thompson) Stetson. The name appears variously spelled, and the Stetson's are traditionally credited with having been an English family. William Wallace Stet-

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son's earliest paternal American ancestor was Robert Stetson, who came presumably from Kent, England, in 1633, and settled at Scituate, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son, Joseph, and his wife, Prudence; their son, Robert, and his wife, Mary Collamore; their son, Robert and his wife, Hannah Tower; their son, Batcheler and his wife, Margaret Nash, to their son Turner Stetson, and his wife, Thankful Lombard, who were the grandparents of William Wallace Stetson. Robert Stetson (1) was a useful citizen both in time of peace and in war. He held various offices of importance in the Plymouth colony, and for many years was a deputy of the general court. He was a commissioner to fix the boundary line between the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay; was a member of the committee to procure clothing for the soldiers in the Indian wars, and served in the colonial militia as cornet or flag-bearer of the first company of horse organized in the Plymouth colony. He was a member of the council of war, and he was selected to visit and treat with King Philip. He conducted a saw-mill, and he hired the Cape fisheries for the privilege of catching bass and mackerel. Robert Stetson (III) was constable, business man and farmer at Scituate, as was his son, Robert Stetson (IV). Batcheler Stetson (V), who removed to New Gloucester, Me., and subsequently established the family homestead at Greene, served throughout the war of the revolution, and at Bennington received a charge of powder in the face. He was with Col. John Cushing's second Plymouth county regiment, and was later bombardier in Col. Crane's artillery. Turner Stetson (VI) was a lieutenant in the Maine militia. Reuben Stetson, father of the subject, followed the sea, and was the last survivor of the crew that took the Stephen's exploring party to Mexico and Central America. William Wallace Stetson received his preliminary education in the district schools, at Monmouth Academy, and at Edward Little Institute, in Auburn, Maine, subsequently becoming a student at Monmouth (Ill.) College. He began teaching at fifteen, and taught some part of every year until 1895. He commenced in the district schools of Maine, and in 1868 went to Illinois, where he taught in district, normal and high schools, and finally became superintendent of schools. In 1884 he returned to Maine, and in 1885 became principal of the Webster School, Auburn, and took charge of the Auburn schools as superintendent, a position he filled for a decade, at the same time lecturing on educational subjects. During 1895-1907 he was state superintendent of the schools of Maine. From the latter year he devoted all his time to writing and to the lecture field. As a superintendent of schools he enjoyed an enviable reputation. He was noted not only for being abreast of the times in educational subjects but as an explorer in new fields. His annual reports, in which he elaborated the theory of education, received the hearty endorsement of educationalists. His reports were copied in French, German and Spanish. The feeling of the state legislature was shown toward him when the house voted seven to one and the senate unanimously to nearly double his salary, while the governor in a public letter expressed his approval. He was founder of the Auburn Building & Loan Association, and founded the public library, was chairman of the board of trade committee on the founding of the library, afterward being made an incorporator and trustee. He lectured through the United States and Canada. Some of his chief lecture subjects were: "Some Essentials," "The Natural Order of Development," "The Literary Training of the Teacher," Reading an Unprinted Page," "The Emotions as a Factor in Education," "The Duty of the Community in the School," "Interpretation of Works of Art," "The New Education," and "Aesthetic Culture." He was author of "History and Civil Government of Maine," "Rural Schools of Maine," "Needs of Schools of Maine," "What is and Should be Taught in the Common Schools," "What the School Should do for the Child," "Suggestions on Study of United States History and Arithmetic," "Library and Art Exchange," "Educational Ideals," "Industrial Education," "Thoughts by the Way," and others. He received the degree of A.M. and LL.D. from Colby College, and the degree LL.D. from Monmouth (Ill.) College. His interest in history, philosophy and literature was keen, and he formed various organizations for their study. It was said of him that his large and lasting service to the cause of education and the higher life came less from his preaching and more from his personality. "Ideals and Essentials of Education," published after his death, is composed of selections from his writings, and is packed full of basic thoughts. He was married, July 4, 1871, to Rebecca Jane Killough, of Morning Sun, Iowa. He died at Auburn, Me., July 1st, 1910. (Portrait opposite page 208.)

FARR, Marvin Andrus, real estate operator, was born in Essex county, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1852, son of George W. and Esther (Day) Farr. The first of the family in America was George Farr, a native of ————, who settled in the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1629; from him the line is traced through his son Stephen, his son Stephen, his son Stephen, his son Stephen, and his son Randall, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father went west in the '50's, where he engaged in the lumber and mercantile business at Grand Rapids, Mich. Marvin A. Farr received his early education mainly in private schools, and was graduated at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., in 1871. Thereafter he travelled extensively in the United States, and in 1873 began his business career in the employ of James B. Goodman & Co., and later of H. H. Porter, in the lumber and real estate business in Chicago. In 1879 he entered the real estate business for himself, and for some time was also manager of the West Chicago Land Co., operating largely in west side suburban property. During many years Mr. Farr was actively engaged in the real estate business in Chicago, and a number of years prior to his death made his son, Newton C., a member of the firm of M. A. Farr & Co. He was a former president of the Chicago Real Estate Board, a director of the Chicago Title & Trust Co., chairman of the real estate and loan divisions of the Chicago Association of Commerce, a member of the City Plans Committee, and a director of the United Charities. He was former president of the Kenwood Club, former vice-president of the Union League Club, and a member of the Midlothian Country Club, Society of Colonial Wars, and Sons of the American Revolution. A man of sterling character, Mr. Farr in his active career illustrated those traits which make for the best American citizenship. Deeply interested in the welfare of the community, he was foremost in supporting all worthy movements. His judgment was well balanced at all times. He was calm and cool in his deliberations and his speech was always collected. To the young men of his community he presented a fine example of integrity and unblemished worth.

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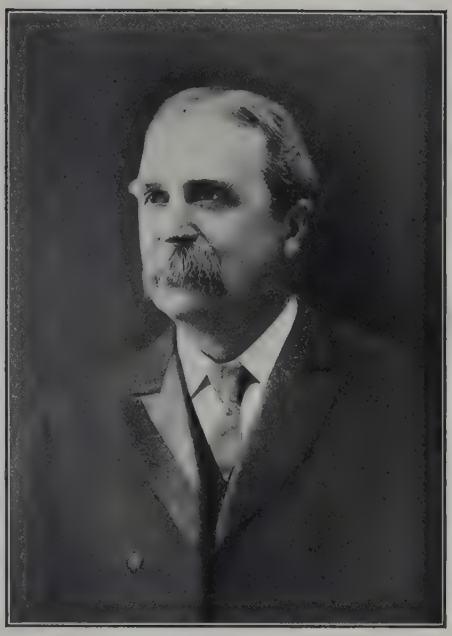
He was one of Chicago's most respected citizens. In politics he was an independent Republican, and in religion a member of the Kenwood Evangelical Church. He was married Jan. 5, 1886, to Charlotte, daughter of Isaac N. Camp, of Chicago, who survives him with two children, Newton Camp and Barbara Farr. He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 7, 1915.

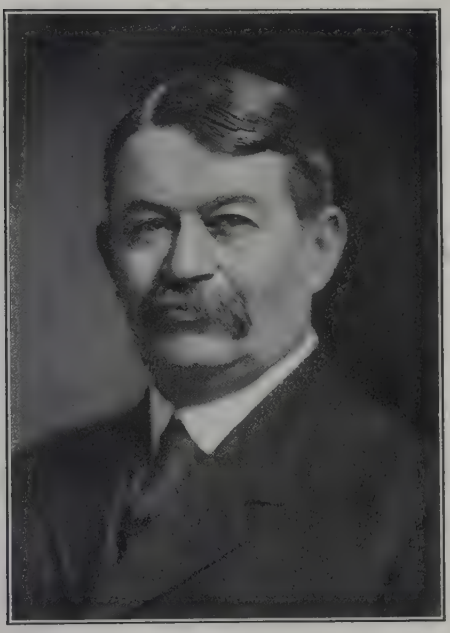
WOLF, George, realty operator, was born at Dietkirchen, Hessen-Nassau, Germany, July 8, 1855, son of John and Mary (Roos) Wolf. He received his education in the schools of his native town, graduating at the gymnasium at eighteen. He then came to America, and for two years was variously employed in Philadelphia. In 1875 he settled in Indianapolis, Ind., where after five years as clerk in a grocery store he became an independent merchant in that trade. He sold his business in 1887 and assumed a clerical position in the offices of the county auditor. He was thus engaged until 1890, when recognition of his ability and effective service was accorded by his election to the office of city and township assessor. He gave himself faithfully, conscientiously and with marked discrimination to the work of this position, continuing five years in the office. Meanwhile he gained an intimate and exact knowledge of real estate values, especially in the immediate field of his jurisdiction. Upon leaving the office of assessor he therefore entered the real estate, insurance and loan field, in which he remained to his death, having met with unique success. His knowledge of values brought his services into requisition in connection with the appraising of real estate and other advisory interests. He was a director in the Indianapolis Savings & Loan Association and the Marion County Title Co. He stood as one of the first men in the development of real estate activities in Indianapolis, and was one of three charter members of the Indianapolis Real Estate Board; was an early member of the Commercial Club afterwards the Chamber of Commerce; and held membership also in the Democratic Club, St. Joseph's Aid Society, and the Knights of Columbus. He had formerly been a communicant of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and later of the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was the best authority on real estate values in the Indianapolis of his day. A sound, well-balanced, energetic man of business, he was also ever mindful of those higher interests which build up a city and make it enduring. He was married in Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 7, 1880, to Josephine, daughter of Gehard Ithenbach, contractor of Indianapolis; she survives him, with nine children: George, Jr., Anna, who married G. J. Potlinger, Gertrude, who married Geo. J. Wolf, Paul M., with U. S. engineers, A. E. F., Loretta, who married P. J. Moser, John Benjamin, Josephine, Clara, and Ruth. He died in Indianapolis, June 9, 1918.

STEPHENS, John Leonard, manufacturer and merchant, was born near Independence, Kenton co., Ky., Mar. 26, 1852, son of Napoleon Bonaparte and Rebekah Patterson (Hughes) Stephens, and a descendant of the Stephens ancestor who came from England in 1737 and settled in Georgia. William Stephens (q.v.) was secretary to the trustees of Georgia; was made president of the county of Savannah in 1741, and president, or governor, of the entire colony in 1743. The journal kept by him formed a valuable part of the colonial records. From Georgia the family removed to the Carolinas and Virginia, and after the war of the revolution to Kentucky and Missouri. The line of descent is traced through Benjamin Stephens, who located in North Carolina, subsequently removing to Virginia; his son Benjamin and his wife Dorothy Jemima Waller, to their son Leonard Stephens and his wife Katherine Sanford, who were the grandparents of John L. Stephens. Benjamin Stephens (II), a native of Orange county, Va., located temporarily near Bryant Station, Fayette co., Ky., settling finally on the Banklick creek, Campbell (now Kenton) county, Ky. That county, with Boone county, was celebrated in the early history of the state, and is associated with many historical incidents connected with the story of old Kentucky. Leonard Stephens, likewise a native of Orange county, Va., crossed the mountains to Kentucky with his father in 1806, when that section was an unbroken forest. He served in the war of 1812, was five times elected to the general assembly, and served the district comprising Campbell and Boone counties in the state senate. He was for years a magistrate of Campbell county, and upon the organization of Kenton county became senior magistrate of that county. He also participated in a number of campaigns against the Indians, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general of militia. On the maternal side the subject is descended from the Dukes of Argyle. Napoleon Bonaparte Stephens became a dominant factor in the civic, political and financial life of Covington, Ky. He served in the state house of representatives at the same time his father was in the senate; was a leader in the 6th congressional district; served three terms or twelve years as clerk of Kenton county; was clerk of the circuit court for eight years; president of the city council, the chief executive officer of Covington; member of the school board, and director in the First National Bank of Covington and in other corporations. John L. Stephens received his preliminary education at Meade Academy, Covington, and was graduated at Randolph Academy in 1872. He began a business career as bookkeeper in the German National Bank, Covington, resigning in 1877 to engage as a manufacturer. He established at Covington in that year the first wire nail factory in America, which in 1887 was incorporated as the American Wire Nail Co., of which he was for ten years the president. During 1887-98 he was engaged in various manufacturing enterprises, including the M. Bare Hoe Works, Hamilton, O., and the Westmoreland Paper Co., West Newton, Pa., in which latter he was a director and business manager, taking active management of the mills in 1891, and continuing in that capacity until 1896, when, because of the failure of gas for manufacturing purposes, business depression, and the low ebb in the price of paper, the concern was liquidated. Thereafter he was for several years a paper broker, with headquarters in Cincinnati and residence at Covington. In 1900 he settled at Dallas, Tex., as secretary and treasurer of the Southwestern Electrical Engineering & Construction Co., the first wholesale electrical supply house in Dallas, and from this pioneer establishment the city has since become the center of the southwest in the electrical supply trade. In 1908 he retired from active business cares. One of the most marked of his activities has been in Masonry. As past master of lodges in Kentucky and Texas, and senior warden of a lodge in Pennsylvania, he has the distinct honor of having been a member of three grand lodges. He was the first representative of the grand lodge of Manila, near the grand lodge of Texas, and has served as past district deputy



WILLIAM W. STETSON

MARVIN A. FARR



GEORGE WOLF

JOHN L. STEPHENS

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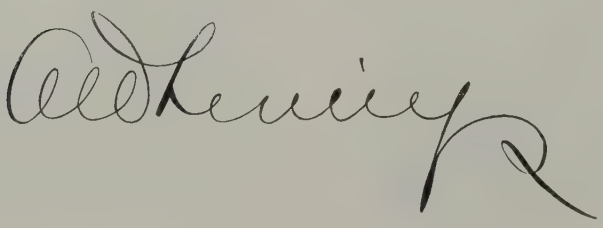

grand master of Texas. He has attained the 33d degree; is an honorary member of Quatour Coronati Lodge, London, and is secretary of all Scottish rite bodies in Dallas, and of the Dallas Scottish Rite Cathedral Association, since 1905, a member of Dallas Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Dallas Council Royal and Select Masons, Dallas Consistory Knights Templar, Royal Order of Scotland, Order of the Red Cross of Constantine and Hella Temple A. A. O. H. M. S. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party, and he is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, Dallas. He was married at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 12, 1875, to Mary C., daughter of James W. Cochran, of Lexington. They have three children: Rebekah, James, and Brainerd Stephens.

LEVINGS, Alfred Hamilton, physician and surgeon, was born on a farm near Rockford, Ill., Aug. 24, 1847, son of Peter Rensselaer and Anna (Nunn) Levings. His father, a merchant in New York city, in 1842 moved to Illinois and settled on a farm near Rockford. The first of the family in America was John Levins, a native of England, who arrived in this country in June, 1632, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., where in 1670 he subscribed to the first free school, now the Roxbury Latin School; from him and his second wife, Rachel Wright, the line descends through their son, John, who settled in Woodstock, Conn., and his wife, Elizabeth Preston; their son, Peter, and his wife Patience ———; their son, Peter, and his wife, Catherine Caston; their son, Peter, who fought in the Revolutionary army, and his first wife, ———; and their son, Richard, who changed his surname to Levings, and his wife, Prudence Bartlett, who were the grandparents of Alfred H. Levings. He received his preliminary education at the Rockford High School, and was graduated in the medical department of the Northwestern University in Chicago in 1872, being valedictorian of his class. In 1880 he spent a year at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in the study of surgery, pursued the same study in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1882, at Vienna, Austria, in 1889, and at Berlin, Germany, ten years later. He began the practice of his profession at Janesville, Wis., in 1872, specializing in surgery, and while at Janesville was surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. The following year he removed to Appleton, Wis., where for eighteen years he enjoyed an unusually wide practice and was twice honored with election as mayor. He was one of the founders of the Prescott Hospital, of which he served as president until his removal to Milwaukee in 1891. During the last year of his residence in Appleton he was appointed district surgeon of the Lake Shore Railway Co. Soon after his arrival in Milwaukee he assisted in founding the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons (now the medical department of Marquette University), of which he was president from its inception for twenty years, and also professor of the principles and practice of oral and clinical surgery. In 1914 he organized the Wisconsin Surgical Association and served as its first president. In addition to his work as professor in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and to his large private practice, he was surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital and the Milwaukee County Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Emergency Hospital, Milwaukee, and surgeon to the Milwaukee County Hospital for the Acute and Chronic Insane. He was a constant contributor to medical journals, and the author of two volumes: "Aetiology, Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment of Tumors," (1903), and "Every Day Surgery" (1907), both widely used text books. Dr. Levings did more to advance the profession of medicine in the state of Wisconsin during the twenty-five years ending in 1917, than any one else in the state. He worked for high ethical standards, never commercializing his profession, and was widely known outside the bounds of the state. As a surgeon he was able and brilliant, and in that branch of medicine proved himself to be a master. Uniting boldness, skill and faultless technique with diagnostic acumen and that caution born of ripe experience, he had few equals in his chosen field. A searcher into the laws of life, by the clearness of his thought and the diligence of his work he became a rare contributor to the world's store of knowledge, and achieved high and wide distinction in the world of learning. In social life he was genial, unaffected, accessible and delightful in manner. In all circumstances, he stood for high manhood, true patriotism, and the graces of a noble character. He was noted for numberless acts of kindness and deeds of charity, and that invariable courtesy which was the outgrowth of eight generations of New England ancestry. He was a member of the American Medical Association; Wisconsin State Medical Society; Milwaukee County Medical Society; Central Wisconsin Medical Society; Fox River Valley Medical Society; and Milwaukee City Medical Society; The Phi-Rho-Sigma Fraternity; The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee; The Athletic Club; and the City Club of Milwaukee. Dr. Levings was twice married: (1) June 29, 1876, to Annie, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Beveridge, prominent lumberman and merchant of Andover, N. B., and for twenty consecutive years a member of the Upper house of the Canadian parliament; Mrs. Levings died in 1907, and he was married (2) Aug. 27, 1908, to Grace, daughter of James Reilly, of Milwaukee, and author of "Travel Sketches" (1916); there are no living children by either union. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Mar. 4, 1918.

SMALLEY, William Winsor, manufacturer, banker and legislator, was born in Middlesex county, N. J., Dec. 17, 1850, son of John and Elizabeth (Winsor) Smalley. His first paternal American ancestor was John Smalley, who came to this country from England and settled at Plymouth, Mass., in 1632, subsequently settling in Piscataway, N. J. (1668-70); from him and his wife Ann ———, the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Lydia Martin; their son Jonathan and his wife Sarah ———; their son Andrew and his wife Agnes Coriell; their son Abraham and his wife Catherine Emans; and their son John A. and his wife Mary Smock, who were the grandparents of William W. Smalley. He was educated in the public schools of Bound Brook, N. J., the New York University Grammar School, and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After leaving school he was for seven years a clerk in the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., New York city, but in 1880 he returned to Bound Brook, where he engaged in the lumber business and in manufacturing machinery bearings, continuing thus during the remainder of his life. In politics he was a Republican. For two terms he served creditably as a member of the city council of Bound Brook, and was a member of the New Jersey assembly in 1907-10. In November, 1911, he was elected to the state senate, and was reelected in 1914. In nine years of public life he never met defeat, though he was an aggressive legislator who

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never evaded an issue. While in both the assembly and senate, he served on the appropriations committee, and acted in the capacity of chairman from 1915 until his death. He could always be depended on to understand the sources of the income of the state, and to know how that income could be most wisely expended for the benefit of the state institutions and the state departments. As a member of the committee on education he rendered equally valuable service. He was instrumental in aiding the passage of all the beneficial legislation that was enacted during his long term of service and everything that was unwise or hurtful to the interests of the people of the state was opposed by him in a vigorous manner. His record was one of accomplishment in road problems, educational legislation and sanitary laws, and he assisted in procuring the armory for Somerville, as well as the money needed by the county for road repairs. He advocated strongly the preservation of the forests, and was a member of the State Forestry Commission. At the time of his death he was regarded as Bound Brook's leading citizen, and every one, rich and poor alike, knew and respected him. He was president of the First National Bank of Bound Brook, the Bound Brook Oilless Bearing Co., and the L. D. Cook Co., and vice-president of the Bound Brook Water Co., and the Bound Brook Building Loan Association. He was also a charter member of the Bound Brook Congregational church, served as trustee for a time, was a deacon from 1893 until the close of his life, and for thirty-eight years was acting superintendent of the Sunday school. His clubs were: Middlebrook Country and Somerset Country. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 14, 1880, to Emma Skillman, daughter of Lewis D. Cook, of Bound Brook; two children were born of this union: Ethel Cook and George Oakley Smalley. Mrs. Smalley died in 1897, and he was married (2) June 27, 1900, to Jessie M. Cook, a younger sister of his first wife. Sen. Smalley died in Bound Brook, N. J., Dec. 27, 1916.

PAULUS, Francis Petrus, artist, was born in Detroit, Mich., Mar. 13, 1862, son of Charles and Catherine (Miller) Paulus. His father, a hardware merchant, and a native of Mörhange, Alsace-Lorraine, came to this country about 1840 and settled at Detroit. The son was educated in the schools of Detroit, and during 1880-83 was employed as bookkeeper in the Detroit National Bank. In 1883 he became a pupil at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, under Prof. Thomas Eakins ,and later at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Munich, under Prof. Gysis and afterward Prof. Loefftz, 1886-88. He returned to Detroit in the latter year and became instructor of the antique classes of the Detroit Museum of Art, school, and before the close of the year was instructor in the life classes. In 1890 he again went to Munich and resumed his studies under Loefftz, and in 1892 was made president of the American Artists' Club there. He entered the Bonnat studio of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, in 1893, returning to Detroit one year later. In 1896 he became associated with Joseph W. Geis in the Detroit Art Academy, continuing until 1903. During the summer of 1898 he spent much time in London and Paris, and passed six weeks in the Louvre making copies in pastel of the old masters. The following summer he again went abroad, but this time confined himself to painting scenes in and around Bruges, Belgium. During 1896-98 he served as director of the Ann Arbor Art School, and since 1905 has been director of the School of Art at Bruges. Mr. Paulus's work consists chiefly of portrait and figure painting, although he has done considerable landscape painting, besides etching in colors. His canvasses show breadth and simplicity, and are full of strength and color. The most important of his works in oil include: "Nineteenth Century Girl," "Louise," "Aziade," "Toil Saddened," "Potato Gatherers," "Vanity," "Holland Girl," "Waiting for the Bath," "Gleaner," "Wind Nina," "The Patriarch," "Last Gleam of the Sun," and a "View of Bruges, Belgium." Among his pastels are "Lady of High Degree," "Day Dreams," "Self Portrait," and "Girl with the Chrysanthemums," and he has also completed numerous etchings. He went to Venice in 1903, staying there seven months, and spent the winter of 1903-04 in Holland, thence in March, 1904, to Paris, exhibiting in the Salon of that year "Portrait of My Wife," "Old Philosopher," and a pastel, "Self Portrait." In July he went to Bruges, staying two years. In 1905 he exhibited in the Salon "Tranquillity," and "Among the Lowly." In 1906 he travelled in Spain and Portugal, remaining in Lisbon several months. He sent to the Salon in 1907 "Portrait of Mrs. Gilbert," mother of Alfred Gilbert, the English sculptor. He returned to Bruges in May, 1907, when the series of "Market Scenes and Interiors" began. In 1908 he exhibited "The Lady of the Rose." In October, 1910, he visited the United States holding exhibitions, returning to Bruges in the spring of 1911. In 1912 he exhibited at the Salon "Old Market," Bruges; 1913, "Sunshine and Shadow"; 1914, "Les Lavandieres" and "Market on the Dyver." These last two were shipped from Paris about the time the war started and were thought to be lost en route, but they were later found, and "Market on the Dyver," was taken by the Belgian government for the exhibition of Belgian art held in Paris in 1917. He was compelled to leave Belgium in October, a few days before the Germans entered the town, leaving behind a home filled with antiques collected during fifteen years, besides many pictures. The following are some of the important works of the period up to 1913: "The Beggars of the Crypt"; "Sunshine and Shadow"; "Market Under the Trees"; "Mother of Pearl"; "Wet Day in Bruges"; "The Blue Umbrellas"; "A Bouquet of Colors"; "Tranquillity"; "The Earthenware Pot"; "The Sacred Refuge"; "The Visit"; "The Brass Kettle"; "Song of the Coppersmith"; "Fish Market of Bruges"; "The Forge"; "Portrait of Mrs. Gilbert"; "The Lady of the Rose"; "In the Wash House." Among the colored etchings: "Sentinel of Bruges"; "Quai of the Minnesingers"; "Old Market"; "Sunshine and Shadow"; "Belfry of Bruges"; "Church of Maria della Salute," Venice; "Fish Market in Bruges"; exhibited in Paris, Brussels, Ghent, Bruges, Rouen, etc., at private exhibition in London in 1912, in conjunction with Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R.A., English sculptor, at "The Salon," Albemarle Galleries; "Old Canal, Bruges," in the Art Gallery of Indianapolis; "Fish Market," "Low Tide," "Old Bridge" Bruges, in the Detroit Meseum of Art. In 1888 Mr. Paulus helped organize the Detroit Etching Club, and while in Munich in 1892, was president of the American Artists' Club, and organized the Munich Etching Club. He was an organizer also of the Society of Western Artists, and was its treasurer for one year; was vice-president of the Associated Artists of Detroit, and a member of the Chicago Society of Etchers, Munich Etching Society, Societe des Graveurs en Noir, Paris, and National Arts Club,

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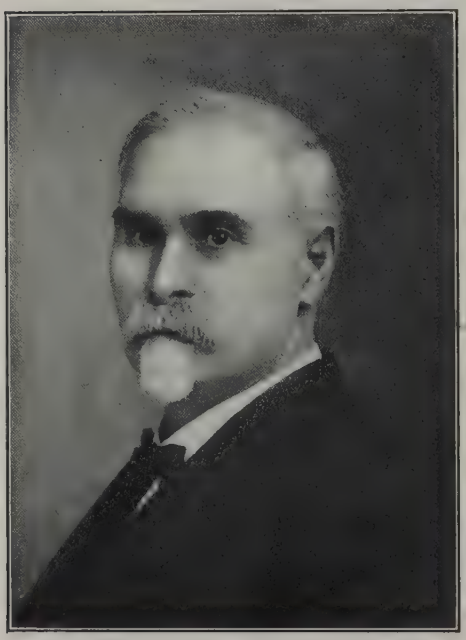
Wm W. Smalley

FRANCIS P. PAULUS

FRANCIS M. ROGERS



THOMAS G. WINDES

WILLIAM G. TURNER

New York, and also a member of the Masonic order, Palestine Lodge No. 357, Sovereign Consistory, and Moslem Shrine. He was city appointee as trustee, Detroit Museum of Arts, 1916-1920. Mr. Paulus was married June 3, 1903, to Adele, daughter of Benoit and Rosalie Frutig, of French-Swiss birth.

ROGERS, Francis Medad, merchant and banker, was born at Newstead, N. Y., May 20, 1838, son of Jarvis and Nancy (Green) Rogers. His father became a pioneer farmer of Cerro Gordo county, Ia. Francis M. Rogers received his education in the schools of the county. He served as a musician in the Federal army during the civil war, being attached to Co. B, 32d regiment, Iowa volunteer infantry. For years following the war he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Mason City, Ia., but in 1889 he settled at Clear Lake, Ia., where he became identified with banking interests, and was president of the First National Bank of Clear Lake. He also had large ranching interests in Burleigh county, N. D. He was for years clerk of the courts of Cerro Gordo county; served as a member of the school board and town council, and was mayor of Clear Lake. Politically, he was a Republican. He found his chief recreation in hunting. As a citizen he was in warmest sympathy with everything of public interest, and at all times was ready to take any part assigned to him in promoting the public welfare. He was married at Clear Lake, Ia., Oct. 4, 1865, to Phebe L., daughter of Seth M. Richardson, a blacksmith of Clear Lake; she survives him, with three children: Francis Lloyd, Ross Richardson, and Merle Salisbury Rogers, bankers of Clear Lake. He died at Clear Lake, Sept. 4, 1916.

WINDES, Thomas Guilford, jurist, was born at Apple Grove, Morgan co., Ala., Jan. 19, 1848, son of Enoch and Mary Ann (Ryan) Windes. He served in the cavalry division of the Confederate army. He studied law at the University of Virginia law school and privately in Huntsville, Ala., and at Jasper, Tenn. Meanwhile he taught school in Alabama and Tennessee during 1868–70, and later for two years was engaged in agricultural pursuits and merchandising. During 1873–79 he was clerk in a law office and in the latter year began the active practice of his profession in Chicago, Ill. He was master in chancery, circuit court of Cook county, during 1880–92. In the latter year he was elected judge of the circuit court, and in 1897 was appointed judge of the court of appeals. He became chief justice of the circuit court in 1908. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Chicago Association of Commerce and the Press and Iroquois clubs, Chicago. Politically he was a Democrat, and religiously a Christian Scientist. Judge Windes' strong mentality was shown in the careful analysis, profound learning and strict impartiality he brought to the dispensing of justice. He was married, Dec. 3, 1868, to Sallie C., daughter of Robert Humphrey of Madison county, Ala., and had four children: Frank A., Zel F., Susan A., and Thomas Guy Windes. He died in Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1923.

TURNER, William Green, sculptor, was born at Newport, R. I., October 21, 1833, son of James Varnum and Catherine (Ray) Turner, and a descendant of Capt. William Turner, one of the founders of the First Baptist Church of Boston in 1665, who raised a company and took part in the repulse of the Indians at Northampton in 1676. Turners Falls was named for him. Dr. Peter Turner, grandfather of William Greene Turner, was a surgeon in the Continental line in the revolutionary war. His maternal grandfather, Ray Greene (q.v.), whose grandfather and father, both named William Greene (q.v.), were colonial governors of Rhode Island, was U. S. Senator from that state during 1778-86. Hon. William Greene (q.v.), son of Ray, was lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island in 1866-67. James Varnum Turner, father of our subject was a prominent physician of East Greenwich and Newport, R. I., and Dr. Henry E. Turner, our subject's brother, practiced medicine in Newport from 1838 until his death in 1897. William Greene Turner was educated in the schools of his native state, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was practicing dentistry in New York city. Returning to his home, he at once enlisted as a private in the 2d Rhode Island regiment, in which his brother, Charles W. Turner, was a captain, and upon the organization of the regiment was made third sergeant, Company G. After the Battle of Bull Run he was promoted for gallant conduct to second-lieutenant; the following November he was made first lieutenant, and in February, 1863, was promoted to captain. In the battle on Salem Heights, near Fredericksburg, in May, 1863, he was severely wounded and later discharged for disability. After a protracted illness he resumed the practice of dentistry, but finding that profession too arduous for his state of health he turned his attention to sculpture, for which he had always shown a natural aptitude. In 1869 he went to Florence, Italy, where he devoted himself with much success to his chosen art, and where he continued to reside for more than thirty years, returning to this country in 1901 to spend the remainder of his days in his boyhood home. During the thirty odd years in which he lived in Florence he produced a number of works of art which found place in prominent, private and public collections in the United States. Among his most pronounced successes were "Sabrina, the Nymph of the Severn," described in Milton's "Comus"—in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; "The Fisherman's Daughter," originally owned by Mr. Wolverton of Philadelphia; "Robinson Crusoe," in the Newport Historical Society rooms; "Rhoda," purchased by George S. Browne of Baltimore; "Transition," in the Academy of Design, Philadelphia; and two bust figures, "Night" and "Morning," copies of which are to be found in many private collections. A bust of the artist's brother, Dr. Henry E. Turner, is also in the rooms of the Newport Historical Society. The work by which Mr. Turner is best known in Newport is the statue of Oliver Hazard Perry which was erected by the citizens of Newport in 1887. The state also contributed to the funds and the dedication of the statue was a memorable occasion. Mr. Turner was a member of Lawton Warren Post, G. A. R., of Newport. He was unmarried. He died in Newport, R. I., Dec. 23, 1917.

THORNE, Lansing Stephen, railroad official, was born near Greenville, Greene co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1849, son of George and Elizabeth Caroline (Roe) Thorne; grandson of William and Betsy (Finch) Thorne; great-grandson of William and Mary (Parks) Thorne, and great-great-grandson of Edward and Hannah (Tripp) Thorne. Edward Thorne served as 2d lieutenant in the war of the revolution, and is buried at the old Thorne burying ground at Gayhead, N. Y. George Thorne, father of the subject, was a farmer. Lansing

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Stephen Thorne received his education in the public schools of his native town and at Fort Edward (N. Y.) Academy. At eighteen he went west and joined a civil engineer corps engaged in surveying the route of the Central Pacific Railroad. He then became a clerk in the service of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Co., and through successive promotions became conductor and yardmaster, remaining in the service of that road, chiefly with headquarters at Lawrence, Kan., until 1874. He then entered the employ of the Texas Pacific Railroad Co., and from the position of trainmaster he became, through successive promotions, master of transportation, division superintendent, superintendent of transportation, general superintendent, and, in 1893, vice-president and general manager. He remained in the latter capacity until 1911, when he resigned and retired from active business cares. Meanwhile, however, he had for three years been in the service of the Southern Pacific Railway Co.; was conductor of a train in Mexico for a year; was made superintendent of transportation of that road, and under his management track was laid from Yuma, Ariz., eastward to connect with the G. H. & S. A. Railroad, at Houston, Tex. At the time he was made vice-president and general manager of the Texas & Pacific that road had but 1,400 miles of track; when he retired it was operating more than 1,800 miles, and had doubled its earnings, and become a dominant factor in transportation in the southwest, handling a large share of the traffic to gulf ports. So onerous were his duties at the time of his retirement that the office of vice-president and general manager was no longer continued as a dual position. During a short stay at Omaha as a youth he volunteered, in days before Lincoln (Neb.) had a railroad, to transport over the lone some trail to that town by team, a New York banker, John Inslee Blair (q. v.), and the success of the journey resulted in a friendship which proved lifelong. He also became a close friend of Jay Gould (q. v.), and he included among his intimates many others of nation-wide fame. He had the confidence of all the men under his charge. They always found him approachable and sympathetic. Men all over the system were devoted to him and he always looked out for their interests. Many had worked under him for thirty years. They found him always approachable, always sympathetic, and they could always take to him their troubles and their problems. He seemed to have distinct prescience of the future importance of the great southwest as a commercial and industrial section and his discernment in anticipating needs and demands in the furtherance of constructive enterprise and in railroading was especially noteworthy. A dominating personal characteristic was his innate modesty. He placed true valuations upon men and things, was buoyant and optimistic, and his urbanity and kindliness never wavered. His sympathy was shown in kindly thoughts and worthy deeds, and no man was ever more free from ostentation. He possessed also a fine sense of civic duty. He took an active part in all movements for the betterment of Dallas, in which city he made his home from 1886. Aside from his railroad interests he was a director in the American Exchange National Bank, Dallas, and was connected with various commercial and industrial undertakings. He was a charter member of the Dallas Club, and held membership also in the Dallas Country Club. He was a communicant of the Unitarian Church, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. He was married Apr. 27, 1895, to Mary, daughter of Noah Cunning, of Ohio; she survives him, with two children: Julia and Mary Thorne. He died at Dallas, Tex., Feb. 28, 1917.

YOUNG, H[orace] Olin, lawyer, banker and legislator, was born at New Albion, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1850, son of Horace C. and Laura P. (Walker) Young, and a descendant of colonial and revolutionary stock. His father, who was prominent in business affairs, was a member of both branches of the New York state legislature. H. Olin Young received his education in the public schools, at Randolph Academy, and at Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, N. Y. Upon the advice of his physician he located in Michigan, in 1872, settling at Ishpeming, when the latter was but a mining village. He was equipped with nothing more than an active brain and a determination to succeed, and for seven years was variously occupied, chiefly in odd positions at the Lake Superior mine. For a brief period he was employed at the Kloman mine, Republic, Mich., and subsequently was bookkeeper in a Republic store. Returning to Ishpeming he became bookkeeper in the mercantile firm of Curtis, Prime & Co. Meanwhile, he studied law at home; was admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1879, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Ishpeming. In 1883 he formed a law partnership with George W. Hayden, under the firm style of Hayden & Young, this relation continuing until the death of his partner, in 1902. During the latter years of the co-partnership he was counsel for the Lake Superior Mining Co., now the Oliver Mining Co., in his district, while his partner held a similar position with the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., formerly the Cleveland Iron Mining Co. This firm was one of the most successful in the upper Michigan peninsula, and their practice took both members into every court in that section of the state, while they also won many cases in the higher courts. In 1902 he formed a partnership with Frank A. Bell, of Negaunee, as Young & Bell. This firm likewise transacted an extensive legal business and the relation continued until 1912, when he retired from active professional cares. For years he was city attorney of Ishpeming and he served several terms as district attorney of Marquette county, holding the latter position during 1884-94. He was a member of the Michigan house of representatives during 1879-80, and he was a member of the 58th to the 62d congresses (1903-13) from the 12th Michigan district. He was re-elected to the 63d congress but resigned because he believed that a plurality of the voters had intended to vote for his opponent. For ten years he was a member of the Republican state committee; was for years chairman of the Ishpeming city committee, and chairman of the Marquette county committee. He presided over many city, county and district conventions of his party, and was regarded as one of the staunch Republicans of the state. For years he was a director and from 1914 president of the Miners' National Bank, Ishpeming, and from time to time he was associated with various other commercial, industrial or financial undertakings. In 1880 he was supervisor of the U. S. census for his district. He was a member of various legal and civic associations, as well as of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In congress he was an ardent advocate of high tariffs, and through his efforts the duty on iron ore was retained at the highest possible figure. He served on the rivers and harbors and military committees and other

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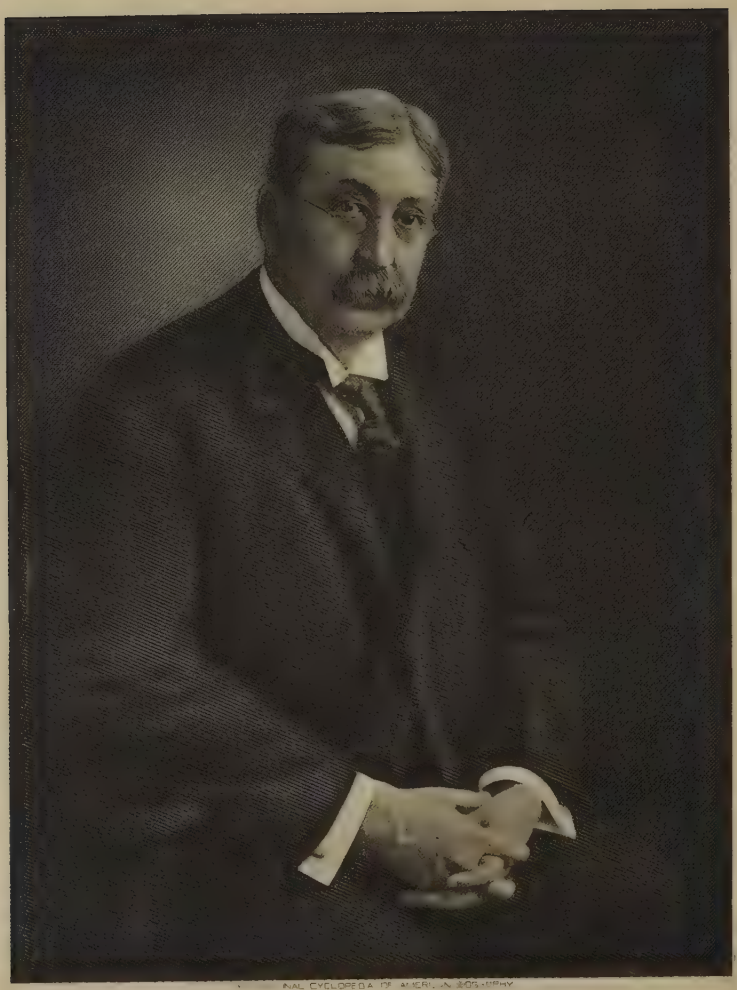

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Presley K. Ewing

important committees; secured a large appropriation for new locks for the Soo Canal, and it was his expert testimony as a member of a government board of investigation into mining conditions which resulted in a big victory for the mining interests of the upper peninsula. He possessed great business acumen and marked executive and initiative ability. He was married, Mar. 20, 1876, to Mary J. Marsh, of Randolph, N. Y., and died at Ishpeming, Mich., Aug. 4, 1917.

EWING, Presley Kittredge, jurist, was born at "Ariel," Lafourche parish, La., July 21, 1860, son of Fayette Clay and Eliza Josephine (Kittredge) Ewing; grandson of Ephraim McL. Ewing (q.v.), chief justice of Kentucky; great-grandson of Robert and Jane (McLean) Ewing, and great-great-grandson of Robert Ewing, who came from Coleraine, Londonderry, Ireland, in the eighteenth century, and settled in what is now Bedford county, Va., where he was justice of the chancery court under commission from George II, and was a member of Capt. Buford's company, in Lord Dunmore's war; he married Mary, daughter of Rev. Caleb Baker. Presley K. Ewing was graduated at the University of Mississippi in 1881, with the degrees Ph.B. and LL.B., having taken the academic and law courses at the same time and being first honor man and valedictorian of his law class. While in college he also won the Phi Sigma and Willoughby Read medals for oratory. He was admitted to the bar in Houston, Tex., in 1882 and began the career which was to place him at the head of the legal profession in Texas. His first association was with George W. Goldthwaite, under the name of Goldthwaite & Ewing, which later became Goldthwaite, Ewing & Ring, with the admission of Henry F. Ring, and in 1894 Ewing & Ring. His practice grew rapidly, soon extending to the appellate, state supreme and Federal courts in Texas and to the U. S. supreme court. He was chosen at various times to preside at special terms of the district courts in Texas, and in 1905, having been duly commissioned as chief justice of the supreme court of the state, presided in place of Chief Justice Gaines, who was disqualified, in the celebrated trial of the case of the city of Austin vs. Cahill (99 Texas, 172). He appeared in many important causes and was regarded by many of his professional colleagues as the most formidable adversary they had ever met in the court room. He combined in unusual fashion ceaseless industry, a fine legal mind, a retentive memory, and a rare fund of legal and general information. Added to these qualities were a vigorous, powerful personality and a gift of speech which even in commonplace statements often rose to eloquence. One of his most noteworthy cases was that of Moore vs. Snowball (98 Texas 16) in which he induced the supreme court of Texas to extend the doctrine of res adjudicata far beyond any boundaries that had been fixed for it in the past. During his last illness, having an important case pending in the supreme court, he dictated from his bed a reply brief which was the equal, in accuracy of statement and vigor of expression, of any he had prepared in his forty years of practice. One of his colleagues, in a tribute to his memory, declared that "No man of his generation more completely devoted the deep energies of his mind and soul to the study, the exposition, the enforcement of the law. He was no narrow specialist. The law in its widest scope and application ever engaged him. He was equally at home in the strenuous contests of the trial court and in the high debate of the appellate tribunal. No lawyer of his day was more deeply versed in equity jurisprudence, more apt in the application of its rules and practice." In 1899, as a delegate to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Wichita, Kans., Mr. Ewing presented the plan for the development of a deep-water gulf outlet from Houston which was later accomplished. Because of his oratorical ability he was called upon by the Democratic national committee to deliver campaign speeches in the East in 1908 and 1912. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Texas Bar Association (president, 1899), the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, the Masonic order (Knight Templar, Shriner), and the Elks. He was the author of "The Ewing Genealogy" and various legal and other treatises. On two occasions, 1914 and 1916, he was enthusiastically endorsed by the bar and press of Texas and of other states for appointment to a vacancy in the U. S. supreme court. Mr. Ewing was a man of irreproachable character, of superior intellectual and educational endowments, a profound thinker, a brilliant and successful lawyer, an orator of fluency and power, a keen student of world affairs, and an exemplary citizen. Personally he was genial, friendly, companionable, loving the pleasures of social contacts, and commanded the admiration and affection of all. He was married (1) Feb. 10, 1885, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Charles Clark Williams, a sugar planter of Bayou Lafourche, La., by whom he had two children, Vesta, who married (1) Joseph C. Vinson, and (2) Carleton W. Veatch, and Gladys, wife of Dr. Abbott C. Combes, Jr.; Mrs. Ewing died in 1919 and he married (2) June 12, 1923, June, daughter of Henry Carter Throckmorton, of Houston, Tex. He died in Houston, Tex., Feb. 4, 1927.

UTLEY, Henry Munson, librarian, was born in Plymouth, Mich., Aug. 5, 1836, son of Hiram and Jane (Sands) Utley, and a descendant of Samuel Utley, a native of Wales, who was made a freeman at Scituate, Mass., about 1650, the line from him and his wife Lydia Hatch being through their son Samuel and his wife Sarah Assbe; their son James and his wife Anna; their son William and his wife Sarah Peabody, and their son Peabody and his wife Seraphina Hildreth, who were the grandparents of Henry M. Utley. He spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm, and was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1861, taking his A.M. degree in 1870. He served as reporter and commercial editor on the Detroit "Free Press," and when the Detroit "Post" was founded in 1866 became its city editor, continuing in this office until 1881. He took an active interest in educational affairs, was a member of the Detroit Young Men's Society, the Detroit Scientific Association, and was secretary of the board of education during 1881–85. In that year he became librarian of the Detroit public library, which contained upwards of 50,000 books, but was without any catalogue or systematic arrangement. He introduced modern methods in all the departments, and increased the circulation of books from 15,000 in 1885, to over 1,000,000 in 1900. In 1912 he was made librarian emeritus and so continued until his death. Mr. Utley's writings, which would constitute many volumes if collected, were contributed principally to the newspapers and

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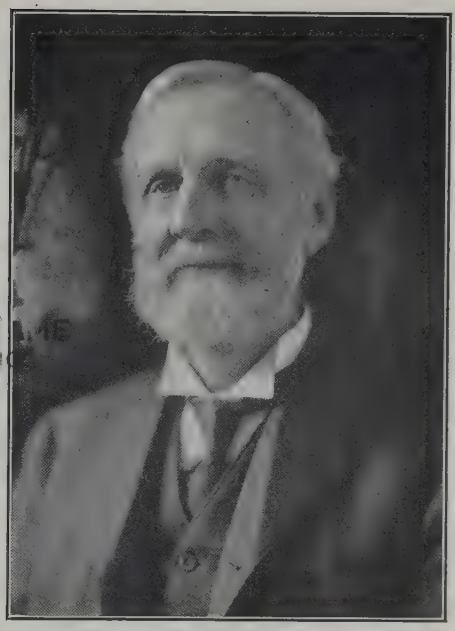
magazines, and have never been gathered in permanent form, except such as have been reprinted in the Michigan Pioneer Collection. He was also a regular contributor to the proceedings of the American Library Association, and such papers and addresses appear in the volumes of its printed proceedings. In Collaboration with Byron McCutcheon he wrote the history, "Michigan as a Province, Territory and State," (1906). He was president of the American Library Association in 1895; president of the Michigan Library Association, 1891-1906; vice-president of the Detroit Association of Charities; president of the Acanthus Club, Detroit, from its organization in 1881 to 1916, and member of the Prismatic Club. He was married Mar. 15, 1864, to Kate Lillie, daughter of William H. Burr, of Pontiac, Mich., and had three daughters: Eirene, who married William J. Rowell, of Detroit; Jane, who married William H. Muir, of Detroit; and Frances Headley Utley. He died in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 16, 1917.

TAYLOR, Jesse, lawyer, banker, editor and publisher, was born at Jamestown, O., Feb. 28, 1864, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Davis) Taylor. His father, a farmer, subsequently removed to Yellow Springs, O. Jesse Taylor was graduated at Antioch College, Yellow Springs. He then began the study of law at Xenia, O., under the preceptorship of Judge Thomas E. Scroggy, but owing to impaired health his family took him to Winfield, Kan., where he was admitted to the bar in 1886. The following year he began practice at Richfield, Morton co., Kan., which then contained but four houses, and was fifty miles from a railroad. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and later probate judge. Pres. Harrison made him receiver of public moneys of the U. S. land office at Garden City, Kan., and he continued in that office until the incoming Democratic administration. He then resigned and returned to Jamestown, O. Meanwhile, his father-in-law had established there the People's Bank, of which he was made cashier, in 1890, continuing to hold that position until June, 1916, when he succeeded his father-in-law as president of the institution. His chief work, however, was as an advocate of the good roads' movement. He was president of the Ohio Good Road's' Federation; director-general of the National Highways Association, and in 1911 established the magazine, "Better Roads and Streets," of which he remained editor and publisher until his death. He urged his native state to "Get Out of the Mud," and he galvanized that slogan into life. He made speeches and addresses for the cause of better highways in practically every state in the Union, and lobbied for better roads in the halls of congress and in state legislatures. His magazine grew to be a leader in the good roads' movement. He had a unique method for building up its circulation. Because of his prominence in good roads' work he was in demand as a lecturer all over the country, and he agreed to make addresses provided the promoters of the movement would guarantee him so many subscriptions for "Better Roads and Streets," and he always got the number stipulated, and many more. At his death this publication had a paid circulation of more than 100,000, and was recognized by the advocates of good roads as their leading organ. He took keen interest in Republican politics. At twenty he was president of the Young Men's Blaine Club, Xenia. In 1908 he was the Republican candidate for congress in the 6th Ohio district, being chosen as a compromise candidate. As a result of factional troubles he met defeat and was again a candidate in 1910, with the same result. He was an ardent admirer and intimate friend of Theodore Roosevelt, and was a local leader in the Progressive movement in 1912. At the time of his death he was secretary of the Interstate Stone Manufacturers' Association of Columbus. He was a Shriner and Knight Templar, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, and Junior Order United American Mechanics. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married at Jamestown, O., Oct. 4, 1887, to Gertrude, daughter of John G. Clemens, a banker of Jamestown; she survived him. He died at Jamestown, O., Dec. 7, 1916.

TAFT, Frederick Lovett, jurist, was born at Braceville, Trumbull co., O., Dec. 1, 1870, son of Newton A. and Laura A. (Humphrey) Taft, and of the same ancestry as Pres. William Howard Taft (q.v.). A great-uncle of the subject was Matthew Birchard (q.v.), one of the early judges of the supreme court of Ohio, and a leading lawyer of the northern section of that state. Newton A. Taft, father of the subject, was a farmer. Frederick L. Taft received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Newton Falls, O. He was graduated at Mount Union College, Alliance, O., in 1889, with the degree A.B. He then taught school for a brief period, after which he attended lectures at Cincinnati Law School. Upon attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and, in 1891, began the practice of his profession in Cleveland. During 1898-1901 he was an assistant county solicitor of Cuyahoga county. He resigned to resume private practice, and became a member of the law firm of Smith, Taft & Arter. In 1906 Gov. Harris appointed him as a judge of the court of common pleas to fill a vacancy, and he was subsequently nominated for that office by acclamation in the Republican convention, but was defeated with the ticket at the ensuing election although he ran several thousand votes ahead of his companion judicial candidate. In 1896 he was chairman of the Republican 21st congressional committee, and the following year became chairman of the Republican city and county executive committees. In 1900 he was a member of the state central committee of his party, and on many occasions he was a delegate to city, county and state conventions, acting upon several occasions as chairman. In 1908 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, Chicago. He was a trustee of Mount Union College. He was at one time president of the state bar association, and a member of various law associations, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Veterans, Knights of Pythias, a 32d degree Mason, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, Cleveland chamber of commerce, Union Club, Cleveland, the Columbus Club, Columbus, and Cleveland Athletic Club. He was a communicant of the First Methodist Church. He was married, Oct. 28, 1901, to Mary Alice, daughter of Frank A. Arter, of Cleveland; she survives him, with four children: Kingsley Arter (1903); Charles Newton (1904); Frederick L., Jr., (1906), and Laura Emily Taft (1909). He died in Cleveland, O., Apr. 8, 1913.

JANEWAY, Theodore Caldwell, physician and surgeon, was born in New York city, Nov. 2, 1872, son of Edward Gamaliel (q.v.) and Frances Strong (Rogers) Janeway. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Janeway, who came from England in 1693 and settled in New York. From him and his wife Agnes de Kay, the

S. T. BALLARD



HENRY M. UTLEY

JESSE TAYLOR

FREDERICK L. TAFT

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Theodore Roosevelt

line of descent is traced through their son Jacob and his wife Sarah Hooglandt; their son George and his wife Effie Ten Eyck; their son Jacob Jones and his wife Martha Gray Leiper, and their son George Jacob Janeway and his wife Mathilda Smith, who were the grandparents of Theodore C. Janeway. His father (q.v.) was a noted physician and educator of New York city, prominently identified with the leading hospitals of the metropolis. The son was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1892 with the degree Ph.B. There he took the biological course, making a brilliant record. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1895 with the degree M.D. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Yale in 1912, and the degree Sc.D. from Washington University in 1915. He began the practice of his profession in New York in 1896 in association with his father. During 1895-96 he was instructor in bacteriology in Columbia University, and in 1897 was interne in St. Luke's Hospital, New York. He was instructor and then lecturer on medical diagnosis in New York University during 1898-1906, and during the greater portion of that period held a similar post in Bellevue Medical College. In 1907 he was appointed associate professor in clinical medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and two years later was made Bard professor of the practice of medicine in that institution, continuing in that relation until 1914. He was attending physician at St. Luke's Hospital, and in 1911, became senior attending physician at Presbyterian Hospital, New York city. He was visiting physician at City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, for eight years, and served on its board of directors for three years. He was influential in securing the establishment of the Russell Sage Institute for Pathology in connection with the City Hospital, and served as its secretary from 1907. In 1914 he went to Baltimore as professor of medicine Johns Hopkins University and physician-in-chief Johns Hopkins Hospital, continuing in that relation until his death, gaining a reputation as one of the leading diagnosticians of the country. From 1908 he was a member of the editorial board of "Archives of Internal Medicine," and he was a collaborator of "Archives des Maladies des Coeur." From 1911 he was a member of the board of scientific directors, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He was a member Association of American Physicians, Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, American Society for the Advancement of Clinical Investigation, American Medical Association, and the Century Club, New York city. He was author of "The Clinical Study of Blood Pressure," (1904), being an authority on this subject, as he also was on arterial work, and at the time of his death was engaged on a book on heart and blood vessels. He wrote much an cardio-vascular diseases and therapeutics and was an authority second to none on the subject of nephritis. He maintained that radium in the treatment of cancer could supplement the knife, but could not replace it. Upon his appointment to Johns Hopkins the editor of the "Medical Record" defined the withdrawal of eminent physicians from practice to the pursuits of scientific research, hospital practice and the training of young physicians as a "doubtful experiment." The medical world in general, however, regarded the accession of Dr. Janeway to the ranks of instructors as one of the foremost benefits to the medical profession; his Baltimore professorship was on the full-time university basis, in accordance with the gift of the general educational board. After the United States entered the world war he engaged in special research work for the government. He received the rank of major in the medical officers' reserve corps, and in the office of the surgeon-general had charge of internal medicine of the army, being on duty in Washington from July, 1917, until his death, at which time he had been promoted to the rank of field colonel. He was a member of the general medical board of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, and of the advisory committee on public health of the food administration. In his work during this period he made trips to inspect conditions in the camps, and his strenuous duties undermined his health. He had joined the medical officers' reserve corps during the troublesome days on the Mexican border, at which time he was on the Johns Hopkins Hospital unit. He was also an authority on diabetes. He was fond of music and reading, and found his chief recreation in walking in the Adirondacks, having a summer home at St. Hubberts, Essex co., N. Y. Slight, of a nervous temperment, he was, however, never irritable. He was a quick and easy speaker, fond of wit, devoted and generous to his friends and students, always doing for others, and never sparing himself. Like his father he was one of America's foremost medical teachers, and he left behind him a rare heritage to Baltimore, to Johns Hopkins, to Columbia, to his hospital, to his family—a name placed at the very pinnacle of American physicians. He was married Sept. 27, 1898, to Eleanor, daughter of William Charles Alderson, who was treasurer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.; she survives him, with five children· Eleanor Alderson, Edward G., Agnes, Charles Alderson, and Francis R. Janeway. He died in Baltimore, Dec. 27, 1917.

KLIPPART, John Hancock, agricultural scientist, was born at Canton, Stark co., O., July 26, 1823, son of Henry and Eve (Henning) Klippart, and grandson of John Jacob Ernst Klippart (or Kleber), a native of Frederickroth, Hesse, Germany, who studied medicine in Paris, and accompanied Lafayette to America at the time of the revolutionary war; at the close of the war he married a Virginia lady, Susannah Kline, and settled in Maryland; he was a brother of Marshal Kleber, Napoleon's commander of the army in Egypt. John H. Klippart's maternal great-great-grandfather was a Huguenot, whose family fled first to Flanders and afterwards to Pennsylvania to escape persecution, settling near Harrisburg. In 1807 Henry Klippart, father of our subject, moved with his family from Maryland to Stark county, O., where John H. Klippart attended the "subscription schools," taught by Irish schoolmasters. After securing a position as an errand boy in Louisville, Stark co., O., he later entered a drug store in Canton in the same county, studying medicine in his leisure hours. During 1840-47 he served as clerk in drug and dry goods stores in Massillon and Mt. Eaton, O., after which he engaged in railroad contracting on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, losing in the venture all his profits. In 1849 he was made postmaster of Osnaburg, O., and capably managed the affairs of the office until 1853 when, in association with Daniel Gotshall and later with John M. Webb, he edited and published the "Democratic Transcript" at Canton. The following year he removed to Cleveland, O., and edited the "American Liberal," a journal whose existence was of

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brief duration. He then became associated with Thomas Brown, editor and publisher of the "Ohio Farmer," continuing until December, 1856, when he was elected corresponding secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, an office which he occupied uninterruptedly for twenty-two years. At the same time, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, governor of Ohio, offered him the position of state librarian, which he declined. For many years he was a constant contributor to the agricultural press of the country, and many of his essays on agricultural topics and translations from German and French agricultural writers are to be found scattered throughout the several annual volumes of his reports to the legislature of Ohio. In 1860 he published an exhaustive treaty on "The Wheat Plant," and in 1862 a practical treatise on the "Theory and Practice of Farm Drainage," which was used as a text book on drainage in the Ohio Agricultural College. In 1860 Gov. Dennison appointed him one of the commissioners to visit Massachusetts and examine into and report upon the cattle disease then prevailing in that state. During the civil war Mr. Klippart was frequently dispatched by Govs. Tod and Brough with important messages for the armies from Ohio to Nashville, Cold Harbor and elsewhere. In 1865 he visited Europe in behalf of the department of agriculture at Washington and the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, examining the European institutions for teaching theoretical and practical agriculture and observing the systems of agriculture practiced in Great Britain and the countries of continental Europe. His report of this tour contributed largely to the introduction to the United States of the Percheron horse from France. In 1869 Gov. Hayes appointed him assistant state geologist, assigning him to the agricultural portion of the survey, and in 1873 Gov. Noyes appointed him one of the commissioners of fisheries; later, as a result of his report on the fisheries, he was selected as one of the commissioners to build and conduct fish hatcheries in Ohio. Though deprived in early life of the advantages of a systematic education, by persistent effort he secured a comprehensive and thorough knowledge of scientific matters. His favorite studies were geology, paleontology and botany. He was also a devoted student of scientific agriculture, and was recognized as an authority on the subject. In politics he was never a partisan, and in religion was of liberal views. He was a member of the Central Acclimatization Society of Prussia, the Imperial Agricultural Society of France, corresponding member of the California Natural History Society, and president of the Natural History Society of Columbus. He was secretary of the Cleveland Academy of Science in 1856, later was vice-president of the American Dairymen's Association, was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a thirty-second degree Mason. In all the important offices to which he was appointed he discharged the duties devolving upon him, not only with the highest degree of skill, but with the greatest fidelity and intelligent care. He was justly esteemed by the entire public of his native state, and by all who knew him personally or by reputation. He was married May 9, 1847, to Emeline, daughter of Adam Rahn, of Canton, O.; of the two children of this union one survives, Josephine Klippart, an artist. He died in Columbus, O., Oct. 24, 1878.

HATHAWAY, Charles Wesley, merchant and California pioneer, was born at Freetown, Bristol co., Mass., Apr. 7, 1821, son of Edmund and Betsy (Hathaway) Hathaway. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Nicholas Hathaway, of Braintree, Mass., who later settled in Taunton, Mass., about 1639. His earliest maternal American ancestor was Thomas Rogers, who emigrated from England on the "Mayflower" early in the seventeenth century, to Plymouth, Mass., his family settling later in Duxbury, Mass. His father, Edmund Hathaway, was a well known shipping merchant in the West Indian and other foreign trades, owning a line of sailing vessels. Charles Wesley Hathaway was educated in the public schools and at Andover (Mass.) Academy. He began his business career in a mercantile line in Providence, R. I., and was so engaged when the discovery of gold in California was heralded throughout the country. Selling his business he sailed from New York on the brig "Dr. Hitchcock" in March, 1849, and crossing the Isthmus departed from Panama on the sailing vessel "Solidad," which vessel he left at Monterey, California, continuing to San Francisco on the "Mary Jane," U. S. government schooner, which arrived at San Francisco Aug. 3, 1849. Like most new settlers in California in those days, he gave his first attention to mining and prospecting, but soon gave that up to engage in grain farming in San José. He then entered the grain business in San Francisco, and became one of the largest merchants in that line on the Pacific coast. The bonded warehouse built by him in the earlier days is still in use. He built and owned wharves in important sections of San Francisco harbor. During this period of his life in California he took an active interest in civic and municipal affairs, as well as in politics. He began his political duties as a Californian even before he had fairly arrived there by voting for delegates to the constitutional convention while the "Solidad" stopped for a day at the port of Monterey. He was prime mover and one of one hundred who inaugurated the Republican party in California, to which party he never failed to give cordial and active support. He was an active member of the celebrated vigilance committee of 1856. In 1855 he was elected an alderman in the new reform administration of the city. He was one of the incorporators of the first marine insurance company in California. He held the position of leader of the "Lincoln Wide Awake Glee Club," of the memorable campaign of 1860. He was an enthusiastic member of the Unitarian Society in the Thomas Starr King days of that historical church. He was most interested in all educational matters, and was a life member of the Mercantile Library, the first of its kind in San Francisco, also a life member of the Society of California Pioneers. He was a pioneer in the breeding of trotting horses, and in 1858 his Iron Duke took a prize in the first exhibition of California bred horses. Later in life he retired to his country home in San Lorenzo, Alameda co., California, where he likewise took an active interest in promoting the welfare of the community. He was a man of a high order of rectitude and great personal energy. He deservedly attained a large public recognition, and he honored all positions of trust and prominence, whether commercial, educational, or philanthropic, with dignity and ability. His career as a business man is recorded in the growth of San Francisco. His salient characteristics were modesty, clear vision and absolute obedience to duty's call. He was married in San Francisco, Cal., July 14, 1862, to Laurilla, daughter of Rev. Forris Moore, of South Lee, Mass., who died in 1911. They had three children: a son,

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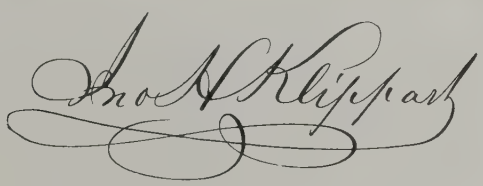

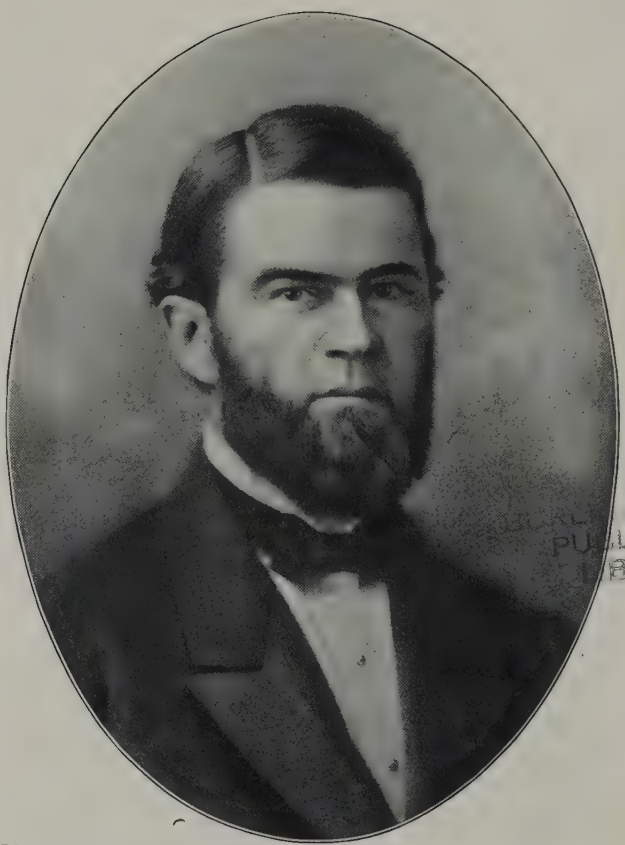

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C. W. Leatherbury

Charles Wesley Hathaway, Jr., deceased; and two daughters, who survive him, Laurilla Moore Hathaway, and Minerva Moore Hathaway, who married Mansfield Lovell. He died at "Sycamore Park," San Lorenzo, Cal., May 25, 1899.

STIRLING, William Robert, capitalist, churchman and philanthropist, was born at Portobello, Scotland, Mar. 30, 1851, son of John and Catherine Mary (Wellings) Stirling. He received his education at Thomas Hodge's School, St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, and at the Royal Grammar School, Henley-on-Thames. He began his business career in cotton manufacturing at Manchester and at Glasgow. In 1879 he came to the United States and settled in Chicago, where, during the ensuing decade, he was treasurer of the Joliet Steel Co., and during 1889-97 vice-president of the Illinois Steel Company. From 1897 he was a partner in the noted Chicago firm of Peabody, Houghteling & Co., investment bankers, in which his partners were Francis Peabody and James Lawrence Houghteling. He was successful in business, and was a devoted churchman, with a passion particularly for missions. He early took an active part in the parish life and work of Grace Church, Chicago. Besides his local interest he was associated from the first with Mr. James L. Houghteling in the work of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at old St. James' Church, was enthusiastically engaged in its growth, and was one of the organizers of the chapter of the Brotherhood founded in the early days at Grace Church. He first became known to churchmen beyond his home city as one of the founders of the Brotherhood. His influence in that organization during its formative period was second only to that of Mr. Houghteling. For years he was a trustee of the Western Theological Seminary, and a loyal supporter of Dean DeWitt in all his problems of administration and reorganization there. Other interests of many that claimed his zeal and unceasing work were the United Charities, of which he was for years a director; and later the Grenfell Association, in which he was intensely interested, being an intimate friend of Dr. and Mrs. Grenfell. Yet it was as a friend and active worker for diocesan institutions and for missions everywhere that he was best known. For years he was a member of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, representing the Fifth Province, and his influence was always towards the expansion of the work. He was one of the initiators of the Layman's Forward Movement for Missions. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Chicago Diocesan Board of Missions. He soon found that most of the other members of the board were quite as uninformed about diocesan needs and opportunities as himself. He gave up most of the Saturday half-holidays and Sundays of the following summer to visiting the mission stations of the diocese. Then, with the facts at his finger-ends, and with charts to illustrate them, he went before the well-to-do congregations on the Sundays of the following winter, and told in his straightforward, incisive way what he had learned. The result was the doubling within a year of the diocesan mission fund. In 1910 he was elected a member of the Board of Missions to represent what is now the Province of the Middle West. He brought to this work the same constructive energy that he displayed in business and in local enterprises. He gave many Sundays every year to what to him was always a congenial task of enlisting the co-operation of congregations in the church's world-wide work. His associations with the national affairs of the church did not interfere with, but rather increased, his usefulness in his home parishes. Owing chiefly to his vigorous lay co-operation with his rector, the general missionary offerings of the Lake Forest parish had been increased more than eightfold in eight years. At the time of his death he was regarded as the leading layman in the diocese. Both for his personal worth and for his splendid effectiveness in whatever he undertook he will be greatly missed. At his death he was a communicant of St. Peter's Church, Chicago, and senior warden of the Church of the Holy Spirit at Lake Forest, where he had his summer home. He was married, Apr. 26, 1883, to Alice Ives, daughter of William Gold Hibbard, a merchant, of Chicago; she died in October, 1910. There are three surviving children: Alice May, who married Francis R. Dickinson; Dorothy; and Jean Wedderburn, who married Stephen S. Gregory, Jr.; all of Chicago. He died in Chicago, Mar. 3, 1918. (Portrait opposite page 218.)

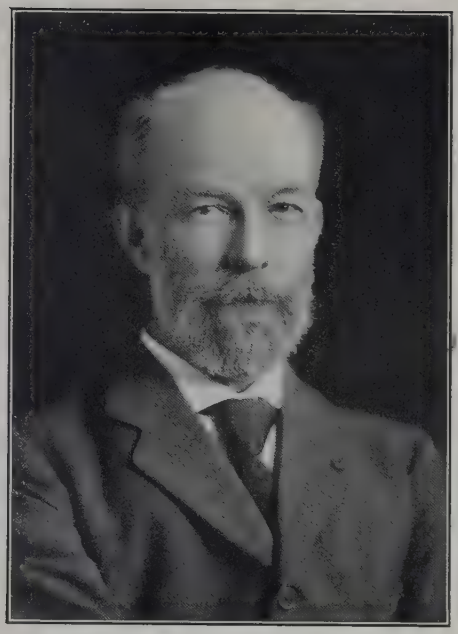
MUMMERT, Elmer [Ellsworth], lawyer and legislator, was born at Goshen, Ind., Feb. 14, 1863, son of George W. and Louisa J. (Zinn) Mummert. His father, a native of Ohio, removed from Canton, O., to Goshen, Ind., later resided at Millersburg, Ind., and subsequently settled at Wawaka, Noble co., Ind. At Goshen he was manager of the Stauffer Flour Mill, and before he left the city engaged in the manufacture of railroad supplies. At Millersburg and Wawaka he owned and operated flour mills, and saw and lumber mills. He was prominent in local Republican politics and upon moving to Wawaka served two terms as a member of the board of commissioners of Noble county. Elmer E. Mummert received his preliminary education in the public schools of Noble county. He was graduated at William Taylor University, in 1881, with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1886. He was the youngest member of his class, and one of the youngest men to graduate at the university. He was graduated at the college of law of the University of Michigan, in 1885, with the degree LL.B. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Indiana, and began the practice of his profession at Goshen, forming a partnership with Wilbur L. Stonex, under the firm style of Stonex & Mummert. During 1889-93 he was deputy prosecutor of Elkhart county, assisting in the trial of several important cases, and he also served as city attorney of Goshen. In 1900 he was elected to the lower branch of the Indiana legislature, and re-elected in 1902, serving as a member of the 62d and 63d sessions, on many important committees, and participated in many discussions and deliberations. In 1901 he introduced in that body the general library bill, which became known as the "Mummert Law" and which resulted in approximately seventy-five Carnegie libraries being established in Indiana cities and towns. While he was serving his second term he brought about a general improvement law for cities and towns, and the act that made it possible to erect the Goshen high school. In addition to bringing about the required legislation that gave to Goshen its public library, he secured from Andrew Carnegie (q.v.) a contribution of $25,000 for the institution, the first in an Indiana city to which the iron master contributed. He was a member of the initial library board, and for five years he was secretary of the Goshen commercial exchange, to which he gave unstintedly of time and effort in the furtherance of its projects. For thirty years he was an influential factor in local Republican politics. He was a member of the official board of the First

Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years. He held membership in various law associations and was a member of Commercial Law League of America, the Elkhart County Bar Association, and other professional and social bodies. He was married, May 14, 1890, to Alice Nusbaum, of Middlebury, a successful and popular teacher for eight years; she survives him, with one child: Maurice M. Mummert (1892). He died at Goshen, Ind., Sept. 10, 1917.

SAWYER, Edward, railroad officer, was born at Dover, N. H., July 11, 1836, son of Thomas E. and Elizabeth (Watson) Sawyer. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Sawyer, who came from England in 1636 and settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1643; from him and his wife the line of descent is traced through their son Stephen and his wife Ann Titcomb; their son Stephen and his wife Sarah Powell; their son Jacob and his wife Susanna Estes; their son Stephen and his wife Mary Varney, who were the grandparents of Edward Sawyer. Thomas E. Sawyer, father of the subject, was a lawyer. Edward Sawyer received his education in the grammar and high schools of Dover. His initial occupation was as a clerk in the Dover post-office, after which he was successively cashier of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Rochester, N. H., and, during 1860-61, clerk of the New Hampshire house of representatives. During the ensuing three years he was cashier of the Merrimack County Bank, Concord, N. H. In the latter year he decided to follow the Star of Empire to the westward, and at Dubuque, Ia., became cashier of the Northwestern Packet Co. In 1866 he went to St. Paul, Minn., as cashier of the Davidson Packet Line, and was cashier for the private banking house of W. F. Davidson & Co., during 1868-71. He then entered the railroad service as secretary of the land department of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railway Co., continuing seven years in that capacity. In 1878 he was appointed by the circuit court of the United States as receiver for the sale of lands in the suit of the Union Pacific Railway Co., against the St. Paul & Pacific Railway Co. The following year he was elected secretary and treasurer of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Co., serving ten years in that relation, after which he became treasurer and assistant secretary of the Great Northern Railway Co., which office he held until his resignation, in 1912, when he retired from active business cares. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Unitarian Church, St. Paul. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was married Nov. 29, 1859, to Frances P., daughter of Stephanus Kelley, Concord, N. H.; she died in 1907. There is one surviving child: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Charles Grant Rank, St. Paul. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 9, 1916.

SIMON, William, chemist, scientist and educator, was born at Eberstadt, Hessen, Germany, Feb. 20, 1844, son of William and Agnes (Briegleb) Simon. His father was a Lutheran clergyman, and for two hundred years his ancestry, on both sides, has been predominantly among the Lutheran clergy in Germany. William Simon received his education at the University of Giessen, where he was a student during 1852-60. He was in a drug store during 1860-64. He served as assistant to Prof. H. Will at the University of Giessen during 1869-70, and in 1869 the university gave him the degree Ph.D. After serving in the Franco-Prussian war he came to the United States in 1871, settling in Baltimore. He received the honorary degree M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in 1880; the degree Sc.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1915, and in 1916 the degree LL.D. was conferred on him by the faculty of physics of the State University of Maryland, including the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons. He at once began his business and professional career on his arrival in America as chemist to the Baltimore Chrome Works, a connection he retained until 1907. In 1871 he began teaching chemistry to private classes of physicians and similar mature adults, this being the first chemical laboratory for instruction in Baltimore. In 1872, in consequence of the success of this work, he was made professor of chemistry in the Baltimore College of Pharmacy, after which, in due course, came his relationship to other educational institutions; he continued as a member of the faculty of this college until 1902. From 1880 he was professor of chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, and from 1888 he held a similar position in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. He was president (1887-88) of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and fellow or honorary member of many chemical and pharmaceutical societies. In his later years he withdrew from many of these organizations because of the demand on his time which membership entailed. He was author of "Manual of Chemistry" (1884; 10th ed., 1912), and a contributor to many pharmaceutical and chemical journals. He made his home at Catonsville, Md. In the course of his engagement with the Baltimore Chrome Works he invented and patented an important process which is now in use by the Henry Bauer Co., Philadelphia, the present owners of the Baltimore Chrome Works. Dr. Simon was an amateur painter, and produced a number of meritorious oil paintings. On the occasion of a visit to the 300th anniversary of the University of Giessen, in 1897, he was invited to deliver an important address before many dignitaries of the German government, in addition to the large gathering of educational authorities. He began his notable relation to the Lumière process of color photography in 1907, when the first material was available in the United States, and it may properly be said that he carried color photography to its utmost power with the process mentioned, prior to his death. He persistently, for more than nine years, applied to the Lumière process his vast technical knowledge and his great capacity for artistic selection. His achievements in color photography were most notable, and he was probably the only man of his time who photographed a rainbow accurately. When electricity was first brought into notice as a matter of more than laboratory importance, he became skilled in its application to commercial work. When liquid air was brought out he investigated its possibilities and lectured upon its uses. Wireless telegraphy and photography alike engaged his attention. He was, although an alien by birth, a devoted and interested American citizen. He was married May 13, 1873, to Paula, daughter of Oberschulrat Fritz Driver, of Vechta, Oldenburg, Germany; she survives him. He died at Eagles Mere Park, Pa., July 19, 1916.

SHEPARD, James Henry, chemist, was born at Lyons, Ionia co., Mich., Apr. 14, 1850, son of Daniel Ensign and Lydia Maria (Pendell) Shepard, and grandson of Seth and Ruth (Perry) Shepard, natives of Vermont. John Shepard, an eminent New York jurist, was of the same family



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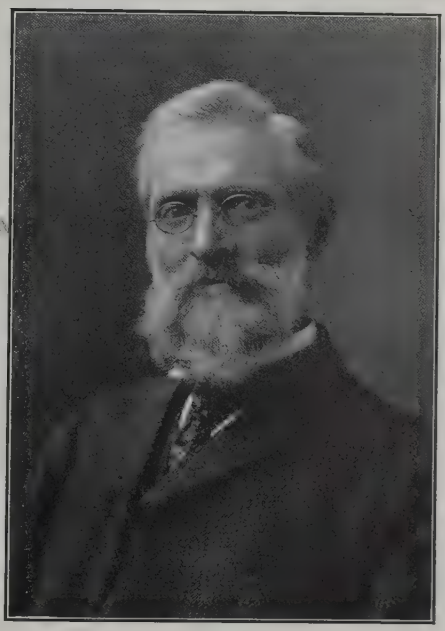

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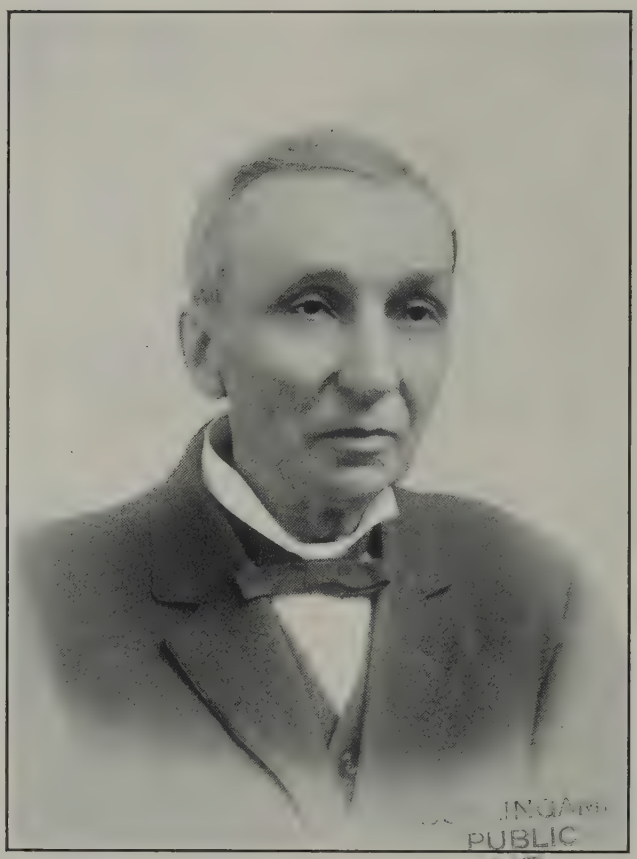

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Jas H Shepard

line. Daniel E. Shepard, father of James H. Shepard, was a pioneer Michigan farmer, of Pewano, and died during his son's boyhood. James H. Shepard was raised by relatives and friends, chiefly at Maple Rapids and Concord, Mich. He received his preliminary education in public schools, and for three years was a student at Albion (Mich.) College. For a year he was principal of schools at Athens, Mich., and was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1875 with the degree B.S. During the next six years he was superintendent of public schools at Holly, Marquette and Saline, Mich., and in 1881 was a post-graduate student at the University of Michigan. In 1882 he became instructor in natural science, Ypsilanti Seminary, and he continued six years in that capacity. From 1898 until his death he was professor of chemistry in South Dakota Agricultural College and chemist of the Agriculture Experiment Station of South Dakota. He was vice-president (1890--1900) South Dakota Agricultural College; director Experiment Station of South Dakota during 1895-1901, and chemist of the South Dakota Pure Food Commission from 1901. He was a member American Association Official Agricultural Chemists, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Chemical Society, Industrial Chemical Society of England, Society of the White Cross, Geneva, and a 32d degree Mason. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, Brookings, and for seventeen years teacher in the Bible class. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was author of "Shepard's Elements of Chemistry" (1885); ibid., briefer course (1890); "Notes on Chemistry" (1886); also many bulletins on water, forage, plants, sugar beets, macaroni wheat, etc. When he went to the institution to which he gave thirty years of service it was then maintained under the supervision of the still undivided territory of Dakota. He equipped the laboratory and did the first work in analytical chemistry in the state. For a time he was head of the department of physics and pharmacy, but the growth of chemistry soon demanded his entire time and attention. Meanwhile, he trained men for the special work of the departments of physics and pharmacy. He was for two years director of farmers' institutes in the state, and in 1901 was appointed state engineer of irrigation. He gave special attention to investigation and experimentation in connection with the nitrogen control of the cereals of the state, and under his direction were carried on the milling and analyzing of macaroni wheats which the U. S. department of agriculture was introducing in the state. He won international reputation as investigator of bleached flour, bad whiskey and pure food violations, and as the developer of a superstrain of sugar beets. His "Elements of Chemistry" proved an epoch-making work, since it introduced the laboratory method of teaching. It is used in approximately four hundred colleges and one thousand high schools; was republished in England, and is now in use in Europe. It has practically superseded every text-book which was in the market at the time of its introduction. When he prepared it he was still a young man and comparatively unknown in scientific fields; his manuscript was first put through the test of being submitted to expert criticism by professors of chemistry at Yale, Harvard and Johns Hopkins Universities, and a favorable reception was at once accorded it. His later abridged course is used extensively in elementary schools. As chemist for the state pure food commission he made notable experiments on the effects of preservatives and coal tar dyes on digestion, and his papers on the subjects were read before the National Association of State Dairy and Food Commissions at the St. Louis Expositions and four other conventions of that body. His exhibit of adulterated foods at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition attracted world-wide attention. His investigations on nitrogen peroxide, the agent used in bleaching flour, disclosed the fact that it was a powerful antiseptic. When prosecutions were subsequently begun against the bleaching trusts he served as an important witness, and later he conducted a hearing before the U. S. secretary of agriculture in which the bleaching trusts were cited to show why the practice should not be prohibited in interstate commerce. It was prohibited. He was afterwards called in the great English case of the millers against the Andrews Bleaching Co., which went against the bleachers. He also served as witness in a suit in New Orleans brought by the U. S. government against the bleachers, in which the bleaching interests lost by default, and he was the government's chief witness in a similar suit brought in Kansas City. This was fought bitterly for a month and ended with a verdict prohibiting bleaching in interstate commerce. The first systematic analysis of whiskey were made by him, and his pamphlet, "The Contents of Whiskey" (1906), has been translated into all modern languages. This report brought an end to the whole controversy over fusel oil, etc., and laid a foundation for judging whiskey. He was an important witness in several different suits between the government and the whiskey trust. In 1909 he was delegated by the State Food and Dairy Commission of the United States to represent the pure food interests in the famous hearing before Pres. Taft in the attempt to solve the question, "What is Whiskey?" When much misinformation had been spread about the country anent alkali in Dakota water, a vital question in state building, his investigations disclosed that little or no true alkali occurred in eastern Dakota, but that the water carried the neutral salts of calcium, magnesium, iron and sodium. He made chemical surveys of all native grasses and forage plants in the state, publishing the result of two hundred such analyses, and he also determined the digestive co-efficients of South Dakota grains and fodders. Aside from his professional activities he was personally interested in agriculture. He owned a valuable quarter section near the college, and there gave special attention to the breeding of Duroc Jersey swine, Shropshire sheep and Jersey cattle, all his stock being thoroughbred and registered. His herd of swine was one of the best in the West. He also grew the macaroni seed wheat for government experiment. He had the keen, analytic mind of the true scientist. Yet in the classroom it was undoubtedly his personality that most counted. Here his enthusiasm and zeal were contagious; his readiness in homely illustration, his orderly skill in setting forth the essentials of an explanation, all combined to make him an incomparable instructor. Even minds unfit welcomed the chemistry hour, and upon the fit he of course made a deeper impression and determined their life work. These better students recognized in Prof. Shepard that rare quality of scientific integrity. Students under his guidance partook of his mental processes and became themselves scientifically honest. To a noticeably large degree his students became chemists. In faculty meetings there was no one so quick with suggestions, so wise and shrewd in seeing the merits of the

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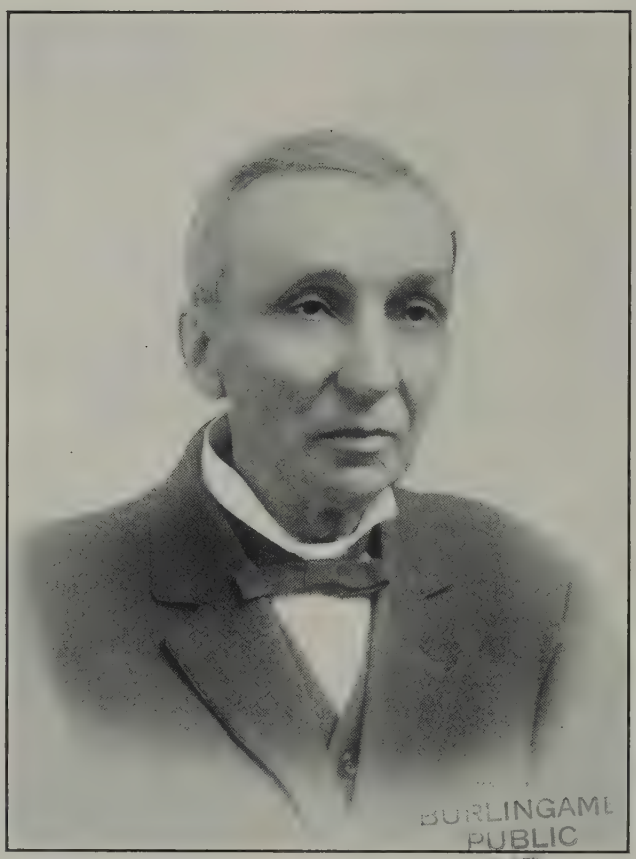

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His "Elements of Chemistry" proved an epoch-making work, since it introduced the laboratory method of teaching. It is used in approximately four hundred colleges and one thousand high schools; was republished in England, and is now in use in Europe. It has practically superseded every text-book which was in the market at the time of its introduction. When he prepared it he was still a young man and comparatively unknown in scientific fields; his manuscript was first put through the test of being submitted to expert criticism by professors of chemistry at Yale, Harvard and Johns Hopkins Universities, and a favorable reception was at once accorded it. His later abridged course is used extensively in elementary schools. As chemist for the state pure food commission he made notable experiments on the effects of preservatives and coal tar dyes on digestion, and his papers on the subjects were read before the National Association of State Dairy and Food Commissions at the St. Louis Expositions and four other conventions of that body. His exhibit of adulterated foods at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition attracted world-wide attention. His investigations on nitrogen peroxide, the agent used in bleaching flour, disclosed the fact that it was a powerful antiseptic. When prosecutions were subsequently begun against the bleaching trusts he served as an important witness, and later he conducted a hearing before the U. S. secretary of agriculture in which the bleaching trusts were cited to show why the practice should not be prohibited in interstate commerce. It was prohibited. He was afterwards called in the great English case of the millers against the Andrews Bleaching Co., which went against the bleachers. He also served as witness in a suit in New Orleans brought by the U. S. government against the bleachers, in which the bleaching interests lost by default, and he was the government's chief witness in a similar suit brought in Kansas City. This was fought bitterly for a month and ended with a verdict prohibiting bleaching in interstate commerce. The first systematic analysis of whiskey were made by him, and his pamphlet, "The Contents of Whiskey" (1906), has been translated into all modern languages. This report brought an end to the whole controversy over fusel oil, etc., and laid a foundation for judging whiskey. He was an important witness in several different suits between the government and the whiskey trust. In 1909 he was delegated by the State Food and Dairy Commission of the United States to represent the pure food interests in the famous hearing before Pres. Taft in the attempt to solve the question, "What is Whiskey?" When much misinformation had been spread about the country anent alkali in Dakota water, a vital question in state building, his investigations disclosed that little or no true alkali occurred in eastern Dakota, but that the water carried the neutral salts of calcium, magnesium, iron and sodium. He made chemical surveys of all native grasses and forage plants in the state, publishing the result of two hundred such analyses, and he also determined the digestive co-efficients of South Dakota grains and fodders. Aside from his professional activities he was personally interested in agriculture. He owned a valuable quarter section near the college, and there gave special attention to the breeding of Duroc Jersey swine, Shropshire sheep and Jersey cattle, all his stock being thoroughbred and registered. His herd of swine was one of the best in the West. He also grew the macaroni seed wheat for government experiment. He had the keen, analytic mind of the true scientist. Yet in the classroom it was undoubtedly his personality that most counted. Here his enthusiasm and zeal were contagious; his readiness in homely illustration, his orderly skill in setting forth the essentials of an explanation, all combined to make him an incomparable instructor. Even minds unfit welcomed the chemistry hour, and upon the fit he of course made a deeper impression and determined their life work. These better students recognized in Prof. Shepard that rare quality of scientific integrity. Students under his guidance partook of his mental processes and became themselves scientifically honest. To a noticeably large degree his students became chemists. In faculty meetings there was no one so quick with suggestions, so wise and shrewd in seeing the merits of the

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case, so ready to adapt himself to new conditions. His kindliness and forbearance were also in evidence. His angle of vision was wide. With a flexible sympathy he never lost the power of seeing things from the youth's point of view; hence as between faculty and students he was a valuable counsellor. In his death the students lost one of their most effective instructors and truest friends, the college one who gave dignity and worth to instruction, and the state a man whose services were ready and valuable. He was married June 28, 1888, to Clara R., daughter of Seneca Durand, a traveling salesman, of Ypsilanti; she survives him, with three children: Helen Bernice (1889), South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Chemical Arts, 1913, who married Dr. George Atwood, Arlington, S. D.; Albert Durand (1891), South Dakota State College, 1914, University of Illinois, 1916, U. S. government inspector of powders and explosives during the war; and James Henry Shepard, Jr. (1896), U. S. government inspector of powders and explosives at Allentown, Pa., during the war. James Henry Shepard died at St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 21, 1918.

CROMWELL, Bartlett Jefferson, naval officer, was born near Springplace, Walker co., Ga., Feb. 9, 1840, son of Andrew Forgison and Sarah (Ragon) Cromwell. His earliest paternal American ancestor came from England in the 17th century and settled at Abington, Va. Andrew F. Cromwell, father of Rear Admiral Cromwell, was a physician, a man of education and of high character, who ranked well in his profession. Bartlett J. Cromwell was appointed from Nebraska and entered the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, in 1857, and was graduated at that institution as midshipman in 1861. He was made a lieutenant in 1862; lieutenant-commander in 1866; commander in 1874; captain in 1889; commodore in 1898, and rear-admiral in 1899. He left the school at Annapolis a month before graduation, upon its occupation by Gen. Butler with the 8th Massachusetts regiment at the beginning of the civil war, being one of a detachment of midshipmen ordered to Washington. Communication being cut off he marched with the staff of the 71st New York regiment to the capitol. He was ordered from Washington to the receiving ship "Princeton," at Philadelphia, and as senior midshipman was detailed to take temporary charge of the sailing sloop "Jamestown," having about three hundred recruits quartered on board for drill and instruction. Subsequently he was ordered to the steam sloop "Iroquois," and performed the duties of midshipman and watch officer during the search of that vessel in the West Indies for the Confederate steamer "Sumpter," and during the blockade of the latter vessel at St. Pierre, Martinique. In 1862 he was ordered to the steamer "Quaker City" as navigator and was promoted acting master; he was attached to that vessel at the time it captured the brig "Lilly," the steamer "Adella," and when the blockade runner "Memphis" was stopped, boarded and permitted to proceed. His efforts, after all others had failed, saved the "Quaker City" from loss when that vessel grounded on a reef at the mouth of the North Edisto river. Later he was made executive officer of the gunboat "Conemaugh." In 1863 he participated in the attacks on Morris Island and Battery Gregg, pointing and firing the first shots from the fleet. He was then placed in command of the captured Confederate ram "Atlanta" on the passage of that vessel from Port Royal to Philadelphia. For his success in keeping the leaky vessel afloat he was highly complimented. During 1864-65 he was executive officer of the steamer "Proteus" of the East Gulf Squadron, and aided in the capture of the blockade runners "Jupiter" and "Ruby." He was executive officer of the "Shawmut," Brazil squadron, La Plata and Uruguay rivers, during 1865-66. During the ensuing three years he was stationed at the U. S. naval Academy as instructor, and attached to the sailing ship "Macedonian," making summer cruises in European waters. For the next two years he was executive officer of the double-turreted monitor "Miantonomah." He was executive officer of the "Plymouth," Mediterranean squadron, during 1870-72, and for a year was on duty at the naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I. At the time of the "Virginius" difficulty he was executive officer of the "Powhattan," engaged in convoying monitors to the fleet assembled at Key West. He was on duty as inspector of ordnance at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, during 1875-77, and upon its sale and removal to League Island continued on duty there until 1878. He was then placed in command of the "Rio Bravo" and forces on the Rio Grande river, doing patrol duty to prevent cattle raiding, and with that vessel charted the Rio Grande for 200 miles. Subsequently he commanded the "Ticonderoga" on special service along the African coasts and in the Orient, entirely circumnavigating the globe, his ship being the first American man-of-war to be seen in many of the Eastern ports. He was attached to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., during 1882-84 as inspector of ordnance, and was in command of the naval rendezvous, Philadelphia, during 1884-85. After a period of duty at League Island navy yard he was assigned to ordnance duty at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, and to Chester, Pa., in connection with new cruisers. During 1889-91 he commanded the flagship "Omaha" on the Asiatic station. He was captain of the yard at the navy yard, Norfolk, during 1892-94, and he was then ordered to command the "Atlanta," which guarded American interests during the insurrection in Columbia, in 1895, and the "Atlanta" was the last American man-of-war to visit Havana prior to the sinking of the "Maine," in 1898. During 1896-98 he was a member of the naval examining and retiring boards. When detached from these boards he was ordered to Havana to assume command of the naval station there, with orders from the president, which included the control of all matters pertaining to the jurisdiction of the harbor. In that capacity he conferred with the commissioners for the evacuation of Cuba, relieved Admiral Sampson, and on Jan. 1, 1899, took possession of property of the navy of the Admiralty Palace, navy yard, naval magazine, the building and offices of the captain of the port, and of Morro Castle lighthouse and signal station. As rear-admiral he hoisted his flag on the "Resolute." At the close of 1899 he was made president of the naval retiring board, and later ordered to command the naval station, Portsmouth, N. H. In 1901 he was in command of the South Atlantic squadron, flagship "Chicago," and was transferred to re-establish the European station with the same flagship, receiving notable honors in many countries. Having reached the age of sixty-two years he was detached; hauled down his flag at Palermo, returned home, and was placed on the retired list, Feb. 9, 1902. Admiral Cromwell was a strict disciplinarian, but was always considerate of the comfort of those under his command. He never made

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JOSEPH A. HOOPER

a public demonstration of his friendship; yet few were as constant and sincere. His was a heart full of benevolence and feeling, and he held the confidence, respect and admiration of all connected with the service to which he gave his entire life. His summer home was at Montrose, Pa. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, a naval organization and club. He was married Dec. 31, 1866, to Lizzie S., daughter of James S. Huber, of Philadelphia; she survives him, with three daughters: Mrs. Wm. Kilburn; Mrs. Jay Hale Sypher, wife of Commander Sypher, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Needham Lee Jones, wife of Lieut. Commander Jones, retired. His grandson, Charles L. Kilburn, son of Com. William Kilburn, is a captain in the coast artillery of the U. S. regular army, being a graduate of West Point. Admiral Cromwell died at Montrose, Pa., June 24, 1917.

BUNDY, Eugene Halleck, jurist, was born at New Castle, Ind., Oct. 10, 1846, son of Martin L. and Amanda (Elliott) Bundy. His maternal grandfather, Abraham Elliott, was a noted Indiana lawyer, master in chancery, member of the board of justices, and associate judge. Jehu T. Elliott, his uncle, was for years judge of the Henry circuit court and the supreme court of Indiana. Martin L. Bundy, his father, was one of the earliest pioneers of eastern Indiana, president First National Bank of New Castle, and, at his death, the oldest member of the Henry county bar. Eugene H. Bundy received his preliminary education in the common and academic schools of New Castle. At fifteen he was appointed a page in the house of representatives of Indiana, a position which brought him into contact with many eminent persons, and all of the state legislators of the thrilling Civil war period. As page he announced the names of the members of the assembly to the president-elect, Abraham Lincoln, when the latter made his celebrated journey to Washington for the inaugural ceremonies. In 1862 he filled a clerkship under his father, who at that time was a paymaster in the army, and he also served in that capacity during a part of the ensuing two years, chiefly in Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago and Indianapolis. After his return from the military service, in 1864, he entered Miami University, Oxford, O., where he spent two years. He took the work of the sophomore year at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and, returning to Miami University was graduated at that institution in 1869, with the degree A.B., and the university gave him the degree A.M. in 1872. Following his graduation he began the study of law under the preceptorship of his father, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar of Indiana. In the same year he began the practice of his profession at New Castle, forming a partnership with Mark E. Forkner, under the firm name of Forkner & Bundy. an association which continued until 1876. He then became the partner of his father-in-law, Judge Joshua H. Mellett, then just retiring from the bench, and the firm of Mellett & Bundy continued for thirteen years, and was regarded as one of the strongest in eastern Indiana. In 1880 he was elected to the state senate by a majority of more than five thousand to represent the district composed of Henry, Delaware and Randolph counties. He served in the 51st regular and special sessions of 1881, and the 52d regular session of 1883. In 1884 he was the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor of Indiana. In 1886, upon the resignation of Lieut. Gov. Manson, he was solicited to accept the nomination for the office, but declined. In 1887 when the state was erecting additional hospitals for the insane at Richmond, Logansport and Evansville, Gov. Isaac P. Gray appointed him a member of the board of commissioners to which the construction of the buildings was intrusted. In 1889 Gov. Alvin P. Hovey appointed him judge of the 53d judicial circuit, newly created by legislative enactment, and in 1890 he was elected to this position for a term of six years. He retired with honor from the bench in 1896 and at once formed a law partnership with Judge John M. Morris. He particularly distinguished himself as a jurist, and gave to his work on the bench the best there was in him. His ability and impartiality as a judge was acknowledged by the leading members of the profession in Indiana. The firm of Bundy & Morris continued until 1902. He practiced independently for several years and then formed a partnership with N. Guy Jones, as Bundy & Jones, which relation continued until his death. Aside from professional activities he had from time to time been interested in various industrial and financial undertakings. He was vice-president and director of the Central Trust & Savings Co., and he was associated with Charles S. Hernly in the building of the Indianapolis, New Castle & Toledo Electric Railroad, known as the "Honey Bee Line." He was a director in the Industrial Co., New Castle, through whose agency factories were located that were responsible for New Castle's growth, and he took an active interest in everything that benefitted New Castle and spelled prosperity for its people. During the campaigns of 1898 and 1900 he was chairman of the executive committee of the Republican state central committee, and he was long a dominant factor in party councils, and was widely known as an orator and campaign speaker. He was closely identified with the religious welfare and charitable work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a trustee of the Henry County Historical Society, and a member also of the Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He won for himself a wide reputation as an able and successful practitioner, and he had won also the distinguished consideration of the foremost lawyers and jurists of Indiana. As a man he was full of the noble traits which make a gentleman. He was refined, courteous, agreeable and faithful. He was firm in adhering to his own conceptions of right; fearless to express his opinions; positive in his character; and able to maintain with skill and ability his views on all important questions. He married, at New Castle, Ind., July 6, 1870, Elizabeth Mary (Bettie), daughter of Judge Joshua H. Mellett, of New Castle; she survives him, with one child: Nellie Katherine Bundy. He died at New Castle, Ind., Aug. 25, 1917.

HOOPER, Joseph Albert, soldier, railroad executive, and cotton factor, was born near Danville, Pittsylvania co., Va., Apr. 30, 1840, son of Joseph and Eleanor (Mimms) Hooper, and grandson of George Hooper, whose wife was an Elkins. George Hooper came from England in the 18th century and settled in Virginia. He was a planter and a soldier of the war of the revolution, participating in the battle of Yorktown. Joseph Hooper, father of the subject, was also a planter. Joseph A. Hooper received his preliminary education in country schools, and subsequently became a student at Columbus (Ga.) College. In the war between the states he served as captain of Co. F, 2d regiment North Carolina cavalry, which was attached to Jackson's corps, Army of Northern

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Virginia. He was with the Confederate army during the entire term of the war; was wounded at Seven Pines, and at the close of hostilities was discharged with the rank of senior captain. In 1866 he removed to Texas, and was employed as cotton purchaser by the Galveston firm of Wolston, Wells & Veder. He continued in the service of the Galveston concern until 1872, when he removed to Austin and, in connection with an independent cotton business, acted as freight solicitor for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Subsequently he acted for the railroad company in various other capacities in Texas, and superintended the construction of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad from Taylor to Houston. Upon the completion of this road he was elected vice-president, the chief executive being Jay Gould. His connection with the Missouri Pacific system continued until 1885, when he resigned and engaged in the cotton compress business at Austin. He later built the San Antonio, Yoakum, Schulenberg, and the San Marcos compresses, of all of which he was president, and he was president until his retirement, of the Texas Interior Compress Association. Impaired health necessitated his withdrawal from active business cares in 1910. He was a 32d degree Mason. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party. During his later years he read constantly, and was well posted on current events and questions of the day. He was active until his death, and took keen interest in the welfare of his family, his friends and his country. As a man he was full of the noble traits which make a gentleman. He was refined, courteous, agreeable and faithful. He was firm in adhering to his own conceptions of right; fearless to express his opinions; positive in his character and able to maintain with skill and ability his views on all important questions. Yet his enlightened and charitable mind made him careful to respect the views of others. He was not egotistical, and was careful not to parade his own virtues and accomplishments before the public. He was modest, yet not timid. He never made a public demonstration of his friendship, yet few were as constant and sincere. His was a heart full of benevolence and feeling. He was honest in all matters, true to his friends, and faithful to trusts bestowed upon him. He was married at Bastrop, Tex., Nov. 15, 1871, to Florence, daughter of Thomas Washington Chambers, a planter of Bastrop, Tex.; she survives him, with two children: Joseph Epper, a ranchman, and Nina Zell Hooper, both of Austin. He died at Austin, Tex., Feb. 22, 1916

ALLEN, Samuel Leeds, inventor and manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1841, son of John Casdorp and Rebecca Smith (Leeds) Allen. His first American ancestor was Nathaniel Allen, a Quaker, who came from Bristol, England, in 1681, and settled in Pennsylvania, opposite Beverly, N. J. He was William Penn's messenger preceding him to the colony of Pennsylvania, and was subsequently appointed by Penn as one of the commissioners to lay out the city of Philadelphia. From Nathaniel Allen and his wife Elinor the line of descent is traced through their son Nehemiah and his wife, Mary Earlsman; their son Nathaniel and his wife, Hannah Webb; their son Joseph and his wife, Jane Casdorp, and their son, Charles Allen, and his wife, Sarah Breidenhart, who were the grandparents of Samuel L. Allen. Mr. Allen's father was a rare combination of the plain Friend and what the French call vivant. His sparkling wit demanded in his hearers a well-developed sense of humor for sympathetic appreciation. Where it played upon such, he was the most delightful conversationalist and companion. The son received his education at Westtown (Pa.) Boarding School and at Friends' Select School, Philadelphia. While engaged in farming near Moorestown, N. J., he conceived the idea of making a seed planter by fastening two tin wash basins together with a metal band, which was drilled with holes, and attaching the device to a handle so it could be rolled over the ground. It worked successfully and proved to be such a time-saver that neighboring farmers asked for similar seeders, and he undertook to manufacture it commercially in a small way on his farm in 1868, making hand seed and fertilizer drills, to which was added the manufacture of hand wheel hoes and cultivators in 1874. His first patent on a planting machine was issued Nov. 24, 1868; it was re-issued in 1870, and in that year he obtained a patent on a combined seed planter and fertilizer. His wash-basin seeder suggested in appearance the planet Saturn with its rings, whence arose the name "Planet Jr.," a trade-mark now known the world over. When the success of the business was assured a small factory was opened in Philadelphia in 1880. In 1881 he organized the present firm of S. L. Allen & Co. By 1888 the growth of the business was such that larger quarters were necessary, and a modern factory was built with 65,000 square feet of floor space. A five-story concrete building was added in 1907, giving 70,000 additional square feet of floor space, and in 1913 a third building, furnishing 65,000 square feet more. The company manufactures a line of hand seeders, wheel hoes, one and two horse cultivators, potato diggers and celery hillers, under the trade-mark "Planet Jr." and "Fire Fly." These are made from the raw material by the latest up-to-date methods and processes to give them the greatest strength with minimum weight, and adapted for the work intended. The company employs 375 hands, and does an annual business of $1,500,000, selling the "Planet Jr." tools in all parts of the United States as well as throughout South America and Europe. Mr. Allen's other inventions comprise an improved animal trap, patented in 1872; an insecticide duster; a steering coaster sled, patented in 1887 (universally known as the Flexible Flyer), and numerous improvements in cultivators, potato diggers, harrows, rakes, horse hoes, pulverizers and seeders. Mr. Allen was ever solicitous for the welfare of his employees, and furnished meals at less than cost, provided a trained nurse and attending physician, and was among the first to introduce a liberal policy of life insurance for his workers. He was a liberal contributor to worthy charities; was a member of the board of managers of Haverford College and the Frankford Friends Hospital, and first president of the Westtown Old Scholars Association. He took a lifelong interest in outdoor sports. As a boy he was an accomplished figure skater; later he became a remarkable wing shot and an expert angler. Subsequently he took up bicycling, his enthusiasm for which led to his securing bicycle paths along the principal roads near his home. At the age of sixty he took up golf. He not only became one of the best golf players of his years, but his inventive mind turned to improving the links. He devoted much time in England and Scotland to studying the best construction of courses. He was a member of the Atlantic City, Riverton, Pocono Manor and Ozone golf clubs. His dominating per-

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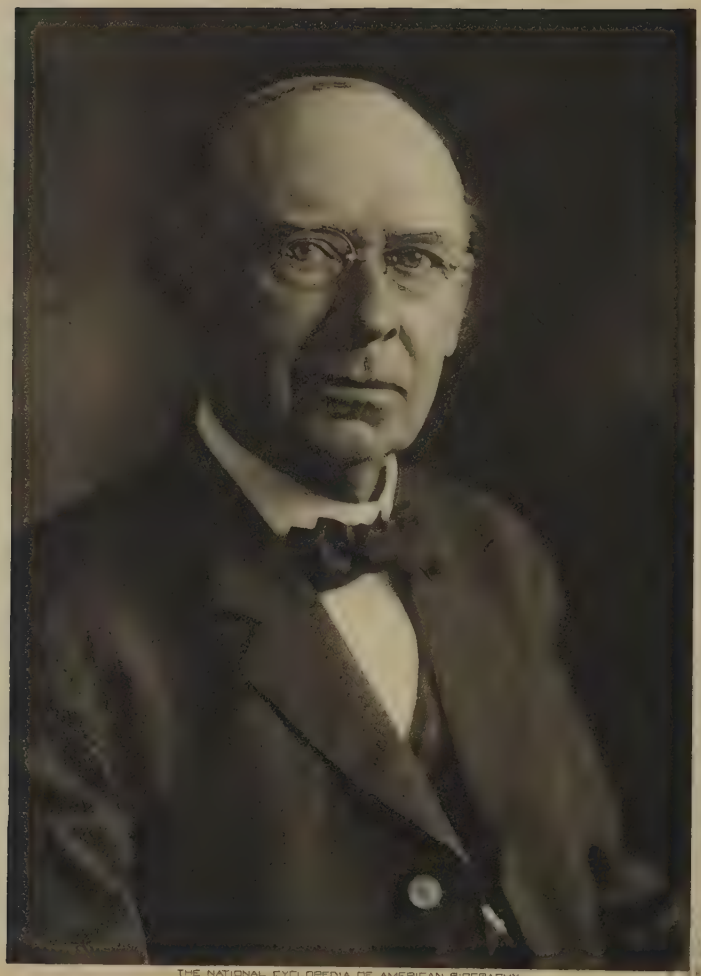

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Saml. L. Allen

sonal characteristics were his untiring perseverance, his capacity for concentration, his sunny optimism, his love of justice, his kindliness, and his extreme modesty. Mr. Allen was married Nov. 22, 1866, to Sarah Hooten, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth W. Roberts, Quakers of Moorestown, N. J., who were founders and proprietors of the original Hotel Chalfonte of Atlantic City. Mr. Allen is survived by his widow and four children: Elizabeth Roberts, Susan Janney, Charles Jackson, second vice-president of the Allen Co., and Emily Hooten, who married William Henry Elfreth of Philadelphia. He died at Miami, Fla., Mar. 28, 1918. (Portrait opposite p. 221)

HOLMAN, Silena Moore, temperance advocate, was born near Mulberry, Moore co., Tenn., July 9, 1850, daughter of James Lewis and Sarah (Lewis) Moore; descendant of a noted colonial family, and on the distaff side of the Lewis family of Virginia, to which belonged Meriwether Lewis (q.v.), the explorer, and Col. Fielding Lewis, the soldier, whose wife was Betty Washington, sister of George Washington. Capt. James Lewis Moore, father of the subject and a farmer, was a gallant and popular Confederate soldier, giving his life to the southern cause in the battle of Jonesboro. His daughter, then a child of fourteen, and the eldest of a family of five children, then took upon her shoulders the burden of educating her younger sisters and brother. The family fortunes had been swept away by the war, and, because the need was great, she left school and began at that early age to teach the children of the neighborhood. Having good teaching ability she soon built up a reputation throughout her own and adjoining counties, and from year to year her private school increased in size and importance. By her unaided efforts she accomplished the education of her family and cleared the homestead of debt. While teaching, she studied constantly, and though deprived of the modern advantages of normal schools and even summer institutes, her teaching methods were far in advance of other teachers of her day in her section. Life was a hard struggle and she early developed the qualities of efficient leadership and systematic management of affairs which were ever afterward a strong factor in her life work. From earliest girlhood she was an omnivorous reader; her mind was thus stored with information, and she became one of the best informed of women on public questions, national and international. In 1877 she joined a lodge of Good Templars. Her interest in temperance work was destined to become the motive power of her life, and she devoted heart and soul, tongue and pen, to the cause. In 1887 she joined the Women's Christian Temperance Union and was a dominant factor in its growth and success from that time, serving the state organization as superintendent of various departments from the first year of her work. During 1897-99 she was state corresponding secretary, and in 1899 was elected state president, and successively re-elected until her death. The organization had fallen to a low ebb in Tennessee, with not more than a dozen working unions and less than two hundred and fifty paid-up members. There was no money in the treasury. With her election the work took on new life, and in less than a year the membership was doubled, while at her death Tennessee had one of the largest memberships of any of the southern states. She was frequently called for consultation with the national executive board. Leaders of the Anti-Saloon League also recognized her splendid ability and visited her home for conferences. Through her instrumentality representatives of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of whom she was one, were allowed to speak before congress in behalf of nation-wide prohibition. She was a power for law-enforcement and was the originator of many bills along this line. In 1907 she began the campaign for clearing Tennessee of the liquor traffic, and gave three years of solid work to a cause whose success has justified the great amount of labor she put into it. Almost no Tennessee law leaning to temperance and law-enforcement was passed without her thought or work. Her appeal to the governor kept the dispensary out of Columbia. The club-locker bill passage was due in great measure to her influence, as was also that of the nuisance bill of 1913. She personally won much of the support for the Hobson resolution. She allied herself with the suffrage forces of the state, was chaplain of her chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and a member also of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She was a communicant of the Christian church. A Tennessee senator introduced her as Tennessee's "leading statesman." Never discouraged by failure she was ever optimistic, bright and cheerful, never tiring in her efforts. She was married at Mulberry, Tenn., 1874, to Dr. Thomas P. Holman, a physician. They took up their residence at Fayetteville, Tenn. He survives her, with eight children: Burke; Moore; Fanny Lynne, who married Earl Marsh, Fayetteville; Leon, Los Angeles Cal.; Wayne, Paris, Tenn.; and Thomas, Princeton, Ky., and Neal Holman, St. Louis, Mo. She died at Fayetteville, Tenn., Sept. 18, 1915. (Portrait opposite page 224.)

SEMPLE, Henry Churchill, lawyer, was born at Williamsburg, Va., Jan. 14, 1822, son of James and Joanna (McKenzie) Semple, and a grandson of Rev. James Semple who came to this country from Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1763, and settled in New Kent county, Va., where he served as pastor of St. Peter's church and as an official of colonial Virginia, and whose wife was Rebecca Allen. Henry C. Semple was prepared for college at Pryor's private school, and was graduated at William and Mary College. He then entered the Harvard Law School, where he was duly graduated, after which he settled in practice in Montgomery, Ala. Rising rapidly in his profession, he became a member of the famous Alabama firm of Rice, Goldthwaite & Semple, recognized as one of the ablest in the South. At the opening of the civil war, he joined the Confederate army as an aid on Gen. Bragg's staff and was with him until March, 1862, after which he became captain of "Semple's" battery, as famous in the Western army as Pelham's in the army of Virginia, and remained in command till Hill was superseded by Breckenridge; was with him at Missionary Ridge and with Cleburne at the repulse of the pursuing army at bloody Ringold Gap. In 1864 he was raised to the rank of major and transferred to Mobile to assist in Gulf defense. He surrendered with Gen. Taylor's army May 12, 1865, his promotion to colonel being filed in the war department of the Confederacy at the time of the surrender. Maj. Semple was never seriously wounded, but the drum of one of his ears was destroyed by the explosion of a shell near his own guns. At the cessation of hostilities he resumed the practice of his profession, with increasing reputation as a lawyer of ability, and in due course became a member of another celebrated law firm, Bricknell, Semple & Gunter. Maj. Semple was more noted as a great pleader and conveyancer

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than as an advocate, and consequently was distinguished as a counsellor and office lawyer, being a source of much power to his firm, and so continued until his death. He was greatly interested in the growth of his profession, and was active in the Alabama Bar Association, of which he was at one time the president, and also in the American Bar Association. At one time he was a member of the National Democratic committee from Alabama. His favorite diversions were farming, hunting and fishing, and he was a charter member of the Montgomery Shooting Club and of the Beauvoir Club. Maj. Semple was a Virginia gentleman of the old school, and was characterized by great generosity. He was married Nov. 22, 1848, to Emily Virginia, daughter of Lorenzo James, a southern planter, and had twelve children, of whom five survive, namely: Henry Churchill, chaplain of Fordham University and moderator of the theological conferences of the arch-diocese of New York; Mary C., mother superior of Visitation Order, Mexico City, Mex.; Lorenzo Elliott, lawyer, member of the firm of Coudert Bros., New York city; Irene; and Emily James Semple. He died in Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 13, 1894.

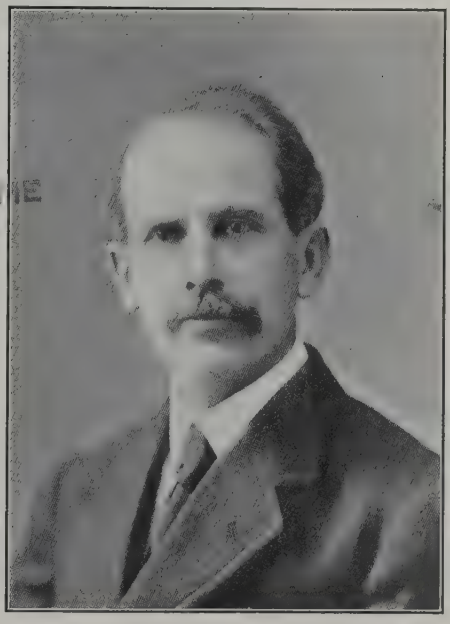
EMORY, William Hemsley, naval officer, was born in Washington, D. C., Dec. 17th, 1846, son of William H. and Matilda (Bache) Emory, and a descendant of Col. Thomas Emory, who came to this country from England and settled at Poplar Grove, Queen Anne's co., on the eastern shore of Maryland, in colonial days. His mother was a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. His father, Brig.-Gen. William H. Emory, U. S. A. (q.v.), was a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, served through the Mexican war, commanded the 19th army corps during the civil war, and was with Gen. Sheridan during the Shenandoah campaign, doing distinguished work at the battle of Cedar Creek. His grandson, William Hemsley Emory, the fourth of his name, now (1917) has a commission as second-lieutenant in the U. S. army. When William H. Emory, our subject, was sixteen years old, Pres. Lincoln appointed him a midshipman in the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis. Like most other midshipmen of civil war days, he was sent to sea in the midst of his course at the academy to fill the emergency demand for officers, and served as a junior watch officer on the "Macedonian" on southern blockade duty, during which she chased and destroyed the Confederate cruiser "Tacony." Returning to the academy, he was graduated in 1866 and was sent to sea on the "Savannah," the "Iroquois" and the "Maumee" on the Asiatic station during 1867-69. In April, 1868, he was promoted to ensign, and on Mar. 26, 1869, was made master, a now obsolete rank in the service. On Mar. 21, 1870, he was commissioned lieutenant, and in 1871 was attached to the Naval Observatory. In 1872 he was attached to the "Constellation," then a gunnery ship, and in 1873 and 1874 to the flagship "Hartford," Asiatic station, and in 1875 and 1876 to the flagship "Franklin," European station. Then, after spending two years at the naval academy as one of the staff, he joined the flagship "Trenton," European station, upon which he served until 1881 as one of the staff of Admirals Worden and Howell. This was followed by special duty at Washington and command of the "Palos" on the Asiatic station and as aid to Admiral Porter. In 1884 he was selected to command the "Bear" on the Greeley relief expedition, a position he filled with great credit, displaying masterly seamanship and contempt for hardships throughout the entire expedition. He commanded the presidential dispatch steamer "Dispatch" in 1885 and 1886, after which he commanded the "Thetis" until 1889, on special service in the North Pacific. Taking the "Thetis" through the Straits of Magellan and up to Point Barrow, the most northern point in the Arctic regions on the Alaskan side, he saved the lives of many sealers, raised the bark "Jane Gray" and took her down to San Francisco, discovered and captured the murderer of Archbishop Seghers and delivered him at San Quentin prison, and on the same trip brought to Victoria the remains of the murdered ecclesiastic. Capt. Emory commanded the gunboat "Petrel" on the Asiatic station during the Chino-Japanese war, witnessing the siege and bombardment of Port Arthur. During the winter passed at New Chwang, Manchuria, the "Petrel" was the sole protector of the Catholic Sisters and orphans, from the Chinese mobs, as recorded in "Les Missions Catholiques," the official organ of the Catholic Church. During our war with Spain he was in command of the auxiliary cruiser "Yosemite" on blockade duty off San Juan, Porto Rico, at which time the "Yosemite" sank the Spanish blockade runner "Antonio Lopez," after a running fight with five Spanish vessels. Admiral Emory was commissioned rear-admiral Nov. 2, 1906. During the first part of the cruise of the Atlantic fleet around the world he commanded the second division, his flagship being the "Louisiana." He hauled down his flag at Hongkong, China, Nov. 6, 1908, and was placed on the retired list on the seventeenth of the following month, after forty-six years of honorable service. At one time he was naval attaché at the court of St. James. His clubs were:: Metropolitan and Chevy Chase, of Washington; and Aztec, Union and New York Yacht, of New York; he was also a member of the Loyal Legion. He was married, 1876, to Blanche, daughter of Richard Storrs Willis, of Boston, Mass., the children of this union were: William Hemsley third, deceased; Blanche Willis, who married Esmond Obey of the British diplomatic service; Jeanette Hemsley, deceased; Mathilda Bache, who married Horatio L. Whitridge, of Baltimore, Md.; William Hemsley fourth, second lieutenant U. S. A.; and Willis, deceased. Rear-Adm. Emory died in Newport, R. I., July 16, 1917.

WOLFE, Albertus Cassius, physician and surgeon, was born near Trimble, Athens co., O., Oct. 20, 1858, son of John and Kezia (McDonald) Wolfe. His earliest known paternal American ancestor was George W. Wolfe, who in 1797 removed from Westmoreland county, Pa., to Ohio; he served as a soldier in the war of 1812, in which he was wounded, his injuries crippling him for life. From him the line of descent is traced through his son George P. Wolfe and his wife Eliza Wilkins, who were the grandparents of Albertus C. Wolfe. John Wolfe, father of the subject and a farmer of Bishopville, O., served in the civil war as orderly sergeant of Co. K, 63rd regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, and died while in the service, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. Albertus C. Wolfe received his preliminary education in the public schools at Bishopville and at Ohio University, Athens. He was graduated at Columbus (O.) Medical College in 1883, with the degree M.D., and in that year began the practice of his profession at Jacksonville, Athens co., O., where he remained eight years. He then pursued a post-graduate course in New York city, and, returning to his native state, opened offices in

SILENA M. HOLMAN

HENRY C. SEMPLE

WILLIAM H. EMORY



ALBERTUS C. WOLFE

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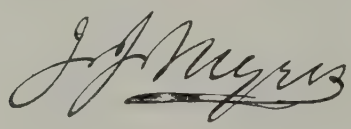

Columbus, where he engaged in general practice a number of years, later specializing in diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He was professor of diseases of the nose and throat in the Ohio Medical University during 1892-97, and professor of therapeutics in the same institution until 1907, in which latter year he was elected to the same chair in the Starling-Ohio Medical College, resigning in 1910 to give all of his attention to private practice. He was also in former years rhinologist and laryngologist to the Protestant Hospital, and subsequently to Grant Hospital. He is a member of the American College of Surgeons and American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, American Medical Association, Ohio State Medical Society, Columbus Academy of Medicine, and Masonic fraternity, being a Scottish Rite degree and Shrine member. He is a communicant of the Third Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. He was married Nov. 2, 1883, to Frances P., daughter of George Main, a railway officer of Columbus, O.

MYERS, James Jefferson, lawyer, capitalist and philanthropist, was born at Frewsburg, Chautauqua co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1842, son of Robert and Sabra (Stevens) Myers. He came of old Mohawk Dutch ancestry through two paternal lines, including the Van Valkenburgs, and on the maternal side, of Puritan stock through the Stevens and Tracy lines. His grandparents on both sides were among the pioneer settlers in western New York, and until his death he owned the farm which his paternal grandfather bought of the Holland Land Co. early in the 19th century. His great-grandfather, Elias Tracy, entered the army at fourteen and served during nearly the entire war of the revolution. Robert Myers, his father, was a lumberman and farmer. James Jefferson Myers received his education at Fredonia and Randolph Academies, and at Harvard College, at which institution he was graduated, in 1869, with the degree A.B. He was graduated at Harvard Law School, in 1872, with the degree LL.B., having spent a year abroad and having taught mathematics in the college one year, while a law student. He took the Boylston prize for elocution two successive years. Later, he took first prize for an essay in the law school, and was class valedictorian. He was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county (Mass.), in 1872, but before he began to practice there he served an apprenticeship of one year as clerk in a New York law office. He then formed a partnership with a classmate, Joseph Banks Warner, and began practice in Boston under the firm style of Myers & Warner, and continued to practice intermittently until his death. He soon took rank easily among the foremost lawyers of Boston, and the attention of Donald McKay (q.v.) was drawn to his character and ability, and the young practitioner was his trusted adviser in many complex cases of patent rights, becoming at Mr. McKay's death a trustee of his estate and the principal agent of his great benefactions. He was an executor of the McKay will and a trustee of the McKay fund for Harvard University. These large responsibilities, together with an increasing interest in politics, led him to withdraw from active practice, and he gave himself to the task of administering McKay's affairs. He was a Republican of large influence, and was for years a prominent figure in Massachusetts politics. In 1892 he was elected to represent his Cambridge district (1st Middlesex) in the Massachusetts legislature, and he was re-elected each succeeding year until 1904. In 1893 he served on the committees on rules, on elections, and on probate and insolvency. He soon took rank as a leader in committee room, and on the floor, and participated in some of the most notable debates of the session. He was the chief champion of the bill creating a commission to inquire into the Norwegian liquor system, and was one of the most effective supporters of the Metropolitan parks bill, spoke in favor of the measure to protect the interests of the commonwealth in the Fitchburg railroad case, and for the bill to abolish double taxation, and was one of the active members in the Bay State gas investigation, one of the most important acts of that legislature. He also assisted in securing the appointment of a special committee on revision of the corporation laws, to sit during the recess, and as a member of this committee took a leading part in its work and in the preparation of its report. In 1894 he was house chairman of the special committee on the revision of corporation laws, and a member of the committees on judiciary and rules, and was especially active in procuring legislation to prevent the watering of stocks of quasi-public corporations. He also had a hand in drafting a municipal conduit bill. In 1895 he was appointed house chairman of the committee on judiciary, and remained a member of the committee on rules. Again in 1896 he was chairman of the judiciary committee, also of the rules committee, and he held these places of leadership during the ensuing three years. In 1900 he was elected speaker by an almost unanimous vote, and was re-elected in 1901-02-03. He was chairman of the committee on rules and house chairman in 1901 of the joint special committee on the revision of the public statutes. He guided the affairs of the body with consummate skill and tact, and led in the enactment of much important legislation. His record shows no absence from his seat in any session during the eleven years he served. His name was several times mentioned as candidate for mayor and for congress, and, in 1902, for lieutenant-governor. On retiring from political activity, in 1903, he turned to the vast operations undertaken by the McKay trustees. He was a founder and president of the Colonial Club, Cambridge; (president 1892) Cambridge Library Hall Association; incorporator and trustee of Prospect Union; member executive committee Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association; treasurer Cambridge branch Indian Rights Association, treasurer citizen's committee for raising funds for the public library, and member also Citizen's Trade Association, Massachusetts Civil Service Association, Massachusetts Forestry Society, Massachusetts Reform Club, Massachusetts Bar Association, American Bar Association, Middlesex Bar Association, National Geographic Society, Hooker Memorial Association, Union University, Massachusetts Republican Club, Middlesex Club, Economic Club, and of the St. Botolph, Merchants' Twentieth Century, Massachusetts, and Oakley Country Clubs, Boston; Cambridge Club, Cambridge, and the University, Harvard, and Zeta Psi Clubs, New York city. He was president of the Conrey Placer Mining Co., Poor Farm Placer Mining Co., and the Shaler Water Power Co.,; vice-president and director Cambridge Trust Co., and director Walworth Manufacturing Co. In his will he left Harvard a gift of $100,000, and the will further bequeathed substantial sums to Cambridge Hospital, Cambridge Home for Aged People, Avon Home for Children, Social Union of Cambridge, and the Prospect Union of Cambridge. He never

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married. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 13, 1915.

LEWMAN, Harry Lucesco, contractor, builder and manufacturer, was born at Greencastle, Ind., July 15, 1866, son of Moses T. and Naomi Lovanna (Conover) Lewman, and of Scotch and Dutch ancestry. His father, a native of Charleston, Ind., was a building contractor; served as captain of cavalry (11th regiment Illinois volunteers) under Col. Robert G. Ingersoll (q.v.) in the civil war, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, etc., and after the war was a prominent Democratic politician in Indiana. Harry L. Lewman received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Greencastle, subsequently becoming a student at DePauw University. He began his business career while still a boy, with his father. The firm of M. T. Lewman & Co. was then engaged in building and railroad construction all over the United States, and the son learned the business from the ground up, starting as a bricklayer. While the firm was engaged in the construction of the DeSoto Hotel, Savannah, in 1889, the elder Lewman died suddenly, but the business was continued under the old firm name by Harry Lucesco Lewman and his brothers, with headquarters in Louisville, Ky. The company handled large contracts, among its greatest undertakings being the erection of the government dam in the Warrior river, Alabama, the contract amounting to several million dollars. The firm made a specialty of court houses, and built more such in the South than any other contracting corporation in the country. These contracts widened his acquaintance in the South to an almost unprecedented degree. Upon the dissolution of M. T. Lewman & Co., he formed the Falls City Construction Co., Louisville, which carried out similar contracts in all parts of the country. In 1913 he left the construction field and formed the Ten Broeck Tyre Co., of which he was president until his death. This company, with plant in Louisville, is the largest organization manufacturing automobile tires in the South and is capitalized at $500,000. The firm manufactures automobile tires and inner tubes and composition shoe soles. In 1917 a complete textile plant for the manufacture of tire fabric was installed. In this plant the cord fabric for cord tires is manufactured from raw cotton. The floor area of the whole manufacturing plant is 45,000 square feet. One hundred operatives are employed, the capacity of the plant being three hundred tires in twenty-four hours. Although impeded by labor shortage and restrictions on rubber imports the firm's gross business in 1917 amounted to $600,000. From time to time he became identified with various other commercial, financial or industrial undertakings. In 1911 he organized the Lewman-Cox Realty Co., of which he was president. This corporation built and owned the Realty Building, one of the largest office buildings in Louisville. He built and owned the Parkview apartments, at the entrance to Cherokee Park. In 1914 he was elected president of the National Association of Builders' Exchanges; was re-elected in 1915, declining a third election in 1916. At the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915, he delivered an address before the builders of the country. He made his advent into the transactions of the National Association as delegate to the Washington convention of 1912, being then president of the Builders' Exchange of Louisville. He inspired the organization to effect legislation that would be beneficial to the trade of the entire country and introduced the proposition for standardizing documents relieving work of architects and builders of many inconsistencies. Thus was promulgated the document, which through joint convention of the American Institute of Architects and the National Association of Builders' Exchanges, supplanted the old uniform contract that had been in use since 1892. In this work he was the pioneer and received the support of leading contractors and subcontractors of the entire country. For his address at San Francisco, which was widely circulated and brought him commendation of the highest authorities among architects and engineers, the officials of the Exposition honored him with presentation of a special bronze medallion dedicated to the National Association. He was a Knight Templar and Shriner, and a member also of the Engineers & Architects, Louisville Country, Louisville Athletic, and Louisville Jockey clubs. He found his chief recreation in automobiling and was a great devotee of motor car racing. He was a man of great executive ability, with a faculty for organization. He had great facility for making friends, and was possessed of much personal charm. Built in an heroic mould he was a man of splendid physique and of the most robust type. He possessed to an unusual degree the first badge of true greatness: simplicity of manner. He was married at Cupertino, Cal., June 6, 1892, to Lelia Florence, daughter of Perry C. Curtis, a rancher of Santa Clara Valley, Cal.; she survives him, with one child: Lelia May Lewman. He died in Louisville, Ky., July 16, 1917.

BLANKENBURG, Rudolph, merchant and political reformer, was born at Barntrup, Lippe, Detmold, Germany, Feb. 16, 1843, son of Louis and Sophie (Goede) Blankenburg. He was raised at Hillentrup, where his father was a minister of the German Reformed church. The son received his education under the preceptorship of private tutors and at the Real Gymnasium. He early became proficient in French and English, as well as German, it being the ambition of his parents that he prepare for the ministry. However, he engaged in mercantile pursuits with an uncle at Lipstadt. In 1865 he followed his tutor to America, settled in Philadelphia, and obtained a situation with a manufacturer and importer of yarns and notions, and within a year was made traveling salesman. Five years later he became European buyer for his house, and in that capacity traveled throughout much of the world. In 1875 he began business on his own account under the firm name of R. Blankenburg & Co. In this venture he met with unique success and much prosperity, and in 1909, after incorporating under the same title, he retired from active management, retaining a directorship. His business qualifications were of the highest type. He had become a naturalized citizen in 1870 and soon appeared active in public affairs as a friend of the people and the implacable foe of the organization, which as early as the Centennial had its grip firmly established on the city of his adoption. Throngs of people were visiting the Centennial on complimentary tickets on Sundays, while the public was denied admittance. The injustice of this, especially for the working classes, caused him to make the effort to have the grounds thrown open to all on Sundays, and he succeeded. After this organized charity claimed his attention and he helped to start the work in every ward in Philadelphia. He was the associate of the well-known reformers who first lifted the banner of revolt, and side by side with them met constant defeat for many years. In 1905 he was

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J. L. Lauman

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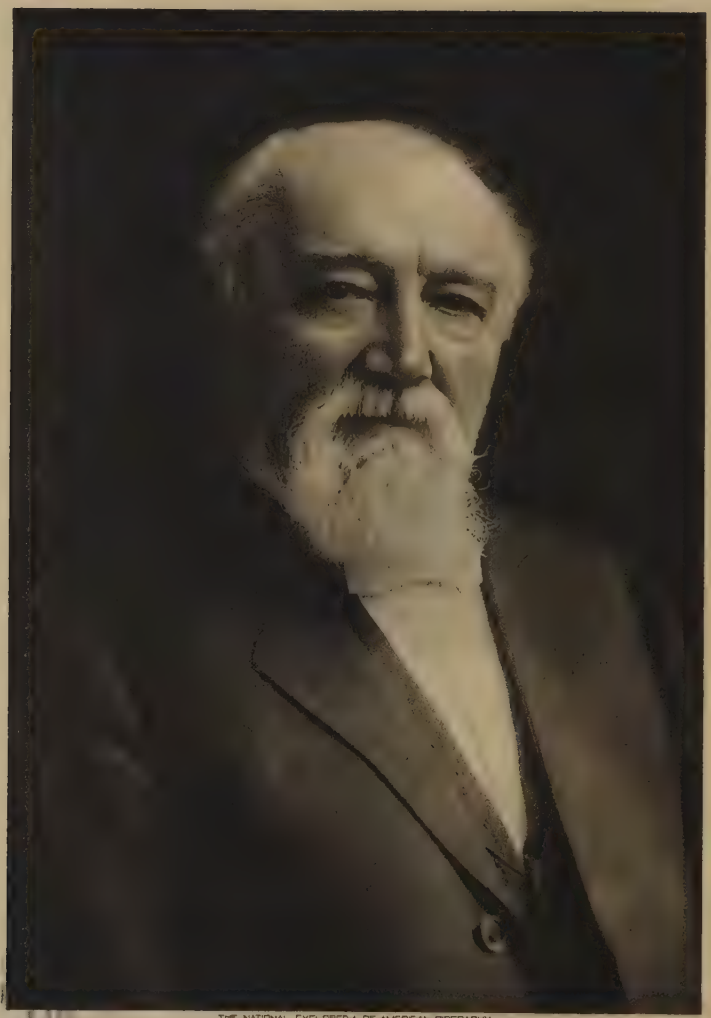

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Rutherford B. Hayes

the successful candidate for county commissioner, being carried into the office by a majority of 50,000. He served three years, and proved the unselfishness of his motives by donating his entire salary of fifteen thousand dollars to the police, firemen's and teachers' pension funds. In 1911 he was elected mayor of Philadelphia, served four years, accomplished many reforms and inaugurated a new era of government. Ever a Republican in national affairs, his political battles were fought mostly within his own party against the leaders of that party, and for the right of the people to rule. He stood in the open and fought bribery, graft, election frauds and every form of political dishonesty. During 1880-1895 he was chairman of the election frauds committee of the Committee of One Hundred, the parent body of all Philadelphia reform committees. He was actively engaged in the fight against Quay in 1897-98, and supported John Wanamaker for both governor and U. S. senator. He opposed every state or city boss, never wavered in his opposition to corrupt "ring rule," and never lost hope of ultimate success in overcoming the "powers that prey." If the cause needed funds for legitimate campaign expenses he supplied the need, and he was ever ready as a volunteer worker or speaker. For more than forty years he was on the firing line. He became known as "The Old War Horse of Reform." His first act as mayor was to stamp out the vicious business of collecting political assessments from the police and firemen. He turned the old civil service commission out of office and thoroughly reorganized the department, making merit the only basis of appointments in the municipal service. He instituted financial reforms by placing city funds in banks which were willing to pay a fair rate of interest. He inaugurated the high-speed transit development and the greater port plans. In 1878 he collected, as chairman of the committee, more funds for the flood-stricken people of Germany than were collected in Berlin. In 1892 he went to Russia with a shipload of flour for the starving inhabitants of the empire. He early declared war on those who made a business of organized charity. He led the crusade against the Philadelphia "loan sharks," gave more than 2,100 hearings, and recovered thousands of dollars from the usurious interests. In his fight to defeat Boies Penrose for U. S. senator he organized the Business Men's Good Government League, of which he took personal charge at Harrisburg, and he organized the Business Men's Republican League, which suggested Wanamaker as the gubernatorial candidate, in 127 cities and towns of Pennsylvania. Councils, dominated by the old machine, hampered him at the start of his administration as mayor, many of his recommendations to improve the taxation system being ignored, but he was able, despite the organization opposition, to accomplish many great projects. His last public appearance was in connection with a meeting of the Friends of German Democracy in Germantown. When the Germans invaded Belgium he denounced the crime, and when America entered the war he was one of the first to call for unstinted support of the allied governments in the battle against Prussian domination. His final political speech was before the Town Meeting party, organized in an attempt to eradicate the stigma of "government by murder" from the name of Philadelphia. He again sounded his old battle cry of reform and received an ovation such as has been rarely witnessed in the Academy of Music. He was a member of American Academy of Political and Social Science, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Union League, New Century, Five o'Clock, Contemporary, and City clubs, Philadelphia. He received the degree LL.D. from Lafayette College in 1914; from Dartmouth College in 1915, and from Ursinus College in 1916. Upon bestowing this degree the president of Dartmouth said: "Rudolph Blankenburg, notable lover of men and children, sweetener of the sour places in public life with genial sympathy and humor; stalwart, loyal, self-sacrificing citizen; ardent patriot; an honor to the land of your adoption; outstanding in these trying days as a high example, not to your compatriots alone, but to all foreign and native born Americans:—I admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws, etc." His contributions to magazines and newspapers have been legion. His "Forty Years in the Wilderness, or Masters and Rulers of Pennsylvania," a series of eight articles published in "Arena," is a faithful history of the organization, from Cameron, the elder, to 1905, and reveals in all its hideousness the fall of a great state into the hands of banded spoilsmen, narrating the efforts of the reformers to bring about its redemption. Because of his good work better conditions prevail in Philadelphia, a spirit of civic righteousness has been awakened, and the city has gained immeasurably in civic spirit and practical improvement through his unselfish devotion and patriotism. No Philadelphian of his time put the community under greater obligation, none served the public with greater zeal or disinterestedness. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa, Apr. 18, 1867, to Lucretia, daughter of Thomas Ellwood Longshore, an educator of Philadelphia. Mrs. Blankenburg, one of the leading club women of Philadelphia, is past president of the Pennsylvania State Suffrage Association; past vice-president General Federation of Women's Clubs, and member and trustee Working Women's Guild, trustee School of Industrial Art, and the Civic and New Century clubs, Philadelphia. She resides at Philadelphia, Pa. He died in Germantown, Philadelphia, Apr. 12, 1918.

JENKINS, David P., soldier, lawyer and philanthropist, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson co., O., Aug. 25, 1823, son of Israel and Elizabeth (Horsman) Jenkins. His father, a native of Virginia, of Welsh descent, was a farmer. The son was educated at the public school, Mt. Pleasant (O.) Academy, and the Cincinnati Law School where he was graduated in 1844. He was admitted to the Ohio bar and entered at once upon the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, removing shortly thereafter to Illinois. He organized one of the first militia companies in Illinois, which served to quell the riots in the early steamboat and railroad days at La Salle. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Federal service as major of the 1st Ill. volunteer cavalry. When this regiment was mustered out, he took charge of raising the 14th Ill. cavalry in which he served as lieutenant-colonel until the close of the war, participating in numerous engagements, and was taken prisoner at the siege of Lexington, but was soon exchanged. After the war he practiced successively at Knoxville, Tenn., Logansport, Ind., Georgetown, Colo., and Seattle, Wash. He was admitted to the bar of the U. S. supreme court in 1867. His practice was chiefly in the federal courts, and he conducted some important cases in the south in connection with the civil war during the days of reconstruction. In 1879 he removed to Spokane, where he resided until his death. This was immediately prior to the influx of settlement,

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and when Colville was the county seat. Within five years Spokane was a growing town, and the power site which he originallly held was sold to the Washington Water Power Co. Meanwhile he had practically abandoned his profession to devote his attention to the management of his property. He was largely interested in real estate, also in mining properties. Railroads rapidly commenced cutting through his holdings, and he received good prices for his lands. He was a firm believer in practical education, and in 1907, having conceived the idea of a trade school, he gave to the Young Men's Christian Association of Spokane an endowment fund of $50,000 for the founding of a school known as the Jenkins Institute of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which nearly 4,500 young men have been trained. He also gave the site for the high school at Chewelah, Stevens co., Wash., which was named in his honor, and at his death left an endowment of $10,000 for the maintenance of the domestic science and manual training department, founded by him. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and charter member of his Masonic lodge. Progressiveness, patriotism and benevolence were characteristic of Col. Jenkins, and he possessed a strong mental grasp of business conditions, his dealings being marked by determination and keen insight into details. Thorough and painstaking in all things he guided with strong resourcefulness the various enterprises with which he identified himself, and he ordered his life on the highest plane of integrity and honor. He was married at Granville, Ill., Nov. 28, 1849, to Hannah, daughter of George A. Lobdell, a farmer; she died in 1879. There is one surviving child: Emma Frances, wife of William H. Rue, of Spokane. He died in Spokane, Wash., Mar. 30, 1915.

SHAW, William Tuckerman, soldier, banker, was born at Steuben, Me., Sept. 22, 1822, son of William Nickels and Nancy Davis (Stevens) Shaw. Of Scotch descent, his earliest known paternal American ancestor was Thomas Shaw, who was married to Sarah Gyles in Boston, in 1716. Their son Francis was prominent in Boston, and with his son Francis and others received from the king a large grant of land in what is now Washington co., Me. This grant included many islands, many of which remained in the family for nearly two centuries, and a part of the land is still owned by various of the Shaws. When the British took possession of Boston the house of the elder Francis was assigned for quarters to Lieut. Wragg and Major Pitcairn. Samuel Shaw (q. v.), son of Francis, trained for commercial pursuits, won distinguished honors through his military service, and later as diplomat and statesman. The Shaw family founded Goldsboro, Me., prior to the war of the revolution, and in sustaining settlers during the war much of the family fortune was spent. The line of descent is traced through Samuel's brother Francis, to the latter's son Francis, who was the grandfather of the subject. Robert Gould Shaw, the millionaire philanthropist, was an uncle of the subject, and it was to his grandson, Colonel Robert G. Shaw (q. v.), of civil war fame, that the beautiful monument by St. Gauden's was erected on Boston Common. Jonathan Stephens (Stevens), maternal grandfather of the subject, was the son of Jonathan Stevens, a captain of the English army. Jonathan the second joined American forces in the war of the revolution. He married Mary Tracy, a descendant of Lieut. Thomas Tracy, of the Anglo-Norman family, whose ancestors fought at Hastings. William Tuckerman Shaw was educated at Kent's Hill, a well known Methodist school. At an early age he went to Indiana, where he engaged in teaching a private school, which was the institution that proved the nucleus of De Pauw University. He afterwards went to Kentucky, where he engaged in teaching and in studying law. At the age of twenty-three he enlisted at Harrodsburg, Ky., for the Mexican war. At the battle of Buena Vista all of the commissioned officers of his regiment were killed. In 1849, after the Mexican war, a company of thirty men was formed, of which he was captain, to cross the plains to California, and there he engaged in mining until his health failed, subsequently embarking in the lumber business. In 1851 he returned to the East, and the next year returned to California, stopping for a brief period in Iowa. He returned to that state in 1854, and entered land in Jones county. At Anamosa he built the Fisher House, now the Hotel Gillen, in 1855-6, the first public building erected in that vicinity. In 1857 he was largely instrumental in building the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad from Farley to Anamosa, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. Later, 1870-73, he was president of the Midland Railroad Co., now a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern, and through his efforts it was completed to Anamosa. Fort Sumter fell while he was visiting in Pittsburgh, and he at once telegraphed Gov. Kirkwood, offering his services. He returned and organized the Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and later become commander of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. He led his troops at Fort Donelson, also Shiloh, and spent six months in campaigns in Alabama and Georgia. The regiment was reorganized in 1863, and Gen. Curtis assigned him to a commission to investigate the loyalty of certain citizens of St. Louis, with a result that a number were sent South. He then rejoined his regiment, but was later detached and appointed president of a court martial at Columbia, Ky., and subsequently given command of the post. In 1864 he was with his regiment in the Meridian campaign; was in command of the brigade in the battle of Fort de Russey, and afterwards joined Gen. Banks. His brigade took an active part in the battle of Pleasant Hill, in which he bore the brunt of the conflict, and lost heavily. Upon a reorganization of the Sixteenth Corps, he was placed in command of the Third Division, and remained in that capacity until the close of the war, his final service being the chase of Price's army in Missouri. Possibly no single event of his military record compares in significance to the "Hornet's Nest." Historians now agree that the bravery and strategy displayed by him at this time saved Grant's army from demoralization, and ultimately won for the Federals one of the main objects. In 1908 he was the only surviving colonel of the eleven who commanded regiments at Shiloh. He returned to Anamosa after the war, and his name was connected with many of its enterprises thereafter. For years he served on the school board, was a member of the state legislature during 1875-6, built the old Congregational and Methodist churches, the Shaw Block, where are located the county offices and court room, various other business blocks, school houses and private residences. For over thirty-five years he was a senior member of the Shaw & Schoonover Bank, now the Anamosa Bank, and had more to do with the material growth and development of the town than any other citizen during his residence of

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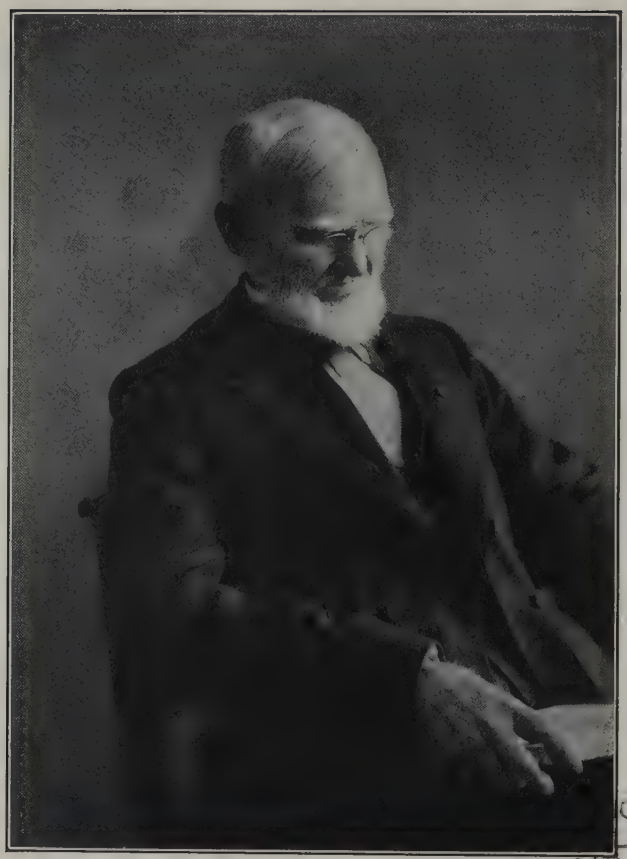
D. P. Jenkins



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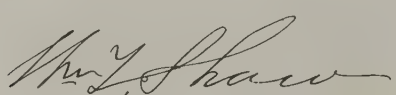

fifty-six years. Behind his rugged and sometimes imperious manner lay a kindness of heart that was proverbial. He was noted for his benefactions. He was a stalwart worker in the prohibitory amendment campaign of 1882. He was married (1) May 4, 1854, to Helen A., daughter of Roswell and Pauline (Newman) Crane, a descendant of Jasper Crane, founder of the New Haven and the New Jersey colonies; she died in 1867. He was married (2) in 1869, to Ritta, daughter of Mrs. Harmon. She died in 1869. He was married (3) in 1871, to Elizabeth (Crane) Higby, widow of George Higby, and daughter of Lewis Crane, of Michigan; she died in 1902. There is one surviving child by the first union, Helen Louise of Anamosa. He died at Anamosa, Ia., Apr. 29, 1909.

FITTS, James Harris, lawyer, banker and capitalist, was born at Jackson, Clarke co., Ala., Oct. 12, 1830, son of James Harris and Rebecca Emily (Alston) Fitts. The Fitts families of Virginia and North Carolina are descended from John Fitts, of Fitzford, in the county of Devon, England, who was a bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1428. The earliest paternal American ancestor was Robert Fitts, who came from England in 1624 and settled on a Virginia plantation. From him the line of descent is traced through several generations to Henry Fitts, to his son Oliver Fitts, the grandfather of the subject, who resided at old St. Stephens, in Clark County, Ala., and who was judge of the Federal court of the Mississippi territory during 1810-16; his wife was Sarah Harris. James Harris Fitts, father of the subject and a native of Warren county, N. C., became a planter at Jackson, Ala., and in 1823 was a member of the lower house of the general assembly of Alabama from Clarke county. James H. Fitts, the subject, received his preliminary education in the best private schools of Tuscaloosa. He was the last survivor of the boys who were pupils, during 1839-40, of William M. Price, familiarly known as "Old Price." He was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1849, receiving subsequently the degrees of A.M. and LL.D. He taught school for three years and then began the study of law in Tuscaloosa. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, being the first person to be licensed in Tuscaloosa county under the act requiring the applicant to be examined in open court, and opened his office in Tuscaloosa. In 1854 he was elected city attorney. Before the civil war he was associated in practice at different periods with Col. Lucien Van Buren Martin, Newton S. Whitfield and Philip A. Fitts. He was opposed to the dissolution of the Union; did all he could to defeat the Yancey movement, and supported Bell and Everett in 1860. Upon the secession of the South, however, he remained loyal to his state, and in 1864 was elected by the congress of the Confederacy as the Confederate States depository at Tuscaloosa. He was captured by Federal forces, Apr. 3, 1865, and his offices sacked by Federal soldiers, who took $100,000 in Confederate money and two millions in vouchers. While practicing law in 1865 he turned his attention to banking, establishing the private banking house of J. H. Fitts & Co., nationalized in 1902 as the City National Bank, of which he was president until his death. It was the first bank in Alabama and the designated depositary of the United States and the state of Alabama. He was a trustee and treasurer of the University of Alabama, and when the university was destroyed by Federal troops in 1865 and the legislature refused to make any appropriation to rebuild, erected with his personal funds the long, four-story brick building which was so long the university—now called Wood's Hall. He said that he could safely trust the state to repay him, with interest, and it did so four years later. He was instrumental in obtaining from J. Pierpont Morgan a substantial contribution to the educational fund for the university, to be loaned to worthy students. At every crisis in its later history he was ready to come to the rescue. His written appeal to the alumni and to the entire people of Alabama for justice to the institution was one of the chief agencies in arousing public sentiment to the point of acknowledging the indebtedness of the state to the university. He endowed a scholarship which bears his name, and he presented to the department of geology an excellent oil portrait of Michael Tuomey, the first state geologist of Alabama. He was an active worker in the Protestant Episcopal church, served as vestryman of Christ Church, Tuscaloosa, and was its senior warden from 1876 until his death. For years he was treasurer of the bishop's fund of the diocese of Alabama. He was author of a number of important pamphlets and books, among them being a paper on "Usury"; "History of Banks and Banking in Alabama," which was later reprinted by the Bar Association of the City of New York; "History of the State Bank of Alabama"; "Free Coinage of Silver," and "Genealogy of the Fitts or Fitz Family in America." He was one of Alabama's foremost citizens. There were but few men of prominence in the state who did not know him personally and hold him in the highest esteem. He spent a great deal of time in travel and study and was a man of rare breadth of culture and extensive reading. He was married May 2, 1855, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Lovatt Burges, a Louisiana planter, and a descendant of Tristam Burges (q.v.), the statesman, and of Alexander Burgess (q.v.), the Protestant Episcopal bishop; she died in 1911. Four children survive: William Faulcon; Fannie, who married Samuel F. Alston; Alice, now Mrs. Alice Fitts Hill, Montgomery, Ala., and Alston Fitts, M.D. James Harris Fitts died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., May 30, 1912. (Portrait opposite page 230.)

HOARD, Charles de Villers, capitalist, was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 11, 1857, son of Louis de Villers and Margarette Annette (Clarkson) Hoard. The name was originally Hoar, and the family is of the same line as George Frisbee Hoar (*q.v.*), U. S. senator from Massachusetts. This branch of the family is descended from Charles Hoar, who was sheriff of Gloucester, England, and whose widow and children came to America early in the 17th century and settled at Scituate and Braintree, Mass. One of the sons, Leonard Hoar (*q.v.*), was an early graduate of Harvard College and was president of that institution during 1672-75. The line of descent from Charles Hoar is traced through his son, John, and his wife, Alice: their son, Daniel, and his 1st wife, Mary Stratton; their son, Daniel, and his wife, Sarah Jones; their son, Daniel, and his wife, Rebecca Brooks; their son, Samuel, and his wife, Deborah Bigelow, to their son, Silvius, and his wife, Nancy Mary de Villers, who were the grandparents of Charles de Villers Hoard. John Hoar (II) was a lawyer of Scituate and Concord, Mass. During King Philip's war, after the massacre at Lancaster, John Hoar, at the request of the colonial authorities, followed the Indians into the wilderness, and after great hardship and the exercise of much ingenuity, succeeded in rescuing by ran-

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som Mrs. Rowlandson, a captive from Lancaster. Lieut. Daniel Hoar (IV) resided near Concord, and his son, John, was the ancestor of Sen. Hoar. Capt. Daniel Hoar (V), entered Harvard College in 1730; he was the fifth or sixth settler at Westminster, Mass., became one of the town's first citizens. Silvius Hoard (VII), with his brothers, caused the name to be changed to Hoard by act of legislation in the state of New York. He resided at Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he was agent for George Parish; among other contracts he had that of building the Welland Canal. The family of de Villers is of distinguished French stock. Louis de Villers Hoard, father of the subject of this sketch, and a native of Antwerp, Jefferson co., N. Y., went to Chicago in his youth, became deputy clerk of the courts, both circuit and common pleas, for Cook county, and subsequently clerk of the circuit court of that county for two terms of four years each, declining the nomination for a third term. He returned to New York state in 1856, but in 1864 went again to Chicago and purchased a half interest in a set of abstract books, and under the firm name of Shortall & Hoard built up a title and guarantee business which has since grown to be the largest of its kind in Chicago. He retired in 1875, took up his residence at New Haven, Conn., but afterward settled at Ogdensburg, where he gave liberally to various charitable and philanthropic enterprises. Charles de Villers Hoard was graduated at Yale College in 1879 with the degree A.B. After his graduation he went into the firm of Handy & Co., conveyancers, Chicago, where he remained until 1901, when the business was sold out. He then, like his father, retired to Ogdensburg and practically gave up active business cares. He was, however, an organizer and director of the Ogdensburg Wood Pulp Co., and a director in the National Bank of Ogdensburg. Prior to his death he gave $10,000 to aid in the erection of a parish house. Politically, he was a Democrat. He served as mayor of Ogdensburg during 1914-15. He was a 32d degree Mason, and he held membership also in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Pontiac Game Club of Canada, at Pontiac, Canada; Chicago Athletic Club, Chicago; and the Century Club, Ogdensburg. He found his chief recreation in music. He was married in Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1882, to Bessie, daughter of Charles Brown, a foundryman, of Chicago; she survives him. He died at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1915.

ORR, George Deffenbaugh, agriculturist and banker, was born near Linnville, Licking co., O., Oct. 8, 1849, son of Robert and Catherine Orr. He was of Irish descent, and of colonial ancestors who migrated from Maryland to Ohio. For generations the Orrs were noted for the number of strong, sturdy men in the family, and almost without any exceptions they chose farming as their life work. Robert Orr, father of the subject, was likewise a farmer. George D. Orr received his education in the public schools, and after reaching manhood taught school for a number of years, but always in conjunction with agricultural pursuits. Until 1907 he continued to occupy the farm-homestead near Brownsville, O. He then removed to Newark, O. He was the founder and president of the Glenford Bank, in Perry county, O., and he was from its organization until his death a director in the Licking County Bank & Trust Co., Newark. He was a trustee in the Licking County Children's Home, and he held various other posts of trust and responsibility. He was a 32d degree Mason. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party. In all matters relative to the welfare of Newark and Licking county he was very active and gave substantial aid to further public progress. He married in Licking county, O., May 9, 1872, Virginia, daughter of William M. Beall, a farmer, of Licking county; she survived him, with three children: Olive, who married Edwin J. Williams, of Newark; Lulu, who married Arthur W. Caldwell, of Pataskala, O., and Anna F., who married James E. Currie, of Newark. He died at Newark, O., Jan. 12, 1917.

TAYLOR, Henry Clay, lawyer and philanthropist, was born at "West Crest," near Columbus, O., May 15, 1844, son of David and Margaret (Livingston) Taylor. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Matthew Taylor, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1722, and settled at Londonderry, N. H. From him and his wife Jeannette the line of descent is traced through their son Matthew and his wife Janet Archibald, to their son Robert Taylor and his wife Mehetabel Wilson, who were the grandparents of Henry Clay Taylor. Matthew Taylor (II) became a resident of Truro, Nova Scotia, while Robert Taylor (III) established the family homestead along Big Walnut creek, near Columbus, and named the township Truro, after his eastern home. He made the first settlement in that section in 1804, and for it trails had to be blazed through the forest. David Taylor, father of the subject, was a farmer, and on his retirement erected a substantial residence in Columbus. Henry Clay Taylor, at the outbreak of the civil war, was a freshman at Miami University, Oxford, O., and although but seventeen he offered himself for service with a company of students, entering the Federal army as private in Co. A, 86th regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. He was graduated at Miami University in 1865 with the degree A.B., and at Harvard Law School in 1867 with the degree LL.B. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar of Ohio and began the practice of his profession in Columbus in association with his brother, Col. Edward Livingston Taylor, under the firm name of Taylor & Taylor. He early affiliated himself with the Republican party and was a member of the city council of Columbus during 1883-87, and its president during 1886-87. In 1886 he was elected to the general assembly of Ohio, serving two years, and was chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1901 he was candidate for mayor of Columbus. He was judge advocate general on the staff of Gov. Nash during 1900-04. Aside from his professional activities he was a director in the Columbia & Zenia Railroad Co., for nearly a quarter of a century; president board of trustees of Green Lawn Cemetery Association, a large holder of city real estate, and general counsel of the Columbian Building & Loan Association. For thirty years he was president and trustee of the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts; trustee of Miami University from 1899; vice-president Columbus Humane Society during 1902-14, and its president from the latter year; vice-president Society for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis from 1907; past president Franklin County Bar Association; past president Harvard Club of Central Ohio; vice-president (1904-17) Columbus Country Club; charter member Columbus Club, and member also Ohio State Bar Association, Grand Army of the Republic, and Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was a founder of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church. He found his chief recreation in literary activities and in nature study, and lent much of his time to philanthropic works. He married in Columbus, O., June 9, 1897, Rebecca, daughter of James M. McKee, of Colum-

JAMES H. FITTS

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CHARLES DEV. HOARD

GEORGE D. ORR

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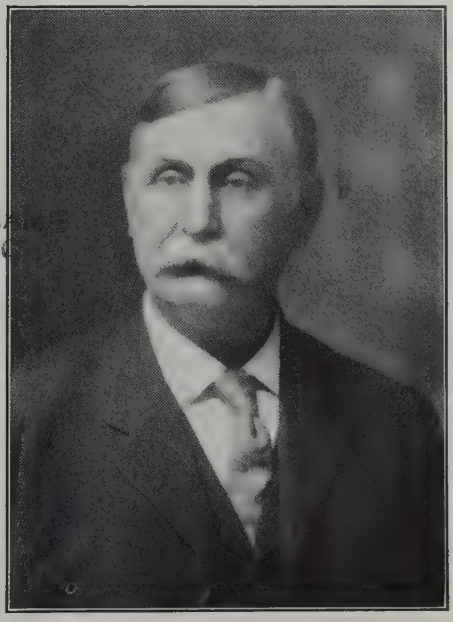

HENRY C. TAYLOR

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Chas Evans Hughes

bus; she survives him, with one child: Livingston Lodge Taylor, Princeton, 1920. He died in Columbus, O., Mar. 27, 1917.

SCOTT, Charles, lawyer, planter, sportsman and philanthropist, was born at Jackson, Miss., Nov. 7, 1847, son of Charles and Elizabeth M. (Bullus) Scott. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Maj. Joseph Scott, who came from England prior to the revolution and settled in Virginia. From him and his wife (name unknown) the line of descent is traced through their son Edward and his wife Sarah Haines, who were the grandparents of Charles Scott. Joseph Scott (I) was commissioned a subaltern officer in the First Virginia Regiment in September, 1775, afterward promoted to captain, and was dangerously wounded at the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777. He was for many years United States marshal for Virginia. Edward Scott was a lawyer and jurist as was Charles Scott, father of the subject, who was chancellor of the then superior court. Charles Scott, the subject, was educated in public and private schools until fifteen, when he enlisted in the Confederate service as private in Adams' cavalry. He was later detailed as volunteer aide-de-camp under Gen. Daniel W. Adams to participate as member of his staff in the relief of Vicksburg. Subsequently he joined Capt. William E. Hunt's company of the 28th regiment Mississippi cavalry and continued until the close of the war, surrendering under Gen. Nathan B. Forrest (q.v.) at Gainesville, Ala., in May, 1865. After the war he studied law under the preceptorship of Judge William Yerger, and was admitted to the bar of Mississippi under special license before attaining his majority. In 1867 he began the practice of his profession at Rosedale and he continued to practice until 1913. Aside from the law he had large interests in banking and finance, and in cotton planting, and at the time of his death was the most extensive cotton planter in the South. Upon its organization he became president of the Bank of Rosedale. When the bank failed, although not legally bound to do so, he and his wife paid all depositors in full, dollar for dollar, without the slightest hesitation. He was neither legally nor morally bound for these debts. He was interested in Democratic politics, though he cared not at all for the practical side of politics. He was keenly alert in the protection of the riparian lands of the Yazoo Delta and throughout the entire Mississippi Valley. He was the projector in 1890, of the old Interstate Levee Association, of which he was president, and he took an active part, in 1912, in merging the organization into the Mississippi River Levee and Improvement Association, declining the presidency because of impaired health. He was chairman of the Western Waterways convention, Memphis, 1906; director and member of the board of governors of the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterway Association, and a director in the National Rivers and Harbors congress. He was president of the Mississippi commission on monuments in honor of Women in the Confederacy; director in the International League for Highway Improvement, and the Southern Commercial congress, and member also of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Political Science Association, Baltimore; Royal Society of Arts, London; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Tennessee and Business Men's clubs, Memphis, and the Welcome Club, Tokyo, Japan. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1907 he was a candidate before the primary, for governor of Mississippi. That campaign was made memorable by the fact that he wore his Confederate uniform and rode horseback from the Tennessee line to the Mexico gulf, making campaign addresses, and was tendered an ovation at every stopping place. He was defeated for governor by a small majority. He was personally known throughout the entire nation, his agricultural exhibits attracting wide attention, his farm products receiving gold medals at New Orleans Cotton exposition and Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis. He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing, and his great love for these sports carried him to all parts of the United States, British Colombia and Canada. Typical of the old school Southerner he was ever ready to bear with patience the troubles of others and ready to lend a helping hand to those in distress. His charities were boundless, ever exercised in the true Christian spirit, and as wide as his knowledge of need. Of his endowments and acquirements no correct estimate can be based on his public record outside of his chosen profession of law. There by common consent he was adjudged eminent. His innate modesty was a bar against many higher fields for usefulness in which his mental gifts and equipment gave ample qualification. He was married at Three Oaks Plantation, Washington county, Miss., Mar. 10, 1870, to Malvina, daughter of Alexander Yerger, lawyer and planter of Mississippi. She survives him with three children: Malvina, who married Eugene Octave Sykes, judge of the supreme court of Mississippi; Charlie, who married Dr. David Max Henning, of Memphis, Tenn.; Alexander Y., of Rosedale, Miss. One daughter, Elisabeth Bullus, who married Edgar Hall Woods, died prior to her father's death. Charles Scott died at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1916.

STREETER, Lilian Carpenter, social worker, was born at Bath, N. H., July 22, 1854, daughter of Alonzo P. and Julia Rosanne (Goodall) Carpenter. She is a descendant of William Carpenter, of Wherwell Sussex, England, who came to this country in the ship Bevis, from Southampton, in 1635, settled first at Weymouth, Mass., and in 1643 became one of the original proprietors of Rehoboth, Mass. He served as town clerk for many years, and was also deputy to the General Court. From him and his wife Abigail the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Miriam Searles; their son Noah and his wife Sarah Johnson; their son Isaiah and his wife Althea Titus; their son Jonah and his wife Zeruiah Whitmore; and their son Isaiah and his wife Caroline Bugbee, who were the grandparents of Lilian C. Streeter. Jonah Carpenter was a minuteman in the revolutionary war. Her maternal grandfather, Rev. David Goodall, was the first minister of the Congregational Church of Littleton, N. H. Alonzo P. Carpenter, her father, was a prominent lawyer, judge and finally Chief Justice of New Hampshire. Lilian Carpenter Streeter was educated at home under private tutors and at St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, but though fitted for the class of '74 at Vassar was prevented from entering college by a serious eye trouble. At an early age she became deeply interested in social, charitable and philanthropic movements as her mother had been before her. After her marriage in 1877 she became a resident of Concord, N. H. She was a prime mover and organizer of the Concord Ramabai Circle; trustee of the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital; was leader of a band of King's Daughters. In 1893 she founded the Concord Women's Club, and was chosen first president.

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She also founded and became first president of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, in 1895 and now holds the title of Founder and Honorary president. She was one of the organizers of the Concord Charity Organization in 1903, served as vice-president until 1910, when she resigned. She was secretary of the New Hampshire State Board of Charities and Corrections from 1899 to 1901, and chairman from 1901 to 1911; has been chairman of the committee on dependent children, State Conference of Charities and Corrections since 1901; chairman of the New Hampshire Children's Commission, 1913-15, her report having been called for from all over the country by social workers, and state and college libraries. In January, 1909, she was the representative from New Hampshire, invited by Pres. Roosevelt to attend the Conference upon Dependent Children, called by him at the White House. She was secretary of the Concord District Nursing Association from its inception until 1909, president in 1909-13, and is now honorary president. She was also chairman for New Hampshire of the membership and finance committee of the National Association for Public Health Nursing until 1915. Mrs. Streeter is an Episcopalian and has been a member of the Social Service Commission of the Diocese of New Hampshire since its formation in 1909; and also of the Social Service Commission of the Provincial Synod of New England since its organization, the only woman on the commission. She is also a member of visiting committee of the Orphans' Home of St. Paul's School, N. H. She is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the National Conference of Charities and Corrections; the National Organization for Public Health Nursing; Rumford Chapter, D. A. R.; National Society of Colonial Dames of America (treasurer for New Hampshire); executive committee of the New Hampshire branch of the National Civic Federation, and her clubs are: Woman's, Shakespeare, Friendly, Golf and Country of Concord, and the Mayflower of Boston. She is also honorary vice-chairman of the woman's branch of the New Hampshire Council of National Defense. At the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, held in Baltimore, in 1915, Mrs. Streeter gave a paper entitled "The Relation of Mental Defect to the Neglected, Dependent and Delinquent Children of New Hampshire," which aroused much comment and discussion. She is an anti-suffragist. Mrs. Streeter was married at Bath, N. H., Nov. 14, 1877, to Frank Sherwin Streeter (q.v.), of Concord, N. H., and has two children: Julia, wife of Henry Gardner, of Baltimore, Md., and Thomas Winthrop Streeter, vice-president of the American International Co., of New York city.

DORT, Josiah Dallas, manufacturer, was born in Inkster, Wayne co., Mich., Feb. 2, 1861, son of Josiah and Marcy (Jones-Straight) Dort, and a descendant of Ambrose Dorte, who came from Devonshire, England, prior to 1643 and settled in Boston, Mass. From this Ambrose Dorte the line of descent is traced through his son Richard; Richard's son Daniel, who married Elizabeth Dougles; their son Daniel, who married Jemimah Shaylor; their son Jonathan, who married Lucy Whitney; their son Timothy, who married Margaret Taylor, and their son Titus (Dort), who married Charlotte Clark, and was the grandfather of Josiah D. Dort. His father was a brick manufacturer at Dearborn, Mich., and furnished the material for the United States arsenal there. The son was educated in the Wayne (Mich.) public schools and the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. He began his business career as a clerk in a crockery business at Ypsilanti and Jackson, Mich. In 1881 he entered the employ of a hardware merchant in Flint, Mich. and subsequently was connected with the wholesale hardware firm of Morley Bros., at Saginaw. In 1885, in partnership with James Bussy, he entered the retail hardware business, and a year later with William C. Durant (q.v.) organized the Flint Road Cart Co. for the manufacture of carts and wagons. The business, which grew to be one of the chief manufactories of Flint, marked the entrance of two of America's notable captains of industry in the vehicle and automobile industry, both Messrs. Dort and Durant subsequently becoming makers of automobiles. Mr. Dort as its president and leading spirit developed his carriage business into one of the foremost of its kind in the United States. Incorporated with a captial stock of $150,000 in 1893, two years later it was merged into the Durant-Dort Carriage Co., capitalized at $1,500,000, and in 1900 the capital was increased to $2,000,000. With an experience of thirty years in the manufacture and sale of vehicles, it was a logical step to enter the automobile field. Accordingly in January, 1915, the directors and officials of the carriage business organized the Dort Motor Car Co. of Flint, Mich., capitalized at $1,000,000, with Mr. Dort as president. With a plant covering nearly twelve acres of ground, the company has been manufacturing a line of touring, sedan, sedanette, roadster and coupe automobiles, whose reputation for quality and serviceability has made the name of Dort famous throughout the automobile world. While the Durant-Dort Carriage Co. discontinued active business with the organization of the Dort Motor Car Co., it continued in existence and through its secretary and treasurer as trustees, owned the controlling interest in the Dort Motor Car Co., of which Mr. Dort was president until his death. He was president of the Carriage Builders National Association in 1907–08, and besides being the active head of the companies already mentioned, was president of the Imperial Wheel Co., 1900–12; the Flint Axle Works, 1900–14; the Flint Varnish Works, 1902–14, and the Copeman Electric Stove Co.; vice-president of the Pine Bluff (Ark.) Spoke Co., the McCormick Harness Co., of Flint, and the Dominion Carriage Co. of Ontario, and a director of the Blount Carriage and Buggy Co. of Atlanta, Ga., the Chevrolet Motor Car Co. of Flint, and the Gray-Dort Motors, Ltd., of Chatham, Ontario. He always took a personal interest in the welfare of his employees and of the workingmen of the city of Flint in general. He introduced in his companies a profit-sharing plan based on the length of employment; was active in the organization of the Flint Factories Mutual Benefit Association in 1900 and the Flint Associated Factories Organization, and he was a director of the Michigan Workmen's Compensation Mutual Insurance Co. of Detroit. He was a delegate to the conservation congress called by President Roosevelt in 1907. Always interested in the social and civic welfare of Flint, he contributed liberally to its charities, philanthropies and public institutions, and held various positions of trust and responsibility. In the World war he was chairman of the Genesee county, Mich., war board, which took charge of all war finance activities in Genesee county and raised nearly $22,000,000 for war purposes. He was

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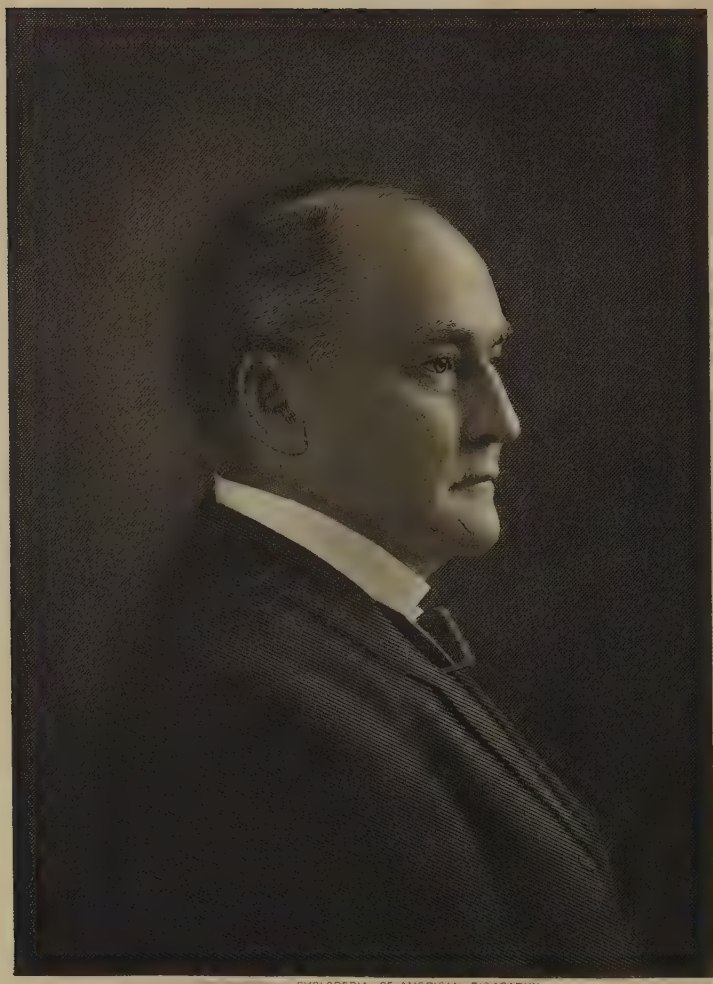
THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

LILIAN C. STREETER

1896, he became vice-president and general manager of the company, continuing thus until the close of his life. This enterprise was established by Seth Thomas in 1813, and he organized a company under the joint stock laws of Connecticut in 1853. Originally it employed about twenty operatives, but it has steadily increased until, in 1916, it employed over one thousand two hundred hands. Its goods are distributed to all parts of the world and consist of every kind of time piece, from the most delicate watch to a town clock. Thomaston, originally a village of but thirteen dwellings, has grown to be a good sized town in consequence of this flourishing industry. Besides his connection with the Seth Thomas concern, Mr. Bradstreet was also president of the Thomaston Water Co., and a director in the Thomaston National Bank. He was a staunch Republican, and in 1886 served as a member of the Connecticut house of representatives. In 1903, and again in 1905, he was elected state senator, and in 1907-13 served as state comptroller, holding that office longer than any other incumbent in eighty-five years. His administration was remarkable for its efficiency and faithfulness. He was active in fraternal and social circles. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and an Elk, and was a member of Clark commandery, Knights Templar of Waterbury; Pyramid Temple of Bridgeport; Russell Post, G. A. R., of Thomaston; Sons of the Revolution, of which he was one of the board of managers; Army and Navy Club of Connecticut; the New England Society of New York; Union League Club, of New Haven, and the Thomaston and Hartford clubs. His religious affiliations were with the Congregational Church, in the affairs of which he was keenly interested. He was particularly fond of motoring and travel. Mr. Bradstreet's entire life was one of usefulness. He was a man of sterling character, true as steel, honest and dependable, and his promise, whether in business or politics, could always be relied upon. The various industries with which he was identified had a reputation for generous treatment of their employes. At home and in public life, Mr. Bradstreet was ever kind and generous, which won for him the love and esteem of a host of friends. His memory will be fondly and proudly cherished by the community in which he dwelt. He was married, Mar. 23, 1864, to Sarah M., daughter of Julius Perry, of Waterbury, Conn., and they had two children, one of whom survives, namely Annie Dudley, wife of George A. Lemmon, of Thomaston. Mr. Bradstreet died in Thomaston, Conn., Aug. 15, 1915.

BLAND, Charles Clelland, jurist, was born at Hardford, Ohio co., Ky., Feb. 9, 1837, son of Stoughton Edward and Margaret Parks (Nall) Bland, and a descendant of colonial Virginia stock of English origin. To this family belonged Richard Bland (q. v.), the statesman and intimate of Thomas Jefferson. Stoughton E. Bland, father of the subject, was reared on a farm near Lebanon, Ky.; was a well educated man for his period, taught school, preached occasionally in the Methodist church; procured the establishment of Bland's Mills, which he owned and operated, as a postoffice, and was himself appointed postmaster by Amos Kendall (q. v.), then postmaster-general in Jackson's cabinet. Later he was a farmer near Hartford. Richard P. Bland ("Silver Dick" —q. v.), was a brother of the subject; he was a distinguished congressman and was candidate for presidential honors at the Democratic national convention of 1896. Charles C. Bland received his education in public schools and at Arcadia College, in Washington co., Mo. He taught school for a time in Missouri and later at Prentiss, Miss., meanwhile reading law. In 1860 he was admitted to the Missouri bar and began the practice of his profession at Salem, Dent county. Although he came of Southern lineage, his convictions made him a Federalist, and in 1862 he enlisted as a private in Co. D, 32d regiment Missouri volunteer infantry, and was at once chosen captain of his company. He served two years, participating in battles and engagements at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Brandon, Missionary Ridge, Jonesboro and the Atlanta campaign. After the fall of Atlanta his regiment was consolidated with the 21st Missouri. Following his discharge from the army he resumed his law practice, at Rolla, Phelps co., Mo., and in 1866 formed a partnership with his brother, Richard P. Bland, as Bland & Bland, this relation continuing two years, when the brother removed to Lebanon, Mo. In 1880 he was elected judge of the 19th judicial circuit, comprising the counties of Crawford, Dent, Phelps, Pulaski and Texas. He was re-elected in 1886 and 1892. Before completing his third term, in 1896, he was elected associate judge of the St. Louis court of appeals, serving a twelve-year term, and being defeated for re-election in the Republican landslide of 1908. In 1909 he resumed practice at Rolla, and was also elected president of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank. Not alone in his judicial career, but also in civic and educational affairs, he always played a leading and distinguished part. In his fifty-four years of citizenship at Rolla he was its leading citizen. Upon the organization of the Rolla school district he was chosen director; served on the committee of citizens that secured the state school of mines for Rolla, and was honored by three Missouri governors by appointment to the board of curators of the University of Missouri, serving fifteen years. He was the first captain of the Rolla Light Guards, organized in 1866; served several terms as mayor; was chief advisor and councillor of the Democratic party in his county, repeatedly serving as chairman of the county committee. He was the first president of the 19th Judicial Circuit Bar Association, serving in that capacity until his death; was worshipful master of his Masonic lodge; worthy patron of the Order of the Eastern Star, and a communicant of the Methodist church. He found his chief recreation in reading. In every civic, social, moral, educational or judicial organization with which Judge Bland was associated he always stood out as a leader. His high moral character, his discreet judgment, his wise leadership, commanded the attention and respect of all who came within his sphere of influence. During his half-century career as lawyer and judge he practiced and lived up to the highest ideals of his profession, and as judge made a most enviable record for judicial fairness and integrity. His opinions as appellate judge will stand for all time as monuments to his legal learning and judicial acumen. Next to the law it was as the wise, true, devoted friend of education that he was best known and aside from his service as curator he gave freely to the state university as a member of long standing of his executive committee. He was married (1) in 1872, to Hattie B. Keene; she died in 1888. He was married (2) at Caledonia, Mo., Apr. 25, 1889, to Mary, daughter of George Goodykoontz; she survives him with five children by the first union: Harry O., of Tulsa, Okla.; Charles P., of St. Louis, Mo.; Ione Bland, of Hope, Ark.; Joseph,



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CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Edward K. Warren

of Prescott, Ariz.; George R., of Alton, Okla.; and one child by the second union: Capt. Clark C. Bland, U. S. A. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 5, 1918.

WARREN, Edward Kirk, manufacturer, capitalist and philanthropist, was born at Ludlow, Vt., Apr. 7, 1847, son of Waters and Caroline Clarissa (Parsons) Warren and a descendant of Joseph Warren, who came from England in 1635 in the ship Alice, landed in Virginia and later settled in New England. From this first ancestor the line is traced through his son Jacob and his wife, Mary Hildreth; their son Joseph and his wife, Ruth Wheeler; their son Ephraim and his wife, Esther Parker; their son Thomas and his wife, Tabitha Dustin, and their son John and his wife, Lydia Chamberlain, who were the grandparents of Edward Kirk Warren. Thomas Warren was a revolutionary officer who fought at Bunker Hill; he was a cousin of Gen. Josiah Warren. Mr. Warren's father, a native of Ludlow, Vt., was a Congregational minister and an ardent abolitionist. The son received his education in public schools at East Berkshire, Vt., and Three Oaks, Mich., where his father preached. He was variously employed at Three Oaks until 1868, when with James L. McKie he organized the firm of McKie & Warren for the sale of general merchandise. The business was a successful one and in 1879 he bought out the business of Henry Chamberlain, a former employer in Three Oaks. Because his customers frequently complained that the whalebone dress stiffening dried out and became brittle, Mr. Warren began to search for a substitute. On his purchasing trips to Chicago he called at a feather duster establishment where he observed large piles of turkey wing feathers discarded as unsuitable for feather dusters. In these rejected feathers he found a material which could be utilized as a substitute for whalebone, and after experimenting for about a year he perfected the method of manufacturing it commercially, which is as follows: Removing the plumage from turkey feathers, the quills are split, pithed and fibred by an original mechanical process, after which the fibres are wound into a continuous cord. These cords are combined by winding, braiding or stitching in varying numbers to give the desired size, weight and resiliency in the finished product, and it is then subjected to a patented process to give it uniformity. A patent for his invention which he called "Featherbone," was granted Oct. 3, 1883, and he organized the Warren Featherbone Co. of Three Oaks, Mich., to handle it. The quality and methods of use of Featherbone were so different from other kinds of dress stiffenings that it became necessary to introduce it through demonstrators. With indomitable will and unwavering confidence in the ultimate success of his idea, Mr. Warren was successful in creating a new industry and establishing a large, profitable business. As the enterprise developed he withdrew from his mercantile business to devote his sole time and attention to its management and he was president of the company until his death, the other officers being Charles K. Warren, vice-president and general manager; Frederic W. Chamberlain, secretary and treasurer, and Paul C. Warren, assistant treasurer. In 1902 he organized and became president of the banking house of E. K. Warren & Co. at Three Oaks, and in 1909 established a modern department store under the name of Charles K. Warren & Co. He was largely identified with the civic growth and development of his adopted city, having served at various times as clerk, treasurer and supervisor. He established the Edward K. Warren Foundation for the maintenance of two areas as wild life preserves and public recreation centers: a tract of some 200 acres of primeval forest, known as Warren Woods, and another of equal size in the sand dune region along the shores of Lake Michigan, and in 1916 he founded the Chamberlain Memorial Museum. An ardent prohibitionist, he consistently combated the saloon, and for years paid into the city treasury the money it would otherwise have received from the last remaining saloon which he succeeded in closing. As a member of the Congregational church, he was long interested in Sunday-school work. He was chairman of the central committee of the International Sunday School Association of North America in 1884, and was president of the World's Sunday School convention held in Jerusalem in 1904, and president of the International Sunday School Association in 1915. As chairman of the World's Sunday School executive committee, he promoted the excursion to the Holy Land in 1904, chartering the ship which carried 800 delegates from North America, and he was instrumental in organizing a committee which rendered aid to the ancient Samaritan nation. He was a member of the Michigan Historical Society, the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, the Chicago Historical Society, the Geographic Society of Chicago, and the Union League, Congregational and Sunday Evening clubs of Chicago. He was extensively interested in farming and cattle raising, operating a farm of 2000 acres near Three Oaks, Mich., and several large cattle ranches in Texas, New Mexico, and old Mexico. He was married (1) Nov. 3, 1867, to Sarah E., daughter of Thomas M. Stevens of Three Oaks who died in 1879, leaving two children: Charles K. and Edna M., wife of George A. Lackey, and (2) Feb. 17, 1880, to Mary Louise, daughter of Henry Chamberlain, a merchant of Three Oaks; who survives him with three children: Paul Chamberlain, Lydia, wife of Frederic W. Chamberlain, and Frederick Parsons Warren. He died at Evanston, Ill., Jan. 16, 1919.

BUFFUM, William Potter, civil engineer, was born at Middletown, R. I., Aug. 29, 1858, son of Thomas Barker and Lydia R. (Potter) Buffum. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Robert Buffum, who came from Devonshire, England, and settled at Salem, Mass., in 1638. He took to wife the widow, Tamosine Thompson, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Caleb and his wife Hannah Pope; their son Benjamin and his wife Elizabeth Buxton; their son Joseph and his wife Margaret Osborne; their son David and his wife Hepzibah (Mitchell) Chase, to their son David and his wife Susan Ann Barker, who were the grandparents of William Potter Buffum. These ancestors were all Quakers, as most of the family have since been. Joseph Buffum (IV) owned all of the land where now is the village of Slatersville, R. I. David Buffum (V) was a noted Quaker preacher of Newport. Thomas Barker Buffum, father of the subject, was a Quaker preacher and farmer. William Potter Buffum received his preliminary education at Friends' Boarding School, now the Moses Brown School, Providence, and was graduated at Brown University in 1879 with the degree A.B. In 1886 he began the practice of civil engineering at Newport in association with J. P. Cotton, which relation was maintained until 1892, after which he practiced independently, but in 1907 practically retired from active business, retaining residence at Newport. During 1894-98 he served as a mem-

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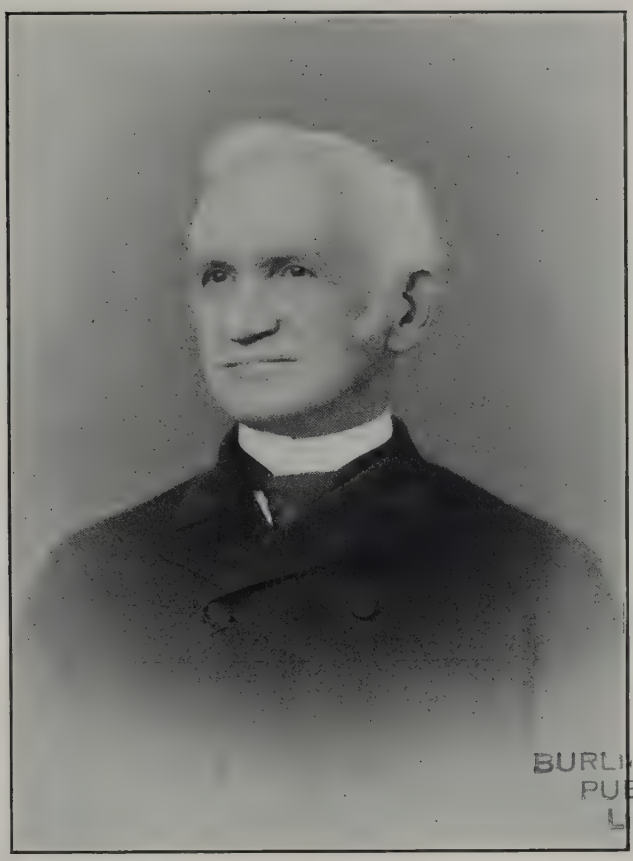
ber of the Rhode Island house of representatives. He has been trustee of Newport Hospital since 1896; and President since 1902, trustee Rhode Island State Sanatorium since 1908, and he is a trustee of the Savings Bank of Newport, and a director of the Redwood Library, of Newport. He was married at Germantown, Pa., Apr. 5, 1883, to Joanna Sophia, daughter of Anthony M. Kimber, of Germantown; they have two children: Margaret, who became the wife of Charles Carter Walbridge, of Philadelphia., and William Potter, Jr., a physician of Providence, R. I. A second son, Marmaduke Cope, died in 1913, while a senior in Brown University, in his twenty-second year.

McCOY, James H., jurist, was born at Oakley, Macon co., Ill., July 14, 1855, son of Bejamin F. and Minerva (Helm) McCoy. James H. McCoy received his education in the public and high schools of Decatur, Ill., and studied law in the law school of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, where he received his degree of LL.B. in 1880. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Decatur, where he remained for five years, when he removed to Britton, Dakota territory. He practiced in that city and Webster, S. Dak., for the next fifteen years winning prominence in his chosen profession. In 1901 he was called to the bench of the state circuit court for the fifth circuit, and in April, 1909, was appointed judge of the state supreme court, and in the following year succeeded himself by election. The rule of rotation in the presiding office led to his becoming presiding judge or chief justice on Jan. 1, 1912, and again in 1914. Judge McCoy is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Phi Delta Phi fraternity. He was married June 27, 1883, to Hannah F. Heath, of Oakley, Ill.

WHITAKER, Epher, clergyman, was born in Fairfield, Cumberland co., N. J., Mar. 27, 1820, son of Reuel and Sarah (Westcott) Whitaker, and a descendant of Richard Whitaker, of London, England, who came to Salem, N. J., in 1675. Richard was one of the Council of the Proprietors, and continued in this office until the formation of the provincial government; from him and his wife Elizabeth (Provoe) Adkin, the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel and his wife, Mary (Abbot) Dixon; their son, Ambrose, and his wife, Freelove Stratton; and their son, Nathaniel, and his wife, Lydia Whitaker, who were the grandparents of our subject. His maternal great-grandfathers, Samuel Westcott and Jeremiah Bennett, were captains in the Revolutionary war and his maternal grandfather, John Westcott, was an officer in the war of 1812. Epher Whitaker lived on his father's farm and attended the public schools until he was fifteen years of age, then entered the office, in Bridgeton, N. J., of the "West Jersey Observer," which was soon after united with the "Washington Whig," and published under the name of "Bridgeton Chronicle." He remained in this printing office eight years, with the exception of six months, in 1841, when he was employed in the office of the "Norfolk and Portsmouth Daily Herald," of Virginia. In his nineteenth year he was admitted to full communion in the Second Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, N. J., which church had been recently organized, and he was the first person admitted to its membership on confession of faith. He was graduated at Delaware College with honors in 1847, and at the Union Theological Seminary, in 1851, and in September of that year was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Southold, L. I. His pastoral service at this church continued until the beginning of 1892, when he became pastor emeritus. At the time of the Civil war he wrote a brief biography of Lieut. Edward F. Huntting, who fell in the battle of Olustee; of this pamphlet, entitled, "Ready for Duty," many thousand copies were distributed among the soldiers. In 1865 he published a volume of addresses and sermons. As the Southold Church was formed Oct. 21, 1640, it is one of the oldest in the United States, and Dr. Whitaker named his first volume, "New Fruits from an Old Field." In 1880 he delivered an elaborate historical address at the bi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the church in Fairfield, N. J., and the centennial of their stone house of worship, and the address was printed in octavo form. The following year he published the "History of Southold: Its First Century from 1640-1740." During the subsequent years he superintended the printing of the Town Records of Southold, in two volumes, made for a hundred and fifty years from 1651 onward. In 1883 he published a sketch of Suffolk county and proposed a public celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of its formation, delivering also an address at the celebration. He proposed the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the town and the church of Southold, was chairman of the joint committee and executive committee appointed to superintend the preparations, and edited and wrote a part of the octavo volume of 220 pages containing the proceedings of the celebration. He also collected about $800 and erected a granite monument on the site of the first meeting house to commemorate the founders of the town and church. In 1894 he published "Leaves of All Seasons; Hymns and Other Verses," including translations from eminent French and German poets. Among the historical pamphlets which he wrote are the following: "New Haven Colony's Adventure on the Delaware Bay"; "The American Union of Church and State"; "Early Presbyterianism on Long Island"; "The Growth of Suffolk County"; "The Last Fifty Years of Suffolk County." He was moderator of the Synod of New York and New Jersey in 1860, and of the Synod of Long Island in 1871. He was a contributor of historical and biographical articles to various cyclopaedias, including the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." Dr. Whitaker was an honorary member of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, was prominent in the organization of the Suffolk County Historical Society, of which he was vice-president from its organization until his death; was a councilor of the Long Island Historical Society, and a corresponding member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. For forty-seven years he was stated clerk of the Presbytery of Long Island. During his pastorate Dr. Whitaker served as member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States at its annual sessions in 1853-57-60-64-69-75-88. He received the degrees of A.B., A.M. and D.D. from Delaware College, and the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale College in 1867. After forty years of diligent and successful service in the pastorate of the historic First Church of Southold he retired. He was often called "Suffolk's First Citizen." In 1915, in his ninety-sixth year, he took a prominent part in the celebration of the 275th anniversary of the formation of the town and church of Southold. He was married Jan. 28, 1852, to Hannah Maria, daughter of William Burton Force, of Hanover, N. J. Of this union four children were born: William



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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

William Force Whitaker

Force (q.v., deceased); Sarah (deceased); Martha (deceased); and E. Bertha Whitaker. He died at Southold, L. I., Sept. 1, 1916.

WHITAKER, William Force, clergyman, was born at Southold, Long Island, N. Y., May 6, 1853, son of Rev. Epher (q.v.) and Hannah Maria (Force) Whitaker. William F. Whitaker was prepared for college at the Southold Academy; was graduated at the head of his class at the University of Pennsylvania in 1873, and at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, in 1876, when Pennsylvania conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. Entering the Presbytery of Long Island, he became acting pastor at Bridgehampton, N. Y., and in 1877 was chosen first pastor of St. Cloud Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., his call being written by Gen. George B. McClellan, one of the officers of the church. In 1894 he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, N. Y., which was founded in 1763. The Albany pastorate, like the Orange pastorate, was very successful, and while in that field Dr. Whitaker aroused the people of the capital city to a greater appreciation of the lives of patriots, and a sense of responsibility for permanent records. There were many accessions to the church, and friendships were formed that were enduring. In Albany, during 1898-1908, he was chaplain of the Philip Livingston chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and was active in the movement to erect the memorial in Washington Park to Col. Marinus Willett, and in other measures to preserve the memory of noted persons and historic places. In 1907 he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, N. J., and he entered upon his new duties with zest and ability. This church was founded in 1664, and when the city of Elizabeth, and this church, in 1914, celebrated the 250th anniversary of their formation, the memorable success of the celebration was due in a very large degree to Dr. Whitaker's personal interest and energetic work. He appreciated the fact that a surprisingly large number of men from this church were officers in the Revolutionary army, and with rare enthusiasm and great patience he gathered many historical fragments of local interest and enriched the church with a treasury of mementos and of priceless material which will inspire larger appreciation of the historic past, and incite to greater patriotic devotion in the future. It is an interesting coincidence that he was connected in his boyhood with the oldest church for English speaking people in the state of New York, and in his last pastorate with the oldest one founded, in English, in the state of New Jersey. Perhaps no other religious society in the land took a bolder and nobler stand for American independence than this colonial church of Elizabeth, having in its membership William Livingston, Elias Boudinot, Elias Dayton, Francis Barber, and other prominent statesmen and soldiers, and Abraham Clark, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. This church probably sent more men and officers into the colonial army, in proportion to its size, than almost any other one in the country, and Dr. Whitaker found time for the collation of records and for investigation concerning the details of the services rendered to the country by men and women who had been enrolled in the membership of the church. Dr. Whitaker served as commissioner in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1886, 1892, and 1896; was vice-moderator of the New York Synod in 1897; was stated clerk of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange, N. J., for many years; and also permanent clerk of the New Jersey Synod. He was a member of the board of directors of the Union Theological Seminary from 1894 until his death, and a commissioner of Auburn Theological Seminary from 1901 to 1906. During 1911-13 he was vice-president of the Board of Church Erection of the Presbyterian Church, and in 1913-15 was chaplain general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was also a member of the Suffolk County Historical Society and of the Phi Beta Kappa college fraternity. He spent much time in travel, and was the author of "Swiss Travel" (1889); "Southold's Centuries" (1890); and "The Debt of the United States to France" (1902). A scholar from his college days, he won the senior prize in Greek; delivered the Latin salutatory at commencement in 1876, and was a conspicuous member of his class, and the leader of the Glee Club. He was a gifted orator. He was ever in demand as a speaker upon occasions where loyalty and broad patriotism could be exalted. His many patriotic addresses in different cities before various societies were in a high degree memorable. The life of young people was dear to his thought and heart, and in the highest and noblest sense he was a minister, ministering constantly and unselfishly to all the people. In his entire service he never forgot those who had a claim upon his time, and thought, and strength, and love. In all things he was "a workman who needed not to be ashamed." The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Union College in 1899. He was unmarried. He died in Elizabeth, N. J., July 9, 1916.

PATTEN, John Alanson, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Delavan, Ill., Sept. 27, 1867, son of George Washington and Charlotte (Holmes) Patten. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Patten, a native of Somerset, who came from England about 1630 and settled at Cambridge, Mass. From him and his wife Mary the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Rebecca Paine; their son William and his wife Mary Rogers; their son Thomas and his wife Miriam Stearns; their son William and his wife Rebecca Brown; their son Jonathan and his wife Weltha Davenport; their son John A. Patten and his wife Betsy Carter, who were the grandparents of John Alanson Patten. William Patten (I) was a member of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston. Thomas Patten (II) established the family homestead at Billerica, Mass. William Patten (V) served three years in the war of the revolution. Jonathan Patten (VI) removed to Westmoreland, N. Y., in 1792, settling at Lowville, that state, in 1801. George Washington Patten, father of the subject and a native of Wilna, N. Y., served three years in the Federal army during the civil war, attaining rank of captain and brevet major, and subsequently becoming farmer, merchant and manufacturer. Our subject, John Alanson Patten was educated in the public schools and received the degree LL.D. in 1911 from Baker University. At seventeen he entered the service of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., as office boy; became its secretary in 1891, and was managing partner and principal owner, in association with his brother, Z. C. Patten, Jr., from 1906. He was also president of the Chattanooga Packet Co., Tennessee River Navigation Co., Patten Manufacturing Co., makers of electric hoists and machinery, Gladstone Springs Co., Chattanooga Trust Co., Bee Dee Stock Medicine Co.,

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and a director in many other firms, among them the Acme Furniture Co., Chattanooga Savings Bank, and Volunteer State Life Insurance Co., while he was a dominant factor in the affairs of the First National Bank and various other financial as well as commercial and industrial undertakings. During 1903-06 he was half-owner of the Stone Fort Land Co., which purchased and improved six blocks in the center of Chattanooga. Seventy thousand yards of rock and dirt were removed to bring this property to street grade, and the undertaking was regarded as an epoch in the development of Chattanooga. Building improvements on the property include the city hall, Hotel Patten, and the homes of the leading jobbing houses of the city. He was an indefatigable and enthusiastic worker in everything to which he gave his support. He found time, in the midst of the heavy demands of his private business interests, to do a great deal of work for the development of the Tennessee river, and one of his ambitions was the building of a great hydro-electric power plant at Mussel Shoals on that river, near Sheffield, Ala. He was president of the Tennessee River Improvement Association; director National Rivers and Harbors Congress; president for two terms Chattanooga chamber of commerce; member committee which prepared the present charter of Chattanooga, and for five years a member of the Hamilton county board of education. He was for years chairman of the book committee Methodist Episcopal church, and president general laymen's association of that church. He was president of the trustees of Chattanooga University; a trustee of Goucher College, Baltimore; of Inter Church College, Nashville, and vice-president of the conference for education and industry in the South. He was a member of the Chattanooga Manufacturers' Association, Young Men's Christian Association, Commercial and Country clubs, Chattanooga, and the Aldine Club, New York city. He wrote frequently for the newspaper press, especially in regard to waterways improvement, educational topics, and the modern laymen's movement. He was a leader in many Chattanooga activities and throughout the entire section. His philanthrophies to charitable institutions were large and extended from many important public benefactions to help given to struggling schools and other organizations in rural communities. He was married Oct. 2, 1890, to Edith, daughter of Rev. John J. Manker, of Athens, Tenn.; she survives him, with six children: Charlotte Patten Guerry, David Manker, Edith Isabel Abshire, John A., Jr., Tarbell, and Lupton Patten. He died in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 26, 1916.

TAYLOR, Warren Howard, inventor, was born in Winchendon, Mass., February 17, 1846, son of Stillman and Adelaide (Tenney) Taylor. His father was a farmer, painter and decorator. The son was educated in the public and private schools of Winchendon and Fitzwilliam, N. H., whither his family removed during his boyhood. As a youth he was apprenticed to his uncle, George W. Davis, of Milford, N. H., to learn the machinist's trade, and there he laid the foundation of a career which at the time of his death found him the greatest bank-lock and fine-lock expert in the United States, having to his credit more than 200 inventions. When the Civil War broke out he was quite young but was imbued with a desire to go to the front and fight in the Federal cause. He assisted in recruiting a company for a New Hampshire regiment in which he had enlisted, but a severe sickness overtook him and when his regiment was ordered South he was unable to accompany it. Upon the recovery of his health, he returned to the machinist's work, entering the employ of a sewing machine company at Winchendon, where he remained a year and a half. Subsequently he worked for the Smith & Wesson Arms Co., Springfield, Mass., the Remington Arms Co., Ilion, N. Y.; for a lock company founded by Linus Yale, Sr., at Newport, N. Y., and for Linus Yale, Jr., at Shelburne Falls, Mass., where Mr. Yale was operating what has since become the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., of Stamford. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Taylor removed with the business to Stamford, Conn., and continued in employ of the company during the remainder of his life. Mr. Taylor's connection with the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. antedated, at the time of his death, that of any person associated with the company, and during the many years of his service in the company he was associated with nearly every branch which its operations cover. At the beginning of his service he was associated with the bank-lock department, and at the end was the head of the department. For about ten years Mr. Taylor was general superintendent of the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. When the business developed and became more complicated, he preferred to confine his work to one department, and when Frederick T. Towne was made general superintendent of the Stamford plant, Mr. Taylor was assigned to the bank-lock department. He was thoroughly familiar with everything that had been accomplished in lock making. The art was to him an open book, and when an invention appeared he knew at a glance whether or not it was a new idea. Most of his own inventions had to do with pin tumbler locks. He also invented the corrugated key which added greatly to the security of the lock, and to the security and certainty of its operation. He made a number of notable inventions in connection with post-office lock-boxes, fundamental improvements in prison locks, and many very important bank-lock inventions. The officers of the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. and his fellow directors had great confidence in Mr. Taylor's sound judgment and business ability, and sought his advice on many matters of importance. He possessed considerable Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. stock, was at times a large investor in real estate, and was a director of the Fidelity Title & Trust Co. and the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. During his entire life in Stamford he took an active interest in public affairs. He served as a burgess during the old borough government, and under the city government was a member of the board of appropriation and apportionment. He was one of the charter members of the Board of Trade, and for many years one of its directors. His wide range of knowledge, long experience and good judgment were appreciated in all discussions of community problems, especially those connected with the material developments of Stamford. As a member of the Board of Burgesses, Mr. Taylor was chairman of the committee on fire department and it was during his regime that the department was reorganized and steam engines took the place of hand engines. He was a citizen who honored the community in which he dwelt, and commanded the respect of all who knew him. In politics he was a Democrat, and his clubs were: Democratic and Reform of New York city (and Suburban and Stamford Yacht of Stamford. He was a member of the Union Lodge No. 5, and Rittenhouse Chapter, F. & A. M., of Rippowan Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the American Society of Mechanical

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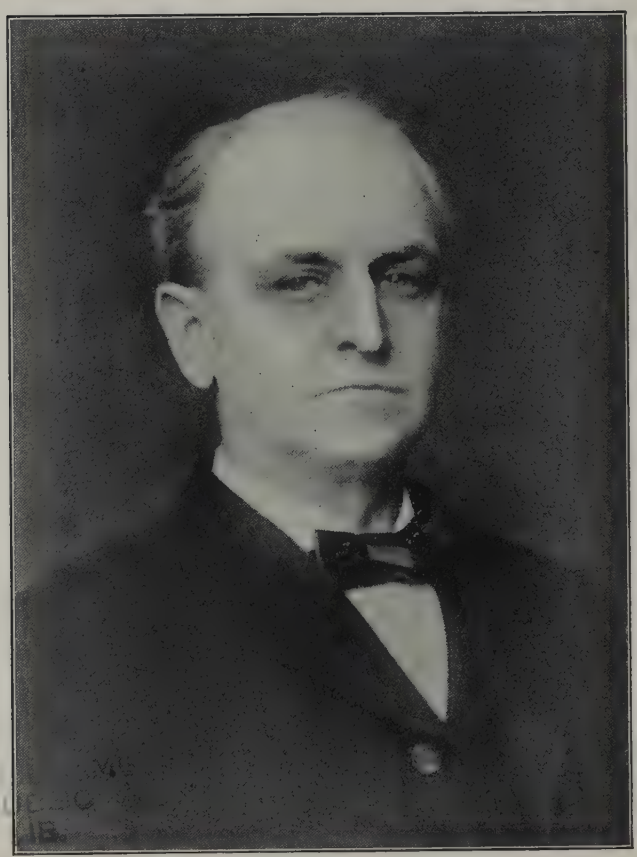
J. A. Patten



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W. H. TAYLOR

Engineers. He was twice married: (1) To Ida M. Tyler, of Newport, N. Y.; the only surviving child of this marriage is Grace I., who married H. S. Vandemark of New York city. Mrs. Taylor died in 1893, and he was married (2) June 2, 1894, to Virginia Reynolds, daughter of Henry Pardon Barney of Newport, N. Y., and the children of this marriage are: Hazel Virginia who married Arthur W. Bell; Warren H., Jr., and Rodney Tenny Taylor. Mr. Taylor died in Stamford, Conn., June 11, 1914.

MOVIUS, John Henry, banker, real estate operator, capitalist, was born at Gollnow, Pommerania, Germany, June 24, 1860, son of John Wilhelm Martin and Henriette (Bratz) Movius. The family is an ancient one. Tradition has it that when Caesar invaded Gaul he left one Movius, an officer of the Roman army, in the upper Rhine provinces as governor general. Rambau von der Movius had a castle at Wartislaf, near Stettin, in 1463, and is mentioned in the records as knight and lord. John Wilhelm Martin Movius, father of the subject, was educated for the medical profession, but instead operated flour mills at Kuhblank and Trutzlatz, also at Jakobshagen; he came to America with his family in 1867, settling in Pope co., Minn., on what is now Lake Minnewaska. Subsequently he founded Inkpa City, now Big Stone City, where he was proprietor of a mill, and afterwards practiced medicine at Sleepy Eye and later at New Ulm, Minn., where he died Oct. 21, 1877. John Henry Movius received his education in the public schools of New Ulm and by private tutors at Big Stone City. He began his business career at Big Stone City in 1883 as a dealer in farm implements, in association with a brother, under the firm name of E. A. & J. H. Movius. In 1887 he removed to Lidgerwood, D. T. (now N. D.), added other lines of merchandise to the stock in trade, and also entered the real estate field, all under the firm style of Movius Bros. In 1894 he organized the Movius State Bank, with capital of ten thousand dollars, and of which he became cashier, and his brother and partner, president. Ten years later this institution became the First National Bank of Lidgerwood, with capital of fifty thousand dollars, and of which he is now vice-president and chairman, board of directors. In 1900 he organized the Veblen (S. D.) State Bank, which in 1906 became the First National Bank of Veblen, and of which institution he has since been president. He was the organizer, in 1905, and has since been president of the Farmers' State Bank, Great Bend, N. D. Since 1909 he has been vice-president of the German State Bank, of Mott, N. D., which he likewise founded, and he is director and chief owner of the First State Bank, Lake City, S. D. In 1903 he incorporated, and became president and general manager, of the Movius Land & Loan Co., Lidgerwood. In 1909 the capital stock was increased from $35,000 to $250,000. In 1912 impaired health necessitated his resignation as president, but he subsequently became secretary and later president and still continues in that capacity. In 1906 he incorporated the Movius Mercantile Co., capital $75,000, and of which he became vice-president, for the purpose of conducting a department store at Lidgerwood. The store and stock was destroyed by fire in 1912, and the business was discontinued. In 1900 he was one of the organizers of the Movius Lumber Co., a copartnership, which business was sold out in 1914. In 1901 he organized the Movius Elevator Co., and erected at Lidgerwood a 40,000-bushel capacity grain elevator. In 1898 he organized the Canada & Dakota Land Co., with three of his brothers as equal partners, and himself as general manager. This company has had large transactions in Canadian lands, and is rated as one of the prosperous realty concerns of the northwest. In 1910 he was one of the incorporators of the Canada and Northwest Farm Company which has a capital paid of $90,000, of which he is president and manager. They have extensive land holdings in Alberta. In 1908 he incorporated the Lidgerwood Auto & Machine Co., which is engaged in the implement trade. President McKinley appointed Mr. Movius postmaster at Lidgerwood, and during his period of service the office was raised from a fourth to a third class postoffice. He was an original trustee of the North Dokota State School of Science, Wahpeton, serving two terms of two years each; during 1902-8 he served as president of the Lidgerwood board of education. He is a 32d degree Mason, has held various Masonic offices; is past noble grand of his lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also of Rebecca lodge of that order, and was formerly an officer in the grand lodge of North Dakota. He holds membership in the Lidgerwood Commercial Club, also in the Minneapolis Athletic Club, Minneapolis. He finds his chief recreation in travel, and has visited the principal cities and countries of Europe. He was married Jan. 1, 1895, to Margaret, daughter of Charles Wagner, of Lidgerwood, N. D.; they have five children: Eva Henrietta (1895); Charles Emil (1897), attended No. Dakota University two years, entered Municipal Pier, Chicago, Naval Training School, 1918, subsequent Pelham Bay, N. Y., and is now (1919) ensign on U. S. S. Cleveland of the Pacific fleet guarding U. S. interests in Guatemala; Helen Gretchen (1898), Vassar College '18, in the service of the United States bureau of standards, Washington, D. C.; Virginia (1901), and Gilbert Hurst (1903). (Portrait opposite page 240.)

HUNDLEY, Oscar R., jurist, was born in Limestone county, Ala., Oct. 30, 1855, son of Orville M. and Mary E. Hundley. He received a thorough classical education, and was graduated at Vanderbilt University, with the degree of LL.B., in 1877. He was admitted to the bar of Alabama in the following year, and at once opened an office for the practice of his profession at Huntsville, where he acquired a large and lucrative law business. In 1884 he became division counsel of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway, and thereafter devoted his attention chiefly to corporation law and railroad practice. In 1886 he was elected city attorney of Huntsville, and in the same year was elected to the Alabama house of representatives, serving two terms. In the legislature he was the father of laws providing for special local taxation for public schools, and he was author of the Hundley amendment to the Alabama constitution, which, though at first defeated, has finally been adopted, and made part of the constitution. At the expiration of his term he was returned to the upper house, serving two terms, until 1898. He was the Republican nominee for United States congress in the eighth Alabama district in 1896, but was defeated by Gen. Joseph Wheeler. In 1907 he was appointed, by Pres. Roosevelt, United States district judge for the northern district of Alabama, and served on that bench for three years. In 1902-03, 1908-09, 1915-16 Judge Hundley was a member of the general council of the American Bar Association, and a vice-president of that body. In 1907 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Marietta College, of Marietta, Ohio. He was a commissioner to the Chicago expo-

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sition in 1893, and was a member of the committee on judiciary, and secretary of the Bureau of Awards. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1904. He was married June 24, 1897, to Bossie, daughter of Hon. Frank P. O'Brien of Birmingham, Ala., and had one daughter, Margaret Davis Hundley. He died in Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 23, 1921.

JENSON, Andrew, merchant and banker, was born in Sandsvar, near Kongsberg, Norway, June 4, 1843, son of Jens and Anna Maria (Olsen) Jenson. He was educated in the schools of his native country, came later to America, settled in Wisconsin, and for a few years raised tobacco on shares on Albion prairie. With the small capital which he saved he commenced buying tobacco, in 1874, in association with Thomas Hutson. In 1885 he built, at Edgerton, Wis., the largest brick warehouse then in the state, and for years thereafter was recognized as one of the largest packers of Wisconsin tobacco. His sons, J. Alfred and Oscar J., were admitted to a share in the business under the firm style of Andrew Jenson & Sons, leaf tobacco. Upon the organization of the Tobacco Exchange Bank, Edgerton, he was chosen its president, and became its cashier as well, continuing in that joint capacity until his death, and succeeding in building up a strong and successful banking corporation. He always maintained an active interest in Democratic politics, and was long a dominant factor in the councils of his party. He served six terms as mayor of Edgerton; was a presidential elector in 1892, and was several times candidate for state treasurer. He was for years member and for a time treasurer of the Democratic state central committee. He was a liberal supporter of the Norwegian Lutheran churches, serving on important boards of the synod, and he was a trustee of Luther College and gave active support to the building up of Albion Academy after it passed under the management of the Lutheran societies. His last official act was the signing, in St. Paul, in 1917, of the incorporation of the United Lutheran churches. In the civil affairs of the people extending over a period of more than two score of years the part played by Andrew Jenson was one of most honorable distinction. He was married Jan. 1, 1877, to Hannah, daughter of Jacob Johnson, a shoemaker, of Edgerton; she survives him, with nine children: J. Alfred, who succeeded his father as head of the Edgerton tobacco business; Oscar J., also in the tobacco business; Lydia, who married E. G. Johnson, of Minneapolis; Adolph H., a cashier in bank; Andrew, U. S. army; Clara; Clarence A., U. S. army; Paul, U. S. army also, and Gerhard Jenson, a student. He died at Edgerton, Wis., June 22, 1917.

KOENIG, George August, scientist, was born at Willstatt, Germany, May 12, 1844, son of Johannes and Margarete (Pfatzer) Koenig. He received his preliminary education at the pro-gymnasium at Kork, and at the school of the Moravian Brothers at Lausanne, Switzerland. He was graduated at Polytechnic School, Karlsruhe, Germany, in 1863 with a degree in mechanical engineering. He was then for two years a student at the University of Heidelberg, and was graduated at the University of Berlin with the degrees A.M. and Ph.D. in 1867. Subsequently he attended for one year the Mining Academy, Freiburg, Saxony. During his student days he was a member of one of the German corps, and for a number of years was considered the champion duelist of his corps. He came to America in 1868 and manufactured sodium stannate from tin scraps in Philadelphia. He subsequently became the chief chemist of the Tacony Chemical Works of Philadelphia. In 1870 he examined for the Lennig Co. several old silver mines in Mexico, traveling much of the distance by stage coach, enduring many hardships, and having several exciting encounters with the Apache Indians. In 1872 he joined the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania as assistant professor of chemistry and mineralogy, continuing seven years in that capacity, and during 1879-92 he was professor of mineralogy and geology at that institution. From 1892 until his death he was professor of chemistry at the Michigan College of Mines, at Houghton, Mich. At the University of Pennsylvania he gave the first course in mining that was ever given in any educational institution in the United States. A number of his patents have been of great value to scientists. In 1897 he invented a new method of assaying without muffle, and later took out a patent on an assay furnace to carry out these methods. In 1881 he invented and patented a method for chlorination of low-grade silver and gold ores, and in 1911 a method of extracting vanadium from ores containing vanadium by which 95% of the vanadium could be recovered. He prepared artificial crystals of arsenides, of which no natural crystals have ever been found. In 1885 he published his chromometric methods, a development of blow-pipe analysis, and in 1905 an elementary book of chemistry. At his death he was the oldest member of the faculty of the Michigan School of Mines. He had a large and valuable collection of minerals which he presented to this school. Among the new minerals discovered and named by him are: Hydrotitanite, Randite, Leydyite, Alaskaite, Beegerite, Rementite, Footeite, Paramelaconite, Mezapilite, Mohawkkite, Keweenawite, Stibiodomykite, and Melanochalcite. He also re-examined many other minerals and found diamond in meteoric iron. He was a frequent contributor to leading journals, at home and abroad, and was a member of the American Philosophical Society, Academy of Natural Sciences, Franklin Institute, American Institute of Mining Engineers, Lake Superior Mining Institute, and other scientific bodies, and of Phi Kappa Psi and Theta Tau fraternities. While at the University of Pennsylvania he served on a number of important committees, and with Dr. Horace Howard Furness, Dr. William Pepper, Dr. Joseph Leidy, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Prof. George S. Fullerton, Dr. J. William White and others, he served on the Seybert committee, which investigated spiritualism. He also served on the committee which investigated the Keeley Motor. During his funeral services in Philadelphia, the entire faculty of his school, the alumni and the citizens of Houghton held a memorial service for him. The chemical building at the School of Mines, at Houghton, was named in his honor. He found his chief recreation in art. Dr. Koenig was held in high esteem, not only for his brilliant scholarship, but for his character and personal worth. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 27, 1869, to Wilhelmina, daughter of Jacob S. Marquart, of Baden Baden, Germany; she survives him, with two children: Augustus, a physician and metallurgist, of Philadelphia, and Elsa, artist and portrait painter, who married George E. Nitzsche, Philadelphia. George August Koenig died in Philadelphia, Jan. 14, 1913.

SHOEMAKER, Harry J., lawyer, was born in Horsham township, Montgomery co., Pa., Dec. 25, 1855, son of James and Phoebe (Shoemaker) Shoemaker, and a descendant of Peter Shoemaker, a

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OSCAR R. HUNDLEY

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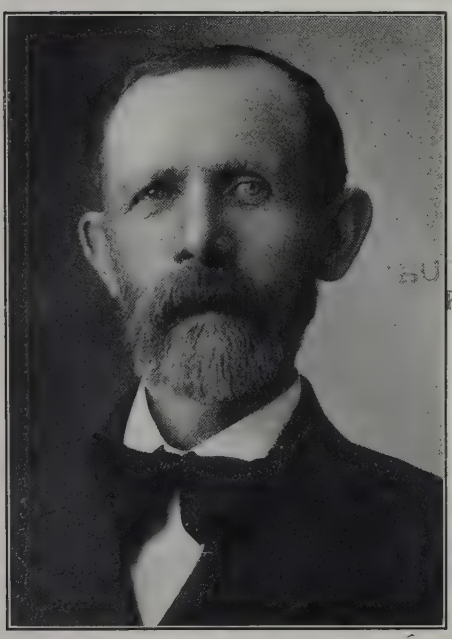
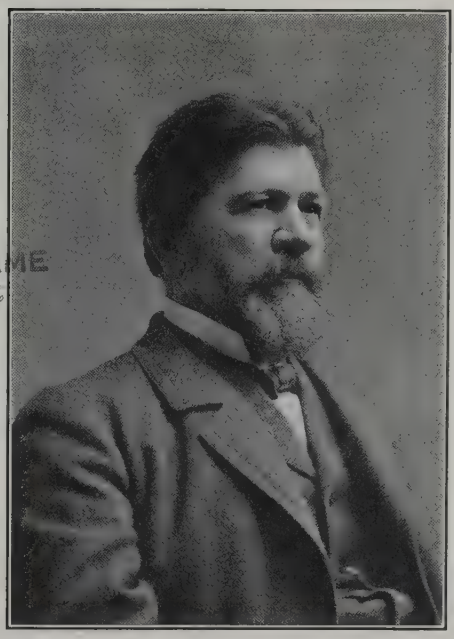
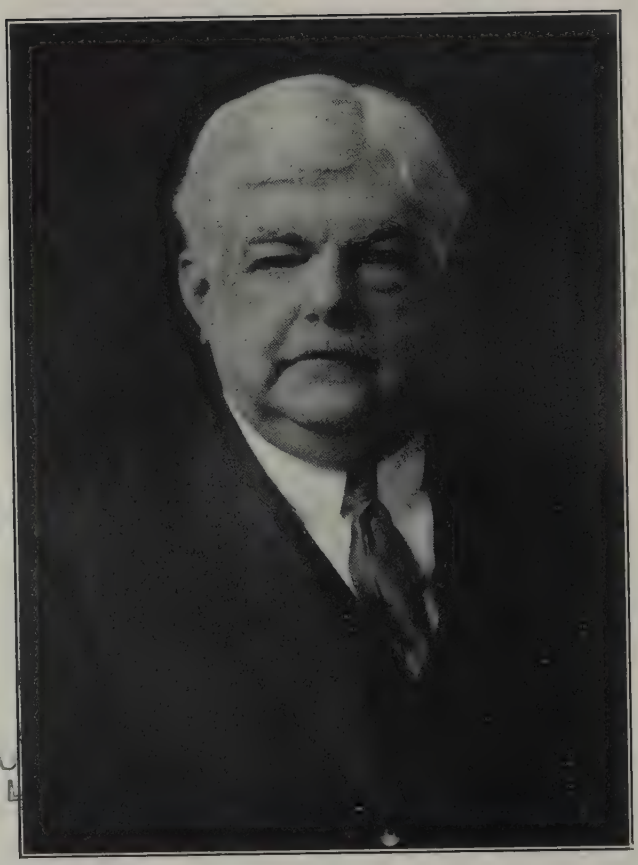


ANDREW JENSON



GEORGE A. KOENIG



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Harry J. Shoemaker

native of Kreigsheim, Germany, who was one of the earliest converts to the principles of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, and suffered persecution for his religious faith as early as 1665; he was one of the Friends seen by Penn on his visit to Kreigsheim early in 1683, and was induced to join a company of palatines in founding the new province of Pennsylvania. Harry J. Shoemaker was reared in Horsham township and received his early education in the public schools and at Doylestown Seminary. When nineteen years of age he began to teach school in Bedminster township, and the following year was appointed principal of the Tullytown schools, which he taught for three years. In 1880 he embarked in the mercantile business at Tullytown, where he conducted a general store until 1884. In political faith he was a Republican, and for many years was active in the councils of that party, as well as in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he lived. For four years he was postmaster at Tullytown, and was also a school director, and occupied other local offices. In the autumn of 1884 he was elected to the state legislature, being the only Republican elected in Bucks county, and served his term with marked ability as a member of several important committees, being the youngest member at that time. At the close of his term he declined renomination and became a candidate for congress, but was defeated in the convention by two votes. He was a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1884 and 1888. During Pres. Harrison's administration he was confidential clerk to the second comptroller of the U. S. treasury. Meanwhile he had entered himself as a student of law in the office of B. F. Gilkeson, of Bristol, and was admitted to practice in his native county in January, 1890. On the completion of his term as confidential clerk, he located in Doylestown and began the practice of law, in which he was successful in building up an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1893 he was a judge of awards at the World's Fair in Chicago and served as secretary of the committee on food products. Three years later he was again a candidate for the nomination for congress and received a majority of the votes from his own county, but was defeated in the joint convention. Mr. Shoemaker was a charter member of the Doylestown Trust Co., in which he served as a director for many years. He was one of the original promotors of the trolley road from Doylestown to Easton, Pa., and was active and energetic in pushing the project to completion, becoming also its secretary and treasurer. For a number of years he was secretary of the Pennsylvania Manufacturer's Insurance Association. Mr. Shoemaker was a man of broad vision and of acknowledged executive ability He was married June 12, 1910, to Anna, daughter of Harrison Green of Horsham, Pa. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2, 1918.

PARMLY, Charles Howard, educator, was born in New York city, Dec. 3, 1868, son of Isaac and Sarah M. (Forman) Parmly. His family had its origin in a noble Belgian house; Maurice D. Parmelee was a prominent reformer of the sixteenth century, who about the year 1567 fled to Holland to escape the persecutions of the Duke of Alva, his estates having been confiscated. There he founded the house of Von Parmelee, his third son Johannes becoming the Baron of Batavia. About the year 1639 a band of Christians left Guilford, Eng., and crossing the ocean entered the harbor of Fairhaven, Conn., their ship being the first to enter that harbor. This band of people in September, 1639, purchased from the Indians what is now the central part of Guilford and there settled. On the journey over they entered into a covenant (which is now preserved in the Massachusetts Historical Society, at Worcester), and among the twenty-five who signed it was John Parmelie (son of Johannes, who was the third son of Maurice, above referred to). The spelling of the name was changed to Parmly, by some branches of the family. From John Parmelie and his wife Hannah the line descends through their son John; his son Stephen and the latter's wife Elizabeth Baldwin; their son Stephen; the latter's son Jehiel and his wife Eunice Handee; their son Jehiel and his son Alexander and his wife, who were the grandparents of Charles Howard Parmly. He was educated in the public schools of New York and was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1888. As a student he had distinguished himself, and in the autumn following his graduation he was appointed tutor in mathematics at his alma mater. The remainder of his career was spent at the college. He was instructor in physics in 1894, assistant professor in 1898, associate professor in 1906, professor in 1915, and, finally, in 1917, a few months before his death, professor and head of the newly created department of engineering. His influence at the college was felt not only by his students in the class room, but also by his colleagues in the council chamber. He was a powerful factor in the reorganization which the college underwent after its removal to a new site in 1907. But he will be more particularly remembered for two achievements: the creation of the engineering courses of the college, and the masterly analysis which he made for the city of the cost of maintaining the college. In the second of these undertakings he explored untrodden ground, and the methods which he devised are serving today for similar surveys of other institutions. The central quality of his character was integrity, integrity of heart as well as integrity of mind. He was married June 15, 1898, to Margaret S., daughter of John T. Stanley, and had one child, Ruth Parmly. He died at Ashland, N. H., Sept. 7, 1917. (Portrait opposite page 242.)

SPEIDEL, John George, manufacturer, was born at Balingen, Germany, Dec. 4, 1855. The first sixteen years of his life he passed in his native land, where he was educated in the local realschule and later learned the machinist's trade, receiving for his work a medal of merit from the King of Wurtemberg in an exhibition of the work of apprentices. In 1872 he came to the United States and settled for a time in New York city, where he found employment at his trade. Eighteen months thereafter he went to Philadelphia, where he was again employed as a machinist and where he remained for three years and a half. He returned to Europe in 1876 and for three years attended an excellent technical institute at Winterthur, Switzerland. Returning to America, he made his way to Philadelphia and subsequently to Reading, Pa., where he obtained employment with the Scott Foundry, one of the large concerns of that city. He continued for three years in the drawing department of this company, after which, for five years, he was employed as draughtsman by the Dickson Manufacturing Co., Scranton, Pa. He then returned to Reading and in 1888 embarked in business for himself, making his first venture in a small shop at the corner of Orange and Bingaman streets. The enterprise was successful from the outset. In 1893 he removed to a larger shop and three years later was forced to move again.

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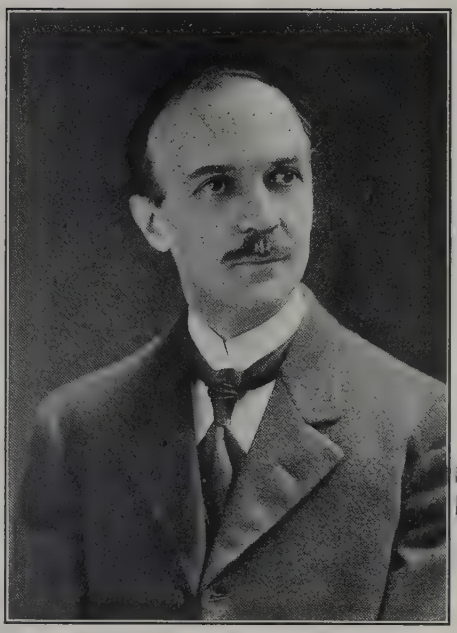
In 1900 he erected a new plant two stories in height, 130 by 95 feet, and fitted it with the most modern equipment. Here Mr. Speidel continued his great success. His inventive genius has given to practically every machine turned out by his plant some device which renders it an improvement over similar machines of different make. In 1891, on the recommendation of the Franklin Institute, he received the John Scott medal, together with the premium of twenty dollars in gold, presented to him by the city of Philadelphia, for his improvements in portable hoists. In 1893 he received from the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago a medal for a portable chain hoist. He also invented other hoisting machinery, which was patented in 1897, and that same year invented and built an automobile. He has also invented other devices. In religion he is a communicant of the Catholic Church. He was married in New York city, Apr. 5, 1883, to Sophie, daughter of Andrew Weis, of Reading, Pa., and they have five children: Clara, wife of W. J. Borneman, vice-president of the Newark Embroidery Works; Marie (now deceased), wife of Frederick Keffer, of Reading; Lillian, Florence, and John George Speidel, Jr.

HOYT, James Humphrey, lawyer, was born in Cleveland, O., Nov. 10, 1850, son of James Madison and Mary Ella (Beebe) Hoyt. James Humphrey Hoyt was educated at Western Reserve University, Hudson, O., and at Amherst College. He was graduated at Brown University in 1874 with the degree A.B. He then began the study of law in Cleveland under the preceptorship of Spaulding Diekman. He was graduated at Harvard Law School, in 1877, with the degree LL.B.,; was admitted to the bar of Ohio in that year, and began the practice of his profession in Cleveland, in the firm of Willey, Sherman & Hoyt, and later Sherman, Hoyt & Dustin. On the death of the senior partner it became Hoyt & Dustin, and successive changes led to the adoption of the firm name of Hoyt, Dustin & Kelley, and Hoyt, Dustin, Kelley, McKeehan & Andrews, the new members being Herman A. Kelley, Homer H. McKeehan and Horace Andrews. He gave his attention to civil practice successfully, and became one of Ohio's most widely known and eminent lawyers. In 1895 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor. He was director in the Cleveland chamber of commerce, and a member of the Union, Cleveland Country, Tavern, Euclid, Roadside, Mayfield Golf & Country, and University Clubs, Cleveland, and the Century Association, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, University, New York Yacht, and Metropolitan Clubs, New York city. He also held membership in various law associations. He was a communicant of the First Baptist Church, Cleveland. He was married, June 17, 1885, to Jessie P., daughter of Jesse Taintor, a banker, of Cleveland; she survives him, with two children: Katherine Boardman, who became the wife of Amasa Stone Mather, Cleveland, O., and Elton Hoyt, 2d, Yale University, '10, iron business, of Cleveland. James Humphrey Hoyt died at St. Augustine, Fla., Mar. 21, 1917.

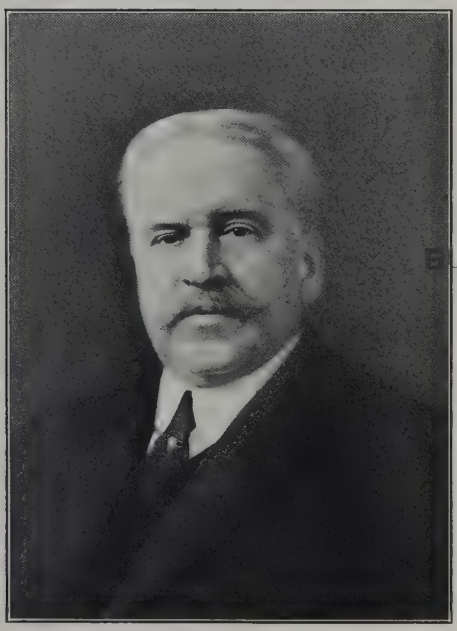
ENSIGN, Josiah Davis, jurist, was born at Boston, Erie co., N. Y., May 14, 1833, son of Reuben S. and Mary (Griffin) Ensign, and descendant of a colonial Massachusetts-Connecticut family dating in America from the early part of the 17th century. Josiah Davis, his maternal grandfather, served in the American army throughout the war of the revolution. Reuben S. Ensign, his father, was a physician. Josiah Davis Ensign received his education in the public schools of Ohio and in academic schools at Farmington and Orwell, O. At sixteen he became a school teacher, continuing six years in that capacity, meanwhile reading law. He completed his law studies at Jefferson, Ashtabula co., O., under the preceptorship of the partners in the law firm of Chaffee & Woodbury. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1857, but before commencing practice was elected clerk of the courts of Ashtabula county, remaining six years in that relation. He began active practice at Jefferson, O., in 1863, entering into partnership with Stephen A. Northway, as Northway & Ensign, which relation he maintained while he was in Ohio. He removed to Rochester, Minn., in 1868, and in 1870 settled in Duluth, Minn., forming a partnership, in 1872, with Ozora P. Stearns, as Ensign & Stearns, this copartnership continuing until 1874. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Daniel G. Cash, and the firm of Ensign & Cash was subsequently augmented by John G. Williams, becoming Ensign, Cash & Williams. In Ashtabula county, O., in addition to serving as clerk of the courts, he served out an unexpired term as county auditor, and likewise an unexpired term as prosecuting attorney. In 1870 he was elected county attorney of St. Louis county (Minn.), serving two years, and for seven years he was a member of the Duluth school board, and director of the public library for six years. For several terms he was an alderman, and for three terms mayor of Duluth. In 1889 he was appointed judge in the 11th judicial circuit of Minnesota; elected to that office in 1890, and re-elected in 1896, 1902, 1908 and 1914. He is now serving his thirtieth year in that position. He is a member of the Commercial Club, Duluth. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. Judge Ensign is one of the real pioneers of Duluth. In the civil affairs of the people of that city, extending through a period of almost half a century, the part played by him has been one of honorable distinction. He was married (I) 1858, to Catherine A., daughter of Col. Lynds Jones, and niece of Joshua R. Giddings (q. v.), the abolitionist; she died in 1868. He was married (II) 1872, to Rose, daughter of Martin Watrous, of Bay City, Mich. His children by the first union were: Julia Maria, and Mary P., who married James C. Houston (she died in 1911); and one child by the second union, Katherine, who married Warren E. Greene.

SANFORD, Carlton Elisha, lawyer, banker and capitalist, was born at Hopkinton, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1847, son of Jonah, Jr., and Clarinda (Risdon) Sanford. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Sanford, who came from Essex county, England, in the early part of the 17th century and settled at Milford, Conn. From him and his wife Sarah the line of descent is traced through their son Ephraim and his wife Mary Powell; their son Samuel and his first wife Hannah Baldwin; their son Joseph and his wife Mary Clark; their son Jonah and his wife Rhoda Woodruff; their son Benjamin and his wife Sarah Marsh; to their son Jonah Sanford and his first wife Abigail Greene, who were the grandparents of Carlton E. Sanford. Jonah Sanford (V) established the family homestead at South Farms, Conn. Benjamin Sanford (VI) was an industrious, prosperous and influential citizen and farmer of Cornwall, Conn. Jonah Sanford (VII) took up his residence at Hopkinton, N. Y. He was supervisor of his town, and was subsequently appointed a commissioner by act of legislature to lay out a state road (Port Kent road) through the wilderness for fifty miles, and later acted as one of the



CHARLES H. PARMLY

JOHN G. SPEIDEL



JAMES H. HOYT

JOSIAH D. ENSIGN

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Carlton E Sanford

commissioners to build this road. He was a member of the New York state assembly during 1829-30, and of the 2d session of the 21st congress during 1830-31, to fill out an unexpired term. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and ever afterward took a keen interest in the state militia. In 1827 he was commissioned captain of a volunteer company of cavalry; was lieutenant-colonel during 1828-29; colonel of an independent regiment during 1830-31, and brigadier-general of state militia during 1832-33. At the outbreak of the civil war he raised the 92d regiment of New York volunteer infantry and went to the front as its colonel. Jonah Sanford, Jr., father of the subject, was a successful farmer and served as justice of the peace, assessor of internal revenue, and as member, chairman and subsequently president of the board of supervisors. He was a member of the New York state assembly during 1874-75. Carlton E. Sanford received his preliminary education at St. Lawrence Academy, Potsdam, N. Y., and Lawrenceville (N. Y.) Academy. During 1869-71 he was a student at Cornell University. He then began the study of law at Potsdam, under the preceptorship of Charles O. Tappan, afterward a justice of the supreme court, and George Z. Erwin, later a state senator. He was graduated at Albany Law School in 1873 with the degree LL.B., and in that year was admitted to the bar of New York and began practice as an associate in the offices of Tappan & Erwin. In 1874 he became a member of the firm of Swift & Sanford, with Theo. Swift. This firm was dissolved in 1876, but was reformed in 1888, continuing until 1892. Meanwhile, he organized, in 1889, the Peoples' Bank of Potsdam, of which institution he was president until his death. He withdrew from his law partnership in 1892, though continuing to practice independently. One of his cases which attained national repute was that of Riggs vs. Palmer, (reported 115 New York reports 506). In 1889 he organized the Potsdam Building & Loan Association, of which he was attorney until his death. In 1892 he was a promoter and incorporator of the Racquette River Paper Co., with mills at Unionville, and of which he was vice-president until 1900. In 1892 he was a projector of the High Falls Pulp & Mining Co., of which he became secretary. He was an incorporator and vice-president of the Thatcher Manufacturing Co., Potsdam. He was associated with Herbert J. Sanford and Simeon Clark in the manufacture of lumber, etc., at Parishville, N. Y., during 1883-88, and he was a founder of the Potsdam Clothing & Manufacturing Co., and the Potsdam Sugar of Milk Co. In 1886 he was instrumental in installing a sewer and drainage system at Potsdam. He was at his death president of the Potsdam public library. He was a delegate to the national convention, Minneapolis, 1892. He was a past treasurer (1881-88) and past president (1889) of the Racquette Valley and St. Regis Valley Agricultural Society. He organized, and for twenty-six years was president of the People's Bank. He wrote much and on many subjects. Many of his writings he incorporated in a volume entitled "Essays and Biographical Sketches," (1907). He published "Early History of the Town of Hopkinton," (600 pp. ill., 1903); "Some Wonders of the Heavens," (1910); "Thomas Sanford Genalogy," (1910), a work on which he had taken great pains and spent both lavishly of time and means to have correct, searching records in both England and America, and giving the names, births and deaths of sixteen hundred members of the Sanford family. To this volume he gave five years of painstaking labor, indefatigable and persistent endeavor, bravely overcoming numerous obstacles. He married at Potsdam, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1893, Frances Garrow, daughter of George Merritt, of Auburn, N. Y. She survives him. He died at Potsdam, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1915.

RUGG, Arthur Prentice, jurist, was born at Sterling, Mass., Aug. 20, 1862, son of Prentice Mason and Cynthia (Ross) Rugg. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Rugg, who came from England in 1652 and settled at Lancaster, Mass. His wife was Hannah Prescott, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Daniel and his wife Elizabeth Priest; their son Amos and his wife Mary Burpee; their son Amos and his wife Sarah Willard, to their son Luther and his wife Ruth Jewett, who were the grandparents of Arthur Prentice Rugg. Prentice Mason Rugg, father of the subject, was farmer and school teacher, and he served his town as selectman, assessor and member of the school committee. Arthur Prentice Rugg received his preliminary education in public schools, including Lancaster (Mass.), high school. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1883 with the degree A.B., and at Boston University Law School in 1886 with the degree LL.B. Amherst gave him the degree LL.D. in 1908 and Harvard University a similar degree in 1914. Admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1886, he began the practice of his profession in that year at Worcester, Mass., as the partner of John R. Thayer, under the firm style of Thayer & Rugg, this relation continuing twenty years. He was president of the Worcester common council in 1895, and served as assistant district attorney for the middle district of Massachusetts during 1895-97. During the ensuing nine years he was city solicitor of Worcester. In 1906 he took his seat on the bench as associate justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, of which he has been chief justice since 1911. He has been a trustee of the Worcester Mechanics' Savings Bank since 1897, and during 1900-06 was director and solicitor of the First National Bank of Worcester. Since 1910 he has been a trustee of Clark University, Worcester, also of Boston University. He has been a member of the council American Antiquarian Society since 1909; is a fellow American Academy Arts and Sciences, and holds membership also in the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Historical Society, various law associations, and various scientific and social organizations. Politically he is a Republican. He married at Worcester, Mass., Apr. 10, 1889, Florence May, daughter of Charles Belcher, of Worcester; they have three children: Charles Belcher, a lawyer; Arthur Prentice, Jr., and Esther Cynthia Rugg.

BEARD, Cyrus, jurist, was born in Venango county, Pa., Aug. 13, 1850, son of Thomas and Mary (McKinly) Beard. Removing to Iowa at an early period, after the usual preliminary training he entered the law department of the State University of Iowa, and received his LL.B. degree in 1874. He was immediately admitted to the bar and located in Washington, Ia., where he practiced four years, and then removed to Harlan, Ia., where he spent a dozen years in successful work. The great growth of the territory of Wyoming, which led to its admission as a state on July 10, 1890, however, drew Mr. Beard to it with multitudes of others, during that year, and he made his new home at Evanston in that state. He won so strong a position in the new state within the next

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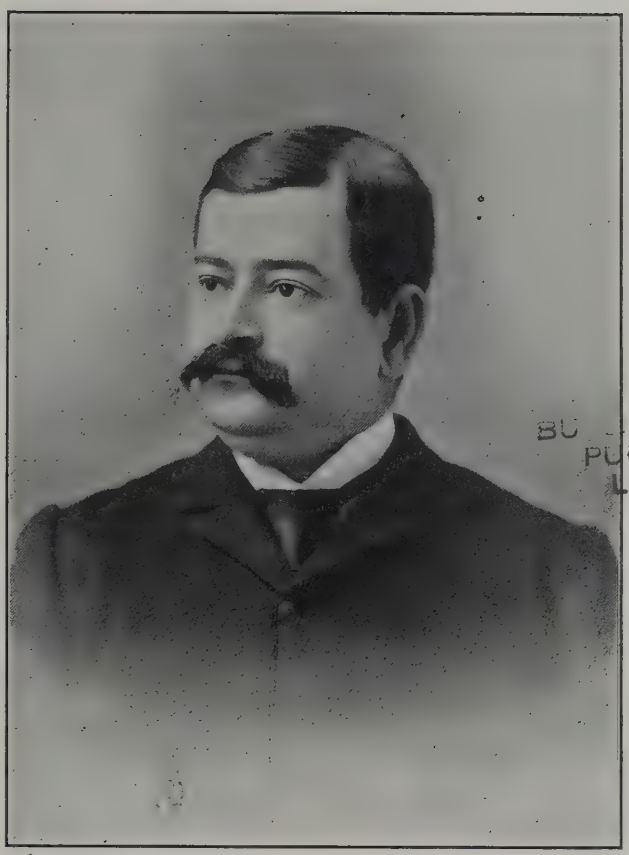
fourteen years that he was chosen one of the three justices of the state supreme court, and took his seat on Jan. 2, 1905. Justice Beard's first opinion was in the case of Leach vs. Misters, reversing the judgment of the district court, 13 Wyo. 239. He became chief justice Jan. 2, 1911, and served for two years, when he was followed by Justice Richard H. Scott and himself became justice, again becoming chief justice, Jan. 6, 1919, in which position he still serves, having been re-elected for an eight-year term, beginning in 1913. He has made his home at Cheyenne since he became a justice, and he has become active and prominent in the higher Masonic orders. He was married Sept. 25, 1875, to Nora E. Wilson, of Chicago, Ill.; she died in 1893, and he was again married July 22, 1896, to Frances B. Birkhead of Des Moines, Ia.

BROOKE, Flavius Lionel, jurist, was born at Simcoe, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 7, 1858, son of John and Sarah (Mann) Brooke. His preparatory education was received in Albert college, Belleville, Ontario, and at the age of twenty-two he entered Osgood Hall of the University of Toronto, where he took the four-year course, finishing in 1884, and was admitted to the Toronto bar in that year. After one year's practice he went to Detroit, Mich., and became a member of the law firm of Atkinson, Carpenter & Brooke, his partners being John Atkinson and William Leland Carpenter. On the breaking up of this firm in 1891, he became a member of the firm of Brooke & Spalding, which lasted until 1896. Mr. Brooke then practiced alone for the next four years, when, in 1900, he was appointed supervisor of the census for the first district of Michigan. On November 6th of that year, however, he was elected one of the six judges of the third circuit court to fill the unexpired term of Judge Byron S. Waite. Judge Brooke had served on the third circuit bench about eight years with eminent satisfaction to all concerned, when, in November, 1908, he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Justice William Leland Carpenter on the supreme bench. After a service of seven years as a justice, by the order of the succession he became chief justice for the year 1915, and also according to that order has since served as justice as before. In politics he is a Republican. He was married Nov. 27, 1884, to Miss B. Reidy of Simcoe, Ontario.

NIXON, Henry Barber, mathematician and educator, was born at Winfall, Perquimans co., N. C., Sept. 9, 1857, son of Thomas and Cornelia (Townsend) Nixon. The name appears in County Oxford, England, in the 13th century, but there is an unbroken record from the early part of the 15th century, the name being then spelled Nyxon, and the ancestors of this branch having taken up residence in the North of Ireland. The earliest paternal American ancestor was John Nixon, a native of Enniskillen, Ireland, who with two brothers came from County Fermanagh in the 18th century and settled in Virginia. John's wife was a Martin, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife, a Johnson, to their son Francis Nixon and his wife Harriet Barber, who were the grandparents of Henry Barber Nixon. Col. John Nixon (q.v.) was a celebrated officer of the war of the revolution, and of Quaker stock. His sons and grandsons were planters. Francis Nixon (III), farmer, fisherman and miller, established the family homestead in Perquimans county, N. C. He lived to be almost a centenarian. Thomas Nixon (IV), following in the footsteps of his father, devoted himself to husbandry; his wife illustrated many admirable phases of Southern womanhood. Likewise a native of Perquimans county she was a graduate of St. Mary's School, Raleigh, and an exceptionally fine reader, both old and young delighting in her rendition of story-book or classic. Henry B. Nixon's boyhood was spent in the vicinity of his home. Life in the woods and along the woodland streams was ideal in his eyes. His preliminary education was received under the preceptorship of a private tutor and at Hertford (N. C.) Academy. He taught school for a brief period, and was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1878 with a diploma in mathematics, high honors and the degree B.S. During the ensuing four years he was a member of the teaching staff of the University. He then took post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, where he held a scholarship during 1882-84 and a fellowship during 1885-87. He was instructor in mathematics there during 1884-85, and received the degree Ph.D. from that institution in 1886. He extended his post-graduate study in applied electricity during 1886-87. In 1888 he was called to the alumni professorship of mathematics and astronomy at Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pa., where he taught uninterruptedly until his death, and from 1900 gave also the course in mechanical drawing, surveying and engineering added by the college. A bibliography of mathematical works by professors and students up to 1894 contains titles of two works by him, one a dissertation on "Lane's Equation," the second "Bibliography of Linear Differential Equations," (with J. C. Fields). He was author of "Teacher's Edition of Granville's Trigonometry," (1912). He was an honorary member of the Phrenakosmian Society. He took a personal interest in the students, and among them was the most popular member of the faculty of his day. He gave to them liberally and unselfishly of his own time. "Nixon Field," the athletic field of the college, was named in his honor. The 1909 "Spectrum" was dedicated to him in these words: "To one who has been a friend of the college and of every student; who is true to himself and obeys the nobler instinct, and who while constant in duty is never unkind; to one who deserves the gratitude of students, alumni and friends, to one whose strength of character has been an example to many; whose counsel and advice has been free and open to all, to one whose loyalty has done so much for his Gettysburg and our Gettysburg." He had a distinct personality, and his qualities of mind and heart were out of the ordinary. He was a communicant of the Lutheran Church, and his political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He was an ardent supporter of Pres. Wilson, and had been with the President at Johns Hopkins University. He was married May 22, 1889, to Kate Virginia Hay, of Philadelphia, Pa., daughter of Alexander Hay, one of the promoters of the Union Pacific Railroad and one of the originators of vulcanized rubber She survives him, with one child: Thomas Hay Nixon, born at Gettysburg, Pa., Feb. 22, 1895, Gettysburg College, '15, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, 1918. Henry B. Nixon died at Gettysburg, Pa., Mar. 30, 1916.

WHIPPLE, Charles William, soldier, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 28, 1846, son of Amiel Weeks and Eleanor Mary (Sherburne) Whipple, and a descendant of Mathew Whipple, who came to this country from Essex, England, and settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1638. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Thomas



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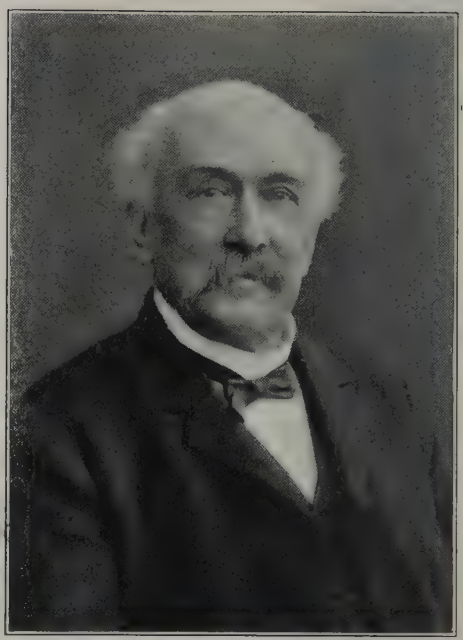
Henry B. Nixon.

CHAS. W. WHIPPLE



GORDON MONGES

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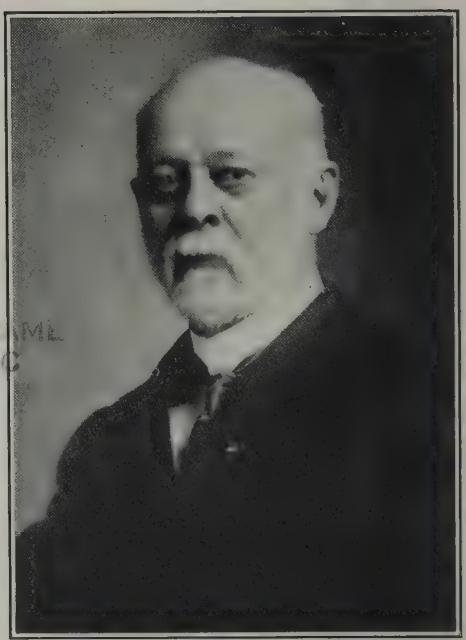
WM. C. WALSER



CHAS. W. CALKINS

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Dudley, governor of Massachusetts Colony, major-general of the colony's forces and a founder of Harvard College; from Theophilus Eaton, ambassador from Great Britain to Denmark, and later first governor of New Haven colony; from John Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire colony; and from other men prominent in our country's history. His maternal grandfather, John H. Sherburne, was a colonel of a New Hampshire regiment during the war of 1812; was a member of the New Hampshire legislature, and a descendant of Sir Richard Sherburne, Bart., of Stonyhurst, Lancashire, England. Our subject's father, Maj.-Gen. Amiel Weeks Whipple, (q.v.) U. S. A. (West Point 1841), was one of the bravest soldiers of the civil war, was a major on the staff of Gen. MacDowell, was later commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of regulars for gallantry at Bull Run, and colonel for gallantry at Fredericksburg, and after having been mortally wounded at Chancellorsville, was brevetted a brigadier-general of regulars for gallantry in action, and for gallantry during the whole war was brevetted a major-general of regulars and was commissioned a major-general of volunteers. The first military experience of Charles W. Whipple was as a "marker" in a militia company before the war when he was fourteen years old. In 1864, while he was attending Georgetown College, Pres. Lincoln gave him a personal appointment to West Point, where he was graduated in 1868, was commissioned as second lieutenant in the 3rd artillery and assigned to battery "B," stationed at Newport, R. I. Subsequently he was transferred to Key West, Fla., where he went through a yellow fever epidemic, to Fort Riley, Kan., to Charleston, S. C. and as instructor to West Point. Thereafter he was stationed at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas and at Oswego, N. Y. In May, 1873, he attended the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., was graduated the following year, and being assigned to the Wheeler survey was in charge of exploring parties in Southwestern Colorado, Northern New Mexico and Southern California. In July, 1875, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the ordnance department, and subsequently was one of the officers in charge of the ordnance exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, was inspector at the West Point foundry at Cold Spring, N. Y., was in charge of the U. S. Proving Ground at Sandy Hook, N. J., and superintended the manufacture of a large number of guns, with carriages and projectiles, for all the life-saving stations on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. He also wrote many articles on ordnance and other technical subjects. In May, 1885, he was commissioned captain, was appointed chief ordnance officer of the department of the Missouri, was one of the board of officers appointed in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, was in the ordnance office at Washington, D. C., and was at the Arsenal at Springfield, Mass., at the outbreak of the war with Spain. In May, 1898, he was appointed chief ordnance officer of the expedition to the Philippine Islands, and the next month was appointed inspector-general of volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At Manila he was overtaken by the illness from which he never fully recovered. He returned to the United States in December, and in February, 1901, was retired with the rank of major. His life was guided by the highest ideals of duty, and he was always brave and unselfish. Courteous in manner, he was one of the gentlest, simplest and most lovable of men. He was a member of the University Club of New York; the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C.; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Sons of the Revolution. He was married Apr. 3, 1877, to Josephine Katherine, daughter of Walter R. T. Jones, of New York city, and granddaughter of Adm. Theodorus Bailey, U. S. N., mentioned for bravery in the Mexican war; their children were: Walter Jones; William; Sherburne, lieutenant-colonel U. S. A.; Annette Bailey, who married Arthur Morris Collens; and Eleanor Sherburne Whipple, who married Francis Russell Stoddard, Jr. Maj. Whipple died at Summit, N. J., Oct. 18, 1916.

MONGES, Gordon, capitalist, was born in Wilmington, Del., Feb. 17, 1832, son of Armand and (Sidney) Ann Monges. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Jean Armantére Monge, was a close kinsman of Gaspard Monge, a famous French savant, who invented the metric system of weights and measurements, still in use in Europe. Dr. Monge came from France with Lafayette and, as one of his officers, shared in the closing struggle for American independence. Later he returned to Philadelphia and was one of the few physicians who remained there and gave their aid unsparingly to the victims of the yellow fever epidemic of 1798. He was one of the founders of the Société Bienfaisance de Philadelphie, which afforded much assistance to refugees from France and San Domingo. He changed the name from Monge to Monges. Our subject's earliest maternal ancestor was the Rev. Andrew Rudman, of Upsala University, Sweden, who landed in Philadelphia in 1698, having been sent by Charles XI to organize and found the Swedish church among the Swedish settlers in America. Dr. Rudman built the historic church of the Gloria Dei, in Philadelphia, in 1700, the oldest church in that city. Armand Monges, father of our subject, was an early member of the First City Troop; his death occurred while serving as U. S. consul to Texas before its annexation. Gordon Monges received his early education at Wilmington, Del., and later attended Emmetsburg College, Maryland. After leaving school he led a very quiet life, principally engaged in his own personal affairs. He was one of the oldest members of the Philadelphia Club, and its president during 1870–76. He was also a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Société Francaise de Bienfaisance, and was past master of lodge No. 176, F. & A. M. At one time he was a member of the society of the Sons of Delaware, and president of a number of financial companies. He was twice married: (1) at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15, 1860, to Mrs. Louisa Armatine Twining, daughter of James de Teisseire, of New York, by whom he had one daughter, Josephine de Teisseire Monges. Mrs. Monges died in 1888 and he was married (2) Aug. 30, 1890, to Mary, daughter of Barzillai Ansley, a Canadian. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1907.

WALSER, William Charles, physician, was born at Ward's Island, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1851, son of Dr. Theodore and Mary (Eastwood) Walser. His father, a native of St. Gallen, Switzerland, came to this country about 1840 and settled in New York city; he was a soldier in the Mexican war, and subsequently served as health officer of the Port of New York, and was head of the quarantine station on Staten Island when it was burned down by the islanders. The son was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1869, then went to Basle, Switzerland, where he perfected himself in the German language, and

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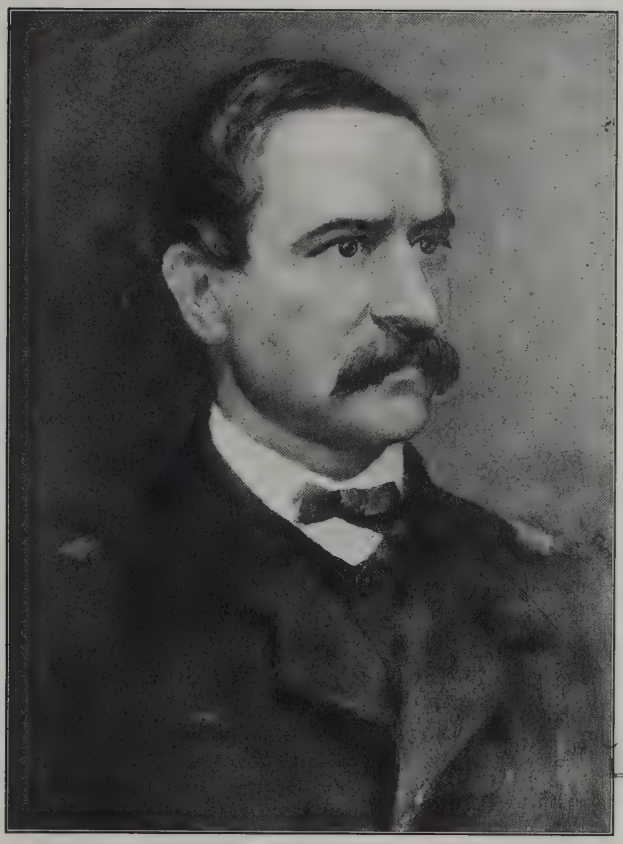
received the degree of M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1871. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Mariner's Harbor, S. I. Later he established a practice at Port Richmond, and the last twenty-three years of his life were spent in New Brighton, S. I. He made a specialty of surgery, having performed all the major operations, many of them for the first time in the country. He was one of the first to perform the operations of tracheotomy and gastro-enterostomy, and never hesitated to enter new and untried fields when quick decision and immediate diagnosis were necessary. At the time of his death he was chief surgeon of the Staten Island Hospital. He also served as consultant of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, was at one time on the staff of the German Hospital, and served two terms as coroner of Richmond county. Dr. Walser was president of the Richmond County Medical Society, and was a member of the Medical Society of Greater New York, the Medical Society of the State of New York, and the German-American Medical Society. He was also a member of the Richmond County Country and Staten Island clubs. He was known among his fellow practitioners as the "dean of Staten Island physicians and surgeons." He loved his profession, and is quoted as having said: "If I were a millionaire I would be nothing but a doctor." He contributed generously of his services and means, and was never known to have refused aid because his patient could not pay. Dr. Walser was married at Tompkinsville, S. I., Oct. 20, 1875, to Eleanor E., daughter of Dr. Frederick Hollick, of New Brighton, S. I., by whom he is survived with five sons: Frederick Theodore, insurance broker; Havelock, electrical engineer; Carl William, physician; Arthur, real estate broker; and Guy Oliver, an attorney. Three of these sons, Havelock, Arthur and Guy, were officers in the U. S. army during the war with Germany. Dr. Walser died at Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I., May 21, 1917.

CALKINS, Charles Walbridge, lawyer, was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., June 19, 1842, son of Charles Philo and Mary Ann (Hinsdill) Calkins. His first American ancestor was Hugh Calkin, a native of Chepstow, Wales, who came over to the colonies about 1638-40 and settled at Green's Harbor (now Marshfield) in New Plymouth Colony; removed to Gloucester and became one of the first board of selectmen; in 1650 was chosen deputy to the "General Court" (Legislature) of Massachusetts; removed to Connecticut colony and served twelve times as deputy from New London, and with his son, John, was one of thirty-five original proprietors of a tract of land nine miles square around Norwich ceded to the whites for seventy pounds sterling. From him and his wife, Ann, the line of descent is traced through their son, John; their son, Hugh; their son, Joshua; their son, Thomas, who married Abigail Vorce; their son Charles, who married Eliza Faber, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The Calkins family was always identified with the military service and many of them have served in the wars of this country. Charles Philo Calkins, father of our subject, was one of the pioneer attorneys in Kent county, Mich., who held the offices of justice of the peace, master of chancery, injunction master of the circuit court and city recorder later. At the age of nineteen the son enlisted for the Civil war in Co. B, 1st Michigan engineers, and participated in the battle of Lavergne, Tenn.; in the siege of Corinth, Miss., May 10-31, 1862, and was with the rear guard of Gen. Buell's army in its forced march and race with Gen. Bragg's army from Alabama to Louisville in September, 1862. He was in the Perryville campaign and the advance to Nashville and Murfreesboro. He participated also in the Chickamauga and Atlanta campaigns and in the siege of Atlanta, July 22 to Sept. 2, 1864. At Shiloh he was one in the first few regiments which had to swim the river, holding muskets over their heads, in order to join in the second day's fight. By successive promotions he reached the rank of sergeant-major of his regiment, and served as second lieutenant, first lieutenant and regimental adjutant. Being honorably discharged in 1864, he located in Nashville, Tenn., where for four years he was connected with the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad, and after three more years in railroad work in Kalamazoo, Mich., he embarked in the grocery business in Grand Rapids, Mich., in partnership with his brothers. He studied law in his leisure hours under the instruction of his father and later Judge William J. Stuart and Henry E. Thompson. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and in addition to an extensive general practice developed a large real estate, loan and insurance business, in which he continued nearly forty years. Col. Calkins combined the intellectual attainments of the barrister and the man of letters, and was keenly appreciative of the best in music, art and literature. He was a recognized authority on Shakespeare and Shakespearean subjects, and he was frequently called upon to lecture on these themes. He was the author of an exhaustive thesis upon Shakespeare as a lawyer, which he called "William Shakespeare: Barrister," and he was also the writer of many fine bits of verse, many of which have been published. His advice was frequently sought in educational matters, and his influence in directing the intellectual life of the young people was far-reaching and inspirational. For many years he conducted a class for literary study (entirely gratis), to which he devoted much time and thought. Col. Calkins was a member of the city council for two years (1875-76); served for seventeen years on the city board of health, and for four years on the board of education. For sixteen years he was a member of the Michigan national guard, retiring with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and chief of brigade staff. He was a vestryman of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and also a member of Grand River Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M. In politics he was a Democrat. He was married, Sept. 21, 1869, to Mary Louisa, daughter of Hezekiah Gould Scovel of Nashville, Tenn., and their living children are: Anna Mary, who married Harvey F. Wonderly; Effie Louise, who married William H. Rea of Detroit, and Charlotte W., director of art education in the Grand Rapids schools. He died in Grand Rapids, Mich., Mar. 28, 1918. (Portrait opposite page 245.)

PALFREY, John Carver, soldier and manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 25, 1833, son of John Gorham (q.v.) and Mary Ann (Hammond) Palfrey. His first known American ancestor was William Palfrey who was in Boston as early as 1676, and who is believed to have been a grandson of Peter Palfrey who settled in Salem prior to the arrival of Gov. Endicott in 1628. He received his early education at the Boston Latin School; was graduated at Harvard College in 1853, and at West Point Military Academy in 1857. He was then appointed to the corps of topographical engineers, and until the breaking out of the civil war served as assistant in the work of repairs and construction then in progress on the various forti-



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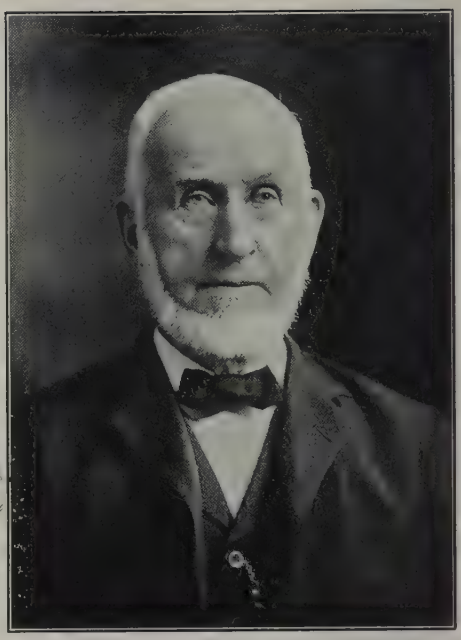
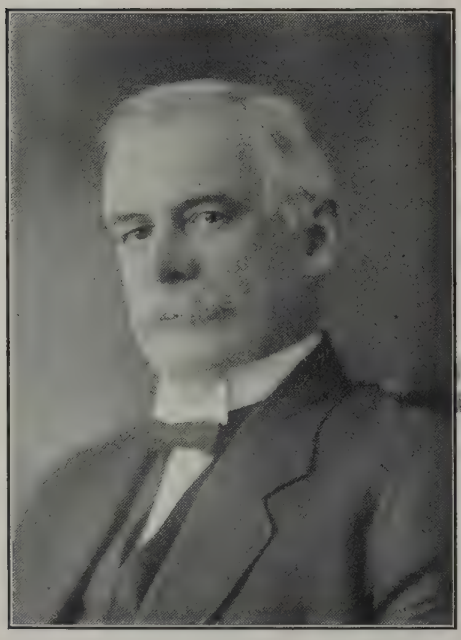
JOHN C. PALFREY

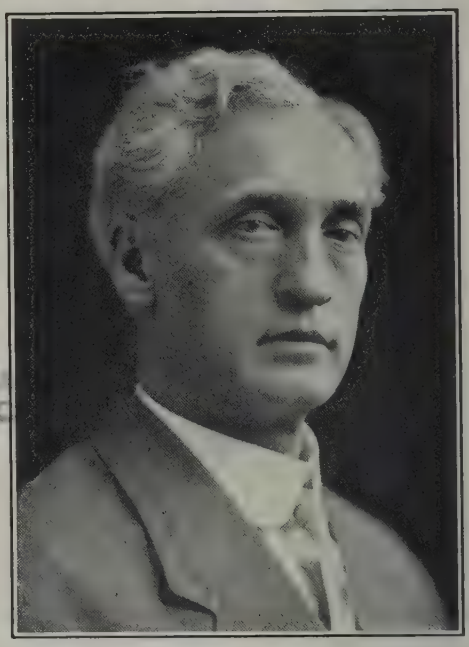
WM. H. TEDFORD



WM. B. SWAN



FRANCIS X. HOOPER



ARTHUR C. ROGERS

fications along the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire. Thereafter he was assigned to engineer duty in the Department of the Gulf and was stationed at Ship Island. He took part in the capture of New Orleans, and was in charge of the construction and repair of the fortifications about that city. Later he became associate engineer of the military division of West Mississippi, and directed the engineering work at the siege and capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and of Mobile. He was brevetted major in 1864, lieutenant-colonel of volunteers in 1865, resigning from active service in 1866 as brevet-colonel and brigadier-general, U. S. A. He then entered the employ of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass., and in 1874 became treasurer of the Manchester Mills, continuing in this connection until 1891, when he retired from active business. Gen. Palfrey was the author of a number of papers relating to military operations during the civil war which are of decided historical value. He was a man of real engineering talent, a natural mathematician, and with most of the qualities of temperament which a mathematician ought logically to have. Charles Francis Adams, a life-long friend of Gen. Palfrey, said of him: "From boyhood to the time of his death, at more than the allotted age of man, his characteristics underwent no considerable change. From early youth, all through maturity to a ripe age, they were essentially of the sterling type. Like his father he was severely conscientious. His sense of duty and obligations was pronounced and a law unto him. What he deemed right that he did; nor could anything deflect him from what he saw as the straight line of conduct." He served as one of the visiting board of Thayer School of Dartmouth College. He was a member of the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was married in 1873 to Adelaide Eliza, daughter of Samuel R. Payson of Boston and had three children: John Gorham, Francis Winslow and Hannah Gilbert, wife of Dr. James B. Ayer. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 29, 1906.

TEDFORD, William Hamill, jurist, was born in Blount county, Tenn., Nov. 8, 1844, son of John and Elizabeth (Hamill) Tedford of colonial and revolutionary ancestry. His father, a farmer, removed with his family to Louisa county, Ia., in 1851, and the son was educated in the public schools there. At sixteen he enlisted as private in Co. F, 11th Iowa volunteer infantry, serving in the Federal army during the civil war and participating in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta and the campaign in Georgia. After two years at Grand View (Ia.) Academy he was graduated at the college of law of State University of Iowa, in 1869, with the degree LL.B. He was admitted to the bar soon after and began the practice of his profession at Corydon, Ia. In 1891 he was elevated to the position of district judge in the 8th judicial district, was twice reelected, serving twelve years, during which he was not reversed by the supreme court in an equity case. He resigned from the bench in 1901 because of impaired health. Prior to his judicial activities he had served on one side or the other in practically all of the important litigations in the county. During 1873-79 he was associated in practice with Lewis Miles, and during 1908-11 was a partner of H. H. Carter, under the firm style of Tedford & Carter. Aside from his professional activities he was a director in the Wayne County Construction Co., which built the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, and was the dominant factor in securing right-of-way in Wayne county for the St. Paul and Kansas City division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. He served on the executive committee which built the present Wayne county court house. When on the bench he steadfastely declined to naturalize an alien who was in any way associated with the liquor traffic. At the time of his death he was curator of the Iowa State Historical Society. In politics he was a Republican, and was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. Judge Tedford was a man of exceptional strength. He was cast in a large mould; belonged to the heroic type of men whose intellect was of the highest order. He was married June 22, 1875, to Emma, daughter of Capt. William W. Thomas. She survived him, with one child: Eva, who married Charles B. Miles. He died at Corydon, Ia., July 25, 1917.

SWAN, William Batchelder, merchant and banker, was born at Belfast, Me., May 2, 1825, son of Nathan and Annabel (Poor) Swan. Nathan Swan, his father, a native of Methuen, Mass., early became one of the most prominent citizens of Belfast; was proprietor of a bakery, sheriff of Waldo county, and captain of the Belfast company which saw service in the war of 1812. William B. Swan received his education in the public schools of his native city. At twenty he began a business career as clerk in the general store of Paul R. Hazeltine, the Belfast merchant, ship-builder and philanthropist. Through the Hazeltine shipping interests he obtained a thorough knowledge of foreign and domestic goods, as well as country produce. He also gathered a useful fund of information concerning the commerce of New England, and in fact of the entire country, which stood him in good stead in his future career as merchant. In 1853 he formed a copartnership with Thomas H. Marshall, and as Marshall & Swan carried on a wholesale and retail business for approximately fourteen years, dealing in all kinds of grains, flour and West India goods, with the exception of liquors, the latter then being a large stock in trade in other stores of that day. When he sold out his interest in the store he opened another under the firm name of William B. Swan & Co., his partner at that time being A. Cutter Sibley, afterward a prominent shoe manufacturer. He continued in this business, and at the same address, until his death, at which time he was perhaps the oldest merchant in active service in New England, and one of the best known. Coal and salt were added to other commodities handled by the firm, and the volume of trade increased year by year. In 1877, Edward Sibley became a partner in the business, Cutter Sibley having retired, and in 1881 it was incorporated as the Swan & Sibley Co., of which the subject was president. Subsequently it was reorganized as the Swan, Whitten & Bickford Co., of which he was likewise president, and in which he was associated with Frank L. Whitten and Charles S. Bickford. The trade of this concern assumed great magnitude, and the house and its senior partner became well known beyond the territorial limits of the United States, and at his death enjoyed a liberal trade with Central and South American countries. Even after he had passed his 91st birthday he continued to take an active part in the affairs of the corporation, and each day was seen on the streets of Belfast going to and from his office in the City National Bank, of which institution he had for years been president. He served two terms as

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mayor of Belfast, was a leading member of the Belfast board of trade, and of the board of managers of the First Parish Unitarian Church, Belfast, and he was one of the founders of the Waldo county hospital. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was twice married, (I) Mar. 18, 1856, to Maria, daughter of James P. Gammans, a sea captain and merchant, of Belfast. There was one child: Annabel, who married Walter B. Kelley, St. Paul, Minn. His first wife died in 1876, and he was married (II) in 1879 to Abbey H. Faunce, of Belfast, Me., who survives him. He died at Belfast, Me., Aug. 12, 1916.

HOOPER, Francis Xavier, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 23, 1854, son of James and Susan (Schmidt) Hooper. His earliest paternal American ancestor was a French Huguenot who left his native land after the Edict of Nantes and settled on Hooper's Island, Eastern Shore, Maryland. James Hooper, father of the subject, was a sea captain. Francis Xavier Hooper received his education in the public schools of his native city. He began his business career in Baltimore in 1874. He early took the initiative in many enterprises, and built the first electric railway in Baltimore. Afterwards he was engaged in the printer's supply business, and eventually he became a manufacturer of type and printing presses. He soon became recognized as one of Baltimore's foremost inventors. He built the first presses for printing on tin, also the first rotary color presses for printing on flour sacks, linen, jute bags, and labels. He invented rotary multi-color presses for printing on wood, fibreboard and corrugated paper; these presses gained a world-wide reputation and are used extensively all over the world, being manufactured by the F. X. Hooper Co., at Glen Arm, Baltimore county, Md., of which corporation he was president until his death. He conceived the idea of furnishing small plants with steam power, but a few years after establishing his first central plant it was wiped out in the great Baltimore fire. His first invention, a wood printing press, was completed in 1886, and he obtained his first patents in 1887. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He found his chief recreation in automobiling. He played a conspicuous part in the active development of the printer's art in the United States. He was married (I) to ———— of Baltimore; (II) June 28, 1906, to Florence, daughter of Alexander Hamilton Wyatt, a farmer, of Virginia; she survives him with three children by the first union: Martha A., who married Dr. Atherton Siedell; Elizabeth E., who married Mr. Walter H. Gramly, and Alma Grace, who married George W. Medinger. He died at Glen Arm, Md., Nov. 22, 1916.

ROGERS, Arthur Curtis, physician and surgeon, was born near Decorah, Ia., July 17, 1856, son of Ansel and Cynthia (Benedict) Rogers. His father was a Quaker minister. Arthur Curtis Rogers was graduated at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., in 1877, with the degree B. S. After a brief experience at teaching he became steward of the Iowa State School for the Feeble Minded, Glenwood. His work there proved so interesting that he resolved to specialize in it, and toward that end completed a medical course at the college of medicine, State University of Iowa, at which he was graduated in 1883 with the degree M.D. Earlham College gave him the degree LL.D. in 1905. For one year following his graduation in medicine he was head of the Oregon State School for Indians, then at Forest Grove. In 1885 he became superintendent of the Minnesota School for Feeble Minded and Colony for Epileptics, Faribault, and continued in that relation until his death. He early became recognized as one of the country's leading workers among defectives. During the incumbency of Dr. Rogers the institution at Faribault grew from one building with fifty patients to cover 1,000 acres, employing 300 teachers and housing 1,600 inmates. Experiments conducted there by him have added broadly to general knowledge of problems on the mentally defective and the school is now known as a model of its kind. Inquiries into the family histories of inmates and the data compiled from them was a notable part of the work under his guidance. With the assistance of field agents he carried this work to unusual length as it applied to the subjects in the Faribault school. His efforts in this line won him large recognition. He was president (1898) Minnesota Conference Charities and Corrections; president (1911) Minneapolis Academy Social Science, and at his death its secretary and treasurer; secretary and treasurer American Association for the Study of Feeble Minded; chairman committee on defectives National Conference Charities and Correction, 1889 and 1902; chairman sub-committee on defectives of committee on eugenics, American Breeders' Association, and member American Medical Association, Minnesota State Medical Society, Rice County Medical Society, American Academy of Medicine, American Association for the Study of Epilepsy, and, by appointment of Gov. Burnquist, a member of the Minnesota commission to revise laws relating to children. He was a Republican, and a member of the Quaker church. He was for years editor-in-chief of the "Journal of Psycho-Asthenics." Not only as an observer and a research scholar was Dr. Rogers known to the medical world, but also as a teacher, and he trained for higher service many of his assistants. He left behind him a name placed at the head of Western sociologists and investigators. He was married July 17, 1882, to Phoebe, daughter of Warner M. Coffin, a miller, of Columbus, Kan.; she survives him, with three children: Eloise, who married Mrs. Walter M. West, Minneapolis; Helen, who married William R. Pearce, Fairbault; and Arthur W. Rogers, a lieutenant U. S. army. Arthur Curtis Rogers died in Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 2, 1917. (Portrait opposite page 247.)

PUFFER, Charles Chenery, editor and manufacturer, was born at Coleraine, Mass., June 15, 1841, son of Chenery and Lucy Thomas (Alden) Puffer. His first paternal American ancestor was George Puffer, who came from England in 1639, settling in Boston, Mass. From his son James, who married Mary Ludden, the line of descent is traced through their son Jabez and his wife Mary Glazier; their son Samuel and his wife Dorothy Haynes; their son Samuel and his wife Olive Rice, and their son John and his wife Ruth Willis, who were the grandparents of Charles Chenery Puffer. Samuel (5) was a captain in the French and Indian war, and sergeant in the revolutionary war. Our subject's father was a prominent physician of Coleraine and Shelburne Falls, Mass., and president of the Franklin County Medical Society. On the maternal side he is a direct descendant of John and Priscilla ((Mullins) Alden. He attended the public schools of his native town and the Shelburne Falls Academy, and was graduated B.A. at Rochester University in 1863. He was the poet of his class, and a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. In 1864 he entered

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JOHN J. PHELPS

EUGENE P. ROBERTSON

FREDERIC H. ZEIGEN

JAMES B. SINNOTT

the Shelburne Falls Bank as cashier, and subsequently established, in New York city, the banking house of C. C. Puffer & Co. In 1868 he went to South Carolina to edit the "Columbia Union-Herald," the only Republican daily in the state, and in partnership with Gov. Chamberlain, was the owner of the paper. In 1873–74 he was receiver of the Bank of the State. He engaged in mining operations in Colorado in 1875, having disposed of his newspaper interests, and in 1884 engaged in the manufacture of glass enameled steel products, at Rochester, N. Y. In 1902 the business was incorporated under the name of the Pfaudler Co., which he served as president until a short time prior to his death, when he assumed the position of chairman of the board of directors, also chairman of the board of English and German corporations. In connection with its subsidiary companies in Detroit, Mich., Schwetzingen, Baden, Germany, and in London, England, this concern is the largest of its kind in the world. Through untiring and incessant labor, he made it a fitting example of what optimism, energy and sound judgment may accomplish. At the time of his death he was a director of the Central Bank of Rochester, and a member of the University and Genesee Valley clubs, and the Chamber of Commerce. In partnership with his brother-in-law, William G. Markham, he owned a model dairy of 400 acres at Rush, N. Y. In politics he was a Republican. His keen interest in public affairs, loyalty as a citizen, his broad-mindedness upon all public questions, his unfailing charity and courtesy endeared him to all who knew him. Much reading and wide travel made him an extremely interesting conversationalist. Mr. Puffer was married May 1, 1865, to Susan Emma, daughter of Guy Markham, of Rush, N. Y., and had two children: Isabel and Linda Dana Puffer. He died in Rush, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1915.

PHELPS, John Jay, financier, was born in Paris, France, Sept. 27, 1861, son of William Walter (q.v.) and Ellen (Sheffield) Phelps. His father was a noted lawyer, and a liberal benefactor of Yale College. He was a member of congress during 1873-75; in 1881 was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria, and in 1889-93 was U. S. minister to Germany, afterwards becoming judge of the court of errors and appeals of New Jersey. The mother of John Jay Phelps was a daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield (q.v.), founder of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. John Jay Phelps was educated in Siglar's School, Newburgh, N. Y., and Yale College, being graduated at the latter in 1883. He spent the ensuing two years in the employ of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., in New York city, where he obtained a comprehensive grasp of the methods of management of large financial interests, and since 1885 has devoted himself to the management of the various enterprises in which he is interested. He is vice-president of the Hackensack (N. J.) National Bank, and a director of the Hackensack Trust Co., the United States Trust Co. (New York), and the Cayuga & Susquehanna railroad. For many years he was president of the Strong & Trowbridge Co., of New York city, and was for two terms a member of the board of chosen freeholders of Bergen county, N. J. On the outbreak of the war with Spain, in 1898, Mr. Phelps was commissioned ensign in the volunteer forces of the U. S. navy, and was acting lieutenant and signal officer on the U. S. S. Celtic, during the war. When war with Germany was declared, in 1917, Mr. Phelps was already a member of the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, having received a commission as ensign on Mar. 28, 1917. On June 25, 1917, he was given command of the U. S. S. "Perfecto," and on Dec. 7, 1917, he was given command of the U. S. S. "Calumet," on which vessel he was in active service throughout the war with the rank of captain. He is a member of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, the Sons of the Revolution, the Military Order of Foreign Wars (New York and New Jersey), the Navy League of the United States, the United Spanish War Veterans, the American Museum of Natural History, the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, the American Geographical Society, the New England Society, the Hamilton Club of Paterson, N. J.; the Union League and Hackensack Golf clubs of Hackensack; the Union League, University and Yale clubs of New York city; the Graduate Club of New Haven, Conn.; the New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Sachem's Head Yacht, Branford Yacht, Oritani Field, New Haven Auto, New Jersey Auto and Motor clubs and the Automobile Club of America. He also belongs to the Psi Upsilon (Beta Chapter) and Scroll and Keys (Yale) fraternities. Mr. Phelps is an ardent yachtsman; in 1885 he built and sailed the schooner yacht Brunhilde around the world from New York city, via England, Suez, India, Chinese ports, San Francisco and around Cape Horn. The Brunhilde was the first American yacht to accomplish this. He was married, Apr. 26, 1888, to Rose Janet, daughter of Joscelyn Hutchinson of Staten Island, N. Y., and has two daughters: Dorothy and Rose Phelps.

ROBERTSON, Eugene Philip, banker, was born near Condit, Calhoun co., Mich., Aug. 23, 1841, son of Cyrus and Permela (Snyder) Robertson. His father, a native of New York state, became a pioneer farmer in southern Michigan at a day when that country teemed with Indians. Eugene P. Robertson attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Later he began a business career as clerk for Mayhew & Irwin, proprietors of a private bank at Albion, subsequently entering the service of the Albion Exchange Bank, of which he became one of the two chief owners, and remaining in that relation until 1894. He organized in 1895, the Albion State Bank, of which he was president until his death, and from time to time was associated with various other financial as well as commercial and industrial undertakings. He had served as president of the village corporation of Albion and in 1890 was elected mayor of the city. He had also served as member of the school board. He was treasurer of Albion College and of the Michigan State Bankers' Association and he was a 32d degree Mason, grand high priest of the Michigan grand chapter, and a Knight Templar of the Grand Commandery of Michigan, holding other exalted positions in the order. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was married, Apr. 17, 1866, to Carrie Louise, daughter of Aldis Torey, a farmer, of Albion, Mich.; she survives him, with one child: Harry E. Robertson, a machinist, of Albion. He died at Albion, Mich., Jan. 1, 1917.

ZEIGEN, Frederic H., author, poet, composer, lecturer, was born at Saginaw, Mich., in 1874, son of Casper and Mary (Weber) Zeigen. His father came to the United States from Basil, Switzerland, in 1856. Intending to follow the legal profession, the son began to study law with Hon. John E. Bird, of Adrian, Mich., who later became justice of the Supreme Court, but after two years of study and teaching school, he decided to give up

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law and entered the State Normal College, at Ypsilanti, where he was graduated in 1900, as class president and class poet. He became assistant in the department of literature, taking also lecture work at the University of Michigan. He then took up teaching and was superintendent of schools in the northern part of the state. Meantime he finished a course in law ex-residentia, with the Nashville (Tenn.) College of Law. Early in his career Mr. Zeigen began to write poems, short stories and articles for magazines. He was a contributor to the "Old Waverly" Magazine, "Four O'Clock," "Success," "The Gateway," and other periodicals, both over his own name and a nom-de-plume. He later removed to Detroit, Mich., to become associate editor of "The Gateway Magazine," with which he was connected for many years, and where he made a comfortable fortune from successful investments. He is a contributor to various "House Beautiful" magazines, and is the author of "Breezes from the Pines" (1900); "Collected Poems" (1905); "Today is the Tomorrow of Yesterday" (1919); "Therold Archer Knowlton" (1907); "Mrs. Phœnix," and better known as "Out of the Ashes" (19—). Mr. Zeigen is a charter member of the Michigan Authors' Association. He is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Detroit Yacht Club, National Geographical Society, National Educational Association, Authors' League of America, Scarab Club, International Historical Society, and one of the three delegates sent to Europe to trace the development of the Renaissance; Vigilantes, Society of American Poets, and president of Authors' League of Michigan. He is closely associated with James Oliver Curwood, famous writer of Northwest stories, in scenario and moving picture work. He was married, in 1899, to Myrtle Annette Comer, daughter of George Comer, of Ypsilanti, Mich., and has two daughters: Eola Valencia, and Phyllis Myrtle Zeigen.

SINNOTT, James Butterfield, merchant and soldier, was born at Parrish Callan, county Kilkenny, Ireland, July 25, 1842, son of James and Mary (Butterfield) Sinnott. At the age of nine he came with his mother to America and settled in New Orleans. He received his education at St. Mary's Academy, that city, and at fourteen entered the employ of the wholesale grocery and provision house of Smith & McKenna, becoming a floor salesman. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as private in Company E, 1st regiment Louisiana infantry; accompanied that command to Virginia, serving under Col. A. G. Blanchard, and shortly thereafter was elected 2d lieutenant of his company, serving in that capacity in southwest Virginia until the reorganization in 1862. He then joined an independent cavalry company under Capt. R. S. Randolph, attached to the headquarters of Gen. Richard S. Ewell as body-guard. With this company he served as a private until the close of the war, but late in 1862 was transferred to the headquarters of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, then commanding the 2d corps, Army of Northern Virginia. He served as the escort of Jackson until the latter's death, when his company rejoined Ewell. Subsequently when the Confederate congress passed a law reducing the number of men serving at corps headquarters, his company was transferred to Gen. Robert E. Lee. In the course of his service he participated in all the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia save Sharpsburg (Antietam), when his company was on duty with Gen. Ewell, who was wounded at Manassas (second Bull Run). At Hanover Court House his horse was shot under him. When the army retreated from Richmond to Appomattox he was in charge of a squadron of cavalry, detailed to watch the passes of the Blue Ridge mountains and any movements of the Federals down the Potomac river, reporting directly to Lee. After the close of hostilities he resumed his occupation with Smith & McKenna, subsequently forming a connection with the wholesale grocery house of W. G. Lyon & Co., New Orleans. In 1869 he rejoined his former employers, Smith & McKenna, as manager, and in 1872 became manager also of the reorganized firm of Smith Bros. & Co., in which he owned three-fourths of the stock. He was a director in the Whitney-Central Trust & Savings Bank, Hibernia Insurance Co., and the New Orleans Land Co. He became recognized as one of most expert green coffee men in the United States, and a shrewd buyer. Owing to heavy importations and a slump in the market his corporation was forced into bankruptcy, but he again started to rebuild his shattered fortunes as a coffee broker, and was climbing steadily when death ended his career. He was a member of various New Orleans carnival associations, United Confederate Veterans, Society of the Army of Northern Virginia, New Orleans board of trade, New Orleans Sugar Exchange, New York Coffee Exchange and the Pickwick Club, New Orleans. He was commissary general of the Louisiana division, United Confederate Veterans. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. No man in the business world of New Orleans was more widely known or more prominent than Col. Sinnott. He was married Sept. 6, 1866, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Butterfield, of Nova Scotia; she died in 1912. There are six surviving children: Mary, who married Charles J. Holland; Emma Sinnott; Ella, who married Raoul Valon; Charles J.; James B., and Henry Lee Sinnott. James Butterfield Sinnott died in New Orleans, La., July 22, 1917. (Portrait opposite page 249.)

GRAFF, John Francis, manufacturer and banker, was born at Buffalo Furnace (now Worthington), Armstrong co., Pa., Aug. 12, 1857, son of Peter and Susanne (Lobengier) Graff, and grandson of John and Barbara (Baum) Graff. His paternal grandfather came from Germany in 1783, eventually settling on a farm in Westmoreland county, Pa. In 1865, Peter Graff, father of the subject, founded what is now the Peter Graff & Co. Woolen Mills of Worthington. His purpose was to create an industry by which the widows of the civil war might earn a livelihood. The concern today is one of the best known manufacturers of pure woolen blankets in the country, and during the European War was engaged in work for the Federal government. J. (Frank) Graff received his preliminary education in public schools and at Stevens Hall, the then preparatory department of Pennsylvania (now Gettysburg) College, Gettysburg, Pa. He was graduated at Pennsylvania College in 1879 with the degree A.B. He then began his business career as clerk in the company store of Peter Graff & Co. Upon the death of his father, in 1890, he succeeded him as a partner in Peter Graff & Co., and continued in that relation until his death. From time to time he was connected with various other undertakings. He was a director in the Merchants' National Bank of Kittaning from its organization, and president of the institution, and he was a director in the P. McGraw Wool Co., Pittsburgh, and in the Alth-

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JOHN F. GRAFF

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James L. Butler

win Sand Co., Pittsburgh. He was also engaged in farming, and was actively interested in the civic and religious affairs of his community. He served a number of years as justice of the peace, was for fifteen years a school director, was a member of the Republican county committee, delegate to the state convention of 1897, served two terms (1900-04) in the Pennsylvania house of representatives; was elected to the state senate in 1912 and re-elected to that body in 1916, and in 1904 was a Roosevelt elector. He was a trustee of Pennsylvania College; was for twenty-seven years an elder in the Worthington Lutheran Church, and for a similar period was superintendent of the Sunday school. He was a 32d degree Mason, and held membership also in Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, and Knights of Pythias. He found his chief recreation in farming. J. Frank Graff's dominating personal characteristic was his great generosity, his desire to help those in need, and he was of the type of man who did not publish his good deeds. He was married (I) at Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 27, 1881, to Carrie Louise, daughter of James Brown, president of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg; she died in 1902. He was married (II) at Stewart Station, Pa., June 1, 1904, to Martha, daughter of David Stewart, a farmer of that place; she survives him, with six children by the first union: James Brown Graff, a physician, Portage, Pa.; Peter Graff, III, a miller, Worthington, Pa.; Major John F. Graff, Jr., a lawyer; Mary Hay, who married Dr. J. Paul Frantz, Clearfield, Pa.; Edmund Dutille, a manufacturer, Worthington, Pa.; Richard Morris, a student, and two children by the second union: Grier Stewart and Smith Stewart Graff, students. John Francis Graff died at Worthington, Pa., June 6, 1918.

BUTLER, James Joseph, lawyer, legislator and capitalist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 29, 1862, son of Edward and Ellen (O'Neil) Butler. His father, a celebrated St. Louisian, was known as the "Village Blacksmith" and rose from the forge and anvil to be the leader of the Democratic party in St. Louis, and the owner of a long chain of blacksmith shops in the city. James Joseph Butler was graduated at St. Louis University in 1881 with the degree B.S. He studied law at the St. Louis Law School; was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1884, and began the practice of his profession in St. Louis. From the time that he attained his majority he became, like his father and one of his brothers, a factor in politics. He served as a member of the board of education during 1882-83, and was city attorney during 1886-94. He was a member of the 57th and 58th congresses (1901-05) from the 12th Missouri district. He was twice elected to congress and twice unseated by party vote after serving the entire terms. He was seated on the 3rd term, having been elected by a larger majority than at either of the two previous elections. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1904 and 1908. He was a member of the Bibliophile Society, Boston; of various law associations, and of numerous social organizations in St. Louis. After he returned from Washington he withdrew from politics and became a theatrical magnate. He was a director and subsequently became president of the Empire Circuit Co., Cincinnati, which operated a chain of burlesque houses from coast to coast. Aside from these and his legal activities he was president of the National Copper Mining Co., and the Anthracite Coalette Fuel Co., St. Louis corporations. As the survivor of Col. Edward Butler's three sons, Edward, John and James, he was made executor of the $5,000,000 estate. He had virtually been an invalid for five years. During the last three years of his life he was both blind and deaf, yet he continued to manage the large estate he owned and the estate left by his father by communicating through his wife; he could, however, speak without difficulty. He was a picturesque and prominent figure in the political life of St. Louis, yet he was little understood or known. He was a scholar and student and never really liked politics. The environment of his early life and desire to please his father caused him to enter politics. In his home he had a library of approximately 4,000 volumes, and a collection of paintings second to none in a private home in the Mound City. History and political economy were his hobbies. One of his peculiarities was that he would never have a book in his library until the author was dead. He also had no paintings by contemporary artists. He was at one time a great reader of poetry, although a scoffer as to its value. A most peculiar thing then was that after he became blind and deaf, he dictated to Mrs. Butler several poems. He called poems "inspirational" but otherwise held them to be of small value. Modest and unassuming Col. James J. Butler was known only to a few intimates. He died with a smile on his face—a Butler tradition. He was extremely generous, almost to a fault; fearless, courageous and truthful. Quietly and unostentatiously he did much for charity. His chief delight was to help artists. He was firm in adhering to his own conceptions of right; fearless to express his opinions; positive in his character and able to maintain with skill and ability his views on all important questions. Yet his enlightened and charitable mind made him careful to respect the views of others. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 11, 1896, to Rose Mary, daughter of Richard Lancaster, a real estate man of St. Louis; she survives him, with one child: Edward Lancaster Butler (1898). James Joseph Butler died in St. Louis, Mo., May 31, 1917.

GREEN, Thomas, printer and journalist, was born in New London, Conn., Aug. 25, 1735, eldest son of Samuel and Abigail (Clark) Green and a great-great-grandson of Samuel Green, a printer of Cambridge, Mass. After his father's death he was instructed in the art of printing, presumably by his uncle, and when John Holt, editor of the "Connecticut Gazette" at New Haven, Conn., removed to New York city in 1760, Green assumed its management. He conducted the paper until 1764 when it was temporarily discontinued. He then went to Hartford, Conn., where in December, 1764, he began the publication of the "Connecticut Courant." It was the third newspaper to be established in the colony, and as the Hartford "Courant" is still in existence (1927). The paper continued to appear every Tuesday until 1767, when Green went to New Haven, leaving the paper in charge of his partner, Watson, who had joined him about that time. In New Haven he became associated with his brother, Samuel Green, in publishing the "Connecticut Journal and New Haven Post Boy," the first number of which appeared Oct. 23, 1767. It was in a way the successor of the "Connecticut Gazette" with which Green had been previously associated and which had been shortly before discontinued. Green was publisher of the paper until his retirement from

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business in July, 1809. At the time of his residence in Hartford, Thomas Green appears to have been devoted to the cause of colonial liberty, opposing the stamp act. Subsequently, like many other Episcopalians of the time, he inclined to the Tory cause. In consequence, he lost much patronage as a printer during the revolutionary war, as is evident from the following observation in a letter of Ezra Stiles, president of Yale college, dated Aug. 2, 1781: "The Press in New Haven (Tho. Green) is a Tory press and unobliging to the College." Green was most industrious. From 1767 to 1799 his firm in New Haven, Thomas and Samuel Green, issued at least 271 publications. He is described as "a gentleman of peculiar suavity of manner, great benevolence, and universally esteemed; every house in New Haven was to him a home." He was three times married: (1) Sept. 30, 1761, to Desire Sanford, of New Haven; (2) to Abigail ———, who died in 1781; and (3) Mar. 21, 1782, to Abigail Miles. His children were: Anna, who married Amaziah Lucas, Lucy, Thomas, Desire, Alfred, Sophia and William Samuel Green. He died in New Haven in May, 1812.

REAM, Carducis Plantagenet, painter, was born near Lancaster, O., May 8, 1838, son of Jonas P. Ream. His father was a lawyer. Carducis Plantagenet Ream was educated in the public schools. As a painter he was self-taught. He had a quick perception of the beautiful in nature, and it was through his love for nature that he first took up painting. He was an indefatigable worker, and early made a specialty of the painting of fruit, which he painted realistically, and with a good feeling for color values. He also painted a number of landscapes and marines, as well as portrait and figure studies. He painted only in oils. His work, principally still life, was exhibited for years in the Royal Academy, London, and at numerous American exhibitions, where it received much favorable comment. After spending several years in New York city he eventually located in Chicago. One of his best pictures, "Just Gathered," is among the permanent collection of the Art Institute, Chicago. He was a member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and was the first Chicago painter to have a picture included in the permanent collection of the institute. Practically all his paintings are owned in America. He died in Chicago, Ill., June 20, 1917.

SAUTERS, William Davis, coal operator, was born at Upper St. Clair, Allegheny county, Pa., Nov. 25, 1869, son of John David and Elizabeth (Espy) Sauters. His father, who was proprietor of a general store and a coal operator, served in the Federal army during the Civil War as a member of the 62d regiment Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, part of the time as lieutenant on the staff of Maj-Gen. Darius N. Couch (q.v.). The maternal grandfather of the subject was Capt. Espy, of the 62d Pennsylvania regiment, who was killed in action at Gaines Mill, Va., in 1862. William D. Sauters received his education in the public schools: at Trinity Hall, Washington, Pa., and at Duff's Commercial School, Pittsburgh. At the age of twenty he began his business career at McDonald, Pa., as bookkeeper for his father. About 1894 he removed to Cleveland, O., and in a small way began an independent career in the coal business, with a yard at Newburg. He engaged also in jobbing in car lots, subsequently added another yard on the west side of the city, and then sold out his yards and gave his entire attention to jobbing. Until 1903 he was a member of the Sauters-Skeele Coal Co. He then organized the Sauters Coal Co., a close corporation of which he remained the executive head until his death, and he was also a co-partner with his brother, Thomas E. Sauters, in the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Coal Co., coal mine owners and operators. The latter concern was incorporated under the same title at the beginning of 1916, and he was elected president, continuing in that relation until his death. He was a member of the Westwood Golf, Cleveland Athletic, and Clifton Clubs, Cleveland, and of the Masonic fraternity. He found his chief recreation in golf. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He contributed largely to the upbuilding of Cleveland. He married at Newark, O., Oct. 18, 1892, Mary Abbott, daughter of Dr. Oliver P. Sook, a physician of Newark; she survives him, with two children: Lois Elizabeth, and William Frederic Sauters, college students. He died in Cleveland, O., July 9, 1917.

TOMLINSON, Daniel Webb, banker and capitalist, was born at Batavia, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1849, son of Daniel W. and Susan (Everett) Tomlinson. His father, a native of Vergennes, Addison co., Vt., was at eighteen furnished with letters of introduction to several residents of Mobile, Ala., and arrived in that city with but twenty-five cents in his pocket. He became a clerk in the office of a firm of cotton brokers and at the end of four years he was chief clerk and was entrusted with all transactions of a confidential nature. In 1837 the business passed into his hands, and he so enlarged his operations that in the short space of six years, and while still a young man, he was enabled to retire with a splendid fortune. In 1842 he removed to Genesee county, N. Y., and purchased a large farm and mansion near Alexander. Soon afterward he established the Exchange Bank of Genesee, of which he became vice-president, and in 1849 he removed to Batavia, N. Y., having by this time taken the entire management of the bank and removed it to that village, buying all of the stock. In 1859 he decided to close up the affairs of the bank in order to give attention to his private fortune, which had now become very large. In this transaction he realized 150 per cent upon the capital stock, after paying all liabilities. He then became a large shareholder in the Rochester & Buffalo Railroad and by the consolidation of the Central roads he realized a premium of 44 per cent on his holdings in this company. He became a director in several railroads in western New York and became interested in a number of commercial, industrial and financial enterprises, all of which enured to his advantage. He was one of the first to realize the value of the steam cotton press and took one to Mobile to introduce it in the South. It was often said that his old Exchange Bank was the only bank in New York state which did not refuse specie payment during the civil war. Daniel Webb Tomlinson, the subject, with the exception of two years when he was connected with the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank of Buffalo, at which time he was a member of Taylor Volunteer Hose Co., and one year in Yonkers, spent all of his life at Batavia, where he received his education in public and private schools. He was the owner of extensive business properties, and never failed to support the best interests of the community. In 1876, upon the organization of the Bank of Batavia, he was elected a director, and for some time previous to his death was surviving member of the original

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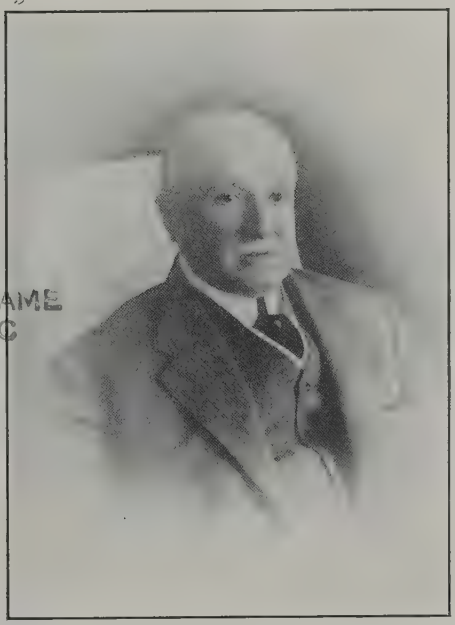

DANIEL W. TOMLINSON

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Elias Deemer

board, while from 1882 he was president of the institution. He was a director in the First National Bank of Batavia and in the Wiard Plow Co. from the time it located at Batavia, in 1876. He was an organizer of the New York State Bankers' Association. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he was a member of the state committee when his friend, Grover Cleveland, was elected governor and president. He was president of the village board of Batavia and a member of the board of trustees. For years he was a vestryman of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a trustee of the Batavia library association before it was merged with the Union school library; was for twelve years president of the board of education. At the time of the dedication of the Holland Land Office at Batavia, in 1894, he was a director of the Holland Purchase Historical Society, and had much to do with the success of that celebration. He gave much of his time to the welfare of the New York State Institution for the Blind, Batavia, and as member and president of the board of managers was unsparing in his efforts to further this form of education. He served on the sewer and pure water commissions of Batavia. He was the first president of the Batavia Club, Batavia, and a member also of the Batavia chamber of commerce, New York state chamber of commerce, Automobile Club, Buffalo, Automobile Club, Rochester, and a Mason of 32d degree. He found his chief recreation in automobiling. Few men fill so large a place in any community as he filled at Batavia. He married at Batavia, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1871, Una, daughter of Heman J. Redfield, of Batavia; she survives him, with three children: Daniel Webb, Jr., of Batavia; Everett Redfield, of Batavia, and Redfield Tomlinson, of Rochester. Daniel Webb Tomlinson died at Batavia, N. Y., July 19, 1917.

DEEMER, Elias, banker, lumberman and legislator, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Jan. 3, 1838, son of John and Eleanor Raederle Deemer. His earliest paternal American ancestor, one Diemer, came from Rhenish Bavaria in the early part of the 18th century, probably in 1707, and settled at Germantown, Pa. The line of descent is traced to Michael Deemer, grandfather of the subject, who prior to the war of the revolution was a large land holder at Nockamixon, Bucks co., Pa. John Deemer, father of the subject, was a farmer of Durham township, Bucks co. Elias Deemer received his education in public schools and under the preceptorship of private tutors. He early evinced a desire for business, and at fifteen was clerk in a mercantile establishment, of which he became sole proprietor at twenty. In 1859 he was made bookkeeper, collector and salesman for W. N. Treichler, an extensive lumber manufacturer and dealer of Kintnerville, Pa., and in that capacity became thoroughly grounded in the lumber business. Later he went to Philadelphia, entering a wholesale notion house. In 1861 he enlisted for the civil war as private in Co. E, 104th regiment Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, but the following year was discharged from the army on the Virginia Peninsula for physical disability. During 1863-68 he was engaged in a mercantile enterprise at Milford, N. J. He then settled at Williamsport, Pa., where he became an independent lumber operator, and during the palmy days of the industry in the West Branch valley he was one of the leading lumber manufacturers of the district. His lumber operations entered more or less into nine counties in Pennsylvania, and to Mississippi, where the town of Deemer was founded and named after him. He was the executive head of Elias Deemer & Co.; treasurer and active manager of Strong, Deemer & Co., Ltd., and president Williamsport Land & Lumber Co., Williamsport & Chesapeake Co., and from 1893 was president also of the Williamsport National Bank. In Mississippi the Deemer Lumber Co. operated immense mills, his holdings there, sold immediately prior to his death, involving approximately $1,000,000. At his death he owned also immense timber land tracts in North Carolina. He was formerly a joint publisher of the Williamsport "Republican," and subsequently he became one of the owners of the "News," which later was merged with the "Sun." From time to time he was a factor in various Williamsport industries, and he was the largest employer of labor in the county. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was long a dominant factor in Republican ranks in county and state. He served two terms (1888-89) as member and president of the Williamsport common council. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and was one of the first McKinley men. In 1900 he was elected to the 57th congress to represent the 16th district, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Potter, Tioga and Clinton, and he was reëlected in 1902 and 1904 to the 58th and 59th congresses, but was defeated in 1906 and 1908 by William B. Wilson, afterwards secretary of labor in the Wilson cabinet. Starting in life as a farmer's boy he made his way through his own efforts and the force of a strong personality. He was a man of quiet and kindly disposition, much given to philanthrophy. He was the last of central Pennsylvania's great lumbermen, and it was given to him to outlast the industry in which he had always held such a prominent place. He was a steadfast believer in the old school Republicanism. In all his years he enjoyed enviable distinction for conservatism, command of large affairs, wisdom and a supreme sense of justice. He was married at Milford, N. J., Nov. 9, 1865, to Henrietta, daughter of Ralph Hunt, a merchant of Milford. She died in 1913. There are four surviving children: William Russell, a lawyer of Williamsport; Mary Lillian, Laura Hunt, and Lulu May Deemer. He died at Williamsport, Pa., Mar. 29, 1918.

MAY, Joseph, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 21, 1836, son of Samuel Joseph and Lucretia Flagge (Coffin) May, and a descendant of John May, a ship-master of Sussex, England, who, with his wife Sarah, came to this country in his own ship, settled in Jamaica Plain, Mass., and became a member of Roxbury parish; his descendants seem to have continued largely in shipping and corporate interests; from him the line is traced through his son John and the latter's wife Sarah Brewer; their son John and his wife Prudence Bridge; their son Ebenezer and his wife Abigail Gore; their son Samuel and his wife Catherine Mears; and their son Joseph and his wife Dorothy Sewall, who were the grandparents of the present Joseph May. Joseph May (6), called by courtesy "Colonel," as captain of the Boston cadets, was a prominent citizen, for more than forty years secretary of the Boston Marine Insurance Co., and for over thirty years a warden of King's Chapel; his wife was a daughter of Samuel Sewall (q.v.), chief justice of Massachusetts, and niece of Dorothy Quincy, wife of John Hancock (q.v.). His son, Samuel Joseph (q.v.), was graduated at Harvard College in the celebrated class of 1817,

and became a prominent Unitarian minister. After settlements in New England, he was for over twenty years pastor of the Unitarian Church in Syracuse, N. Y., and was prominent in various philanthropies, particularly in the anti-slavery cause, in which he was closely associated with William Lloyd Garrison (q.v.) and Wendell Phillips (q.v.). His wife was the daughter of Peter Coffin, a leading merchant of Portsmouth, N. H., by whom he had four children. His second son, Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was graduated at Harvard in 1857, and would have graduated as first scholar, had he not been ill most of his senior year. While in college Mr. May was secretary of Phi Beta Kappa, Harvard chapter; a member of the Hasty Pudding Club, Alpha Delta Phi and other societies. He was a frequent contributor to the "Harvard Magazine" in prose and verse. Owing to his illness, he was obliged to leave college early in his senior year, but at commencement received his A.B. degree. During his absence he was elected class orator by his classmates, but was obliged to decline the honor. In 1865 he was graduated at Harvard Divinity School, and was immediately ordained and installed pastor of Hope Unitarian Church in Yonkers, N. Y. In 1868 he became pastor of the First Religious Society of Newburyport, Mass., and in 1876 pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia, Pa., where he continued twenty-five years, resigning in 1901 and becoming pastor emeritus. During the ensuing eight years, he resided much abroad, travelling extensively, and thereafter lived in Philadelphia. He was the author of a life of Rev. Samuel Longfellow, brother of the poet, and edited a volume of his sermons. He also wrote a volume entitled, "Miracles and Myths of the New Testament" (1901). The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Jefferson University, Philadelphia, in 1887, and that of D.D. by Meadville (Pa.) Theological School in 1914. Dr. May was a man of unusually devout spirit, and impressed on all who came in contact with him the saintly quality of his character. Like his father, he was outspoken in his views and was considered radical in religious thought. Interested in civic affairs, he preached many sermons which are said to have strongly influenced the reform movements for the betterment of the city and state. His fineness of nature and feeling was the product of a worthy original endowment and a long life of loyalty to the best ideals. His attainments as a scholar, his vision as a prophet, his example as a citizen live on in the memory of those who knew him. He was married (1), Oct. 24, 1865, to Harriet Charles, daughter of Philip C. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., sister of Adm. Johnson and of Eastman Johnson (q.v.), the artist; their children were: Lucretia, wife of Abram H. Wintersteen, lawyer, of Philadelphia; John Edward, a banker and broker of Chicago, Ill.; Sarah, wife of Walter D. Edmunds, lawyer, of New York; and Major William Ropes May, medical reserve corps of the U. S. army. Mrs. May died, and he was married (2), Nov. 25, 1891, to Elizabeth Bacon, daughter of Warner Justice, of Philadelphia, Pa. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 9, 1918.

PETERSON, Oscar Charles, lawyer and lecturer, was born in Smoland, Sweden, Dec. 15, 1857, son of Charles and Anna Margaret (Person) Peterson, and came with them to America in 1868, settling in Webster county, Ia. His father was a farmer. Oscar Charles Peterson was graduated at Iowa State College in 1882 with the degree B.Sc., subsequently taking a post-graduate course at that institution and receiving the degree M.Ph. in 1883. He was graduated at the college of law of Drake University, Des Moines, Ia., in 1884, with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the bar of Iowa and began the practice of his profession at Des Moines, removing to Chicago in 1895. He has continued uninterruptedly in general practice and has organized and promoted many corporations. He has also devoted much time to Republican state and national campaign work; has made extensive lecturing tours in the middle western states, and has contributed many articles for the newspaper press. He is a member of various law associations, the Masonic and other fraternities. His favorite pursuit is the study of philosophic, economic and sociological subjects, and he is known as an original and independent thinker. His lecture topics include: "Is the World Getting Better or Worse?" "The Almighty Dollar," "The Compass of Life," "Love, Courtship and Matrimony," "Discovery of America by the Northmen," "Swedish Footprints in American History," "Jesus, the Perfect Man," and "The Trial of Christ from a Lawyer's View." He has been called an excellent example of that Swedish-American type of manhood and ripe scholarship which makes its influence felt in the intellectual field of our new era. He is a versatile platform speaker, and an orator of great ability. He was married Feb. 18, 1886. He has two children: Ruth M., who married Charles E. Griffin (deceased), and Genevieve L. Peterson, a school teacher.

PHILLIPS, William Segar, manufacturer, was born at Lynn, Mass., in November, 1842, son of George Day and Cynthia (Bates) Phillips. His father, a native of Rochester, England, was a business man who settled in Lynn, Mass. During the youth of the subject the family removed to East Boston, where the son received his education in public schools, including the Chapman School. He early became the nominal head of the family; served as machinist's apprentice at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, and for years was expert journeyman in that trade. In 1886 he settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where with Louis M. Doup he formed the firm of Phillips, Doup & Co., which was subsequently incorporated and of which he was president. This concern achieved an almost nation-wide reputation in the steam-heating business. In 18— they gained control of the National Barrow Co., Brooklyn, manufacturing more than two hundred different patterns of iron and steel wheelbarrows, and enjoying practically a monopoly in that business. He was the inventor or designer of many of these barrows. He held membership in the Masonic fraternity. Politically he was a Republican and he was a communicant and active in the Sunday school as superintendent, of the Universalist church. He found his chief recreation in athletics of all kinds until his later years. He was able, conscientious, and patriotic, and had great talent for administration and leadership. He was married in East Boston, Mass., in 1860, to Harriet L., daughter of Captain Nickerson, a sailing master of East Boston; she died in 1909. He married Oct. 22, 1910, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Harriet (Louisa) Mead, daughter of Aaron D. Crane, a business man and inventor, of Boston; she survives him. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29, 1919.

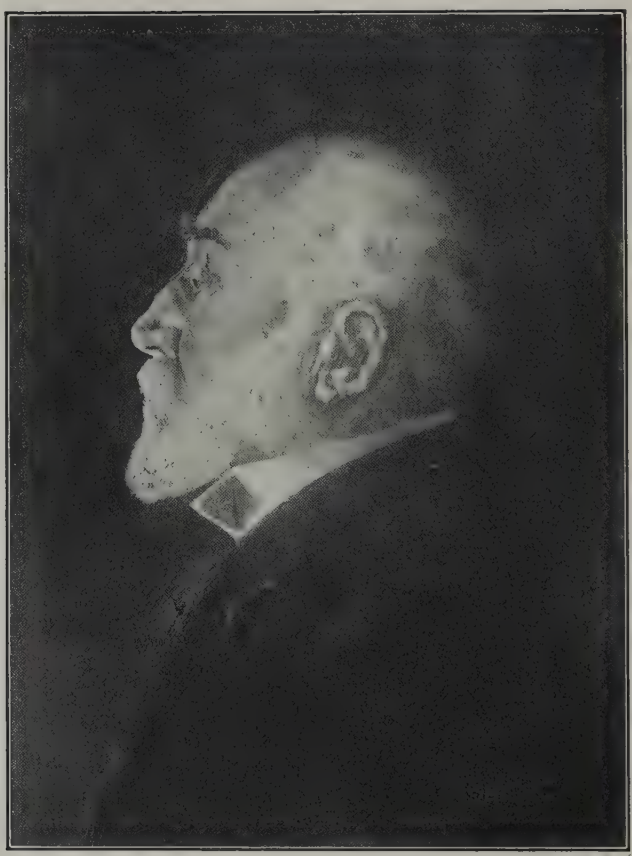
LUDLOW, Nicoll, naval officer and philanthropist, was born at Islip, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1842, son of William Handy and Louise (Nicoll) Ludlow. His father (q.v.) was a brevet

JOSEPH MAY

OSCAR C. PETERSON

WM. S. PHILLIPS

NICOLL LUDLOW



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ALEXANDER L. MORTON

major-general and served on the staff of Gen. Dix at Fortress Monroe during the civil war. His brother, William Ludlow (q.v.), was a brigadier-general in the Spanish-American war. Edwin Ludlow, another brother, is vice-president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Nicoll Ludlow was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, in 1863. He was made an ensign Oct. 1, 1863; master in 1866; lieutenant in 1867; lieutenant commander in 1868; commander in 1881; captain in 1895, and retired as rear admiral, at his own request, in 1899, after forty years of faithful service. During 1863-64 he was attached to the steam sloop "Wachusett." This vessel captured the Confederate cruiser "Florida" in the harbor of Bahia, in 1864. He served as instructor in gunnery at the Naval Academy during 1870-73, and during the ensuing three years he was on the South Atlantic Station, and later stationed at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I. From 1877 to 1880 he was on the European Station, and during 1883-86 was in command of the steam sloop "Quinnebaug" on the same station. The following three years he spent as lighthouse inspector of the 12th district, and in 1891-92 was in charge of the 9th district. He commanded the "Mohican" in 1893, then the flagship of the Pacific squadron. In 1895 he was at the Naval War College, Newport. In 1896 he was placed in command of the "Monterey," and in 1897 assumed command of the "Terror," then attached to the North Atlantic squadron. In this capacity he came into prominence during the Spanish-American war. The most remarkable of a series of prize captures made by the monitor "Terror" was the seizure of the blockade runner "Guido" bound from Spain for Havana. The race for Morro Castle is remembered as one of the most dramatic incidents of the war. Despite the fact that the heavy monitor had the outside track, she slowly overhauled the "Guido," and finally brought her to a stop with a broadside of solid shot from her six-pound guns. Subsequently Rear Admi. Ludlow was in command of the battleship "Massachusetts." During 1904-07 he served as a governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia. He was a member of the New York Zoological Society, American Museum of Natural History, a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and he held membership also in the Century, University, and New York Yacht clubs, New York. The historic St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, the second oldest on Long Island, stands on the Ludlow property at Oakdale. The original edifice was erected about 1765, and remodeled in 1842. Rear Admi. Ludlow was the first person to be baptized in the building after it was renovated. No services have been held in the church since 1875, and it was dropped from the ecclesiastical connection with the diocese in 1889. Rear Admi. Ludlow personally supervised the erection of a tomb in the old churchyard, in which his ashes are interred. In his will he gave to the Long Island diocese $15,000 to be held in trust for his church, and that document made bequests also to the Emma Willard School, Troy, N. Y.; St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; University Club, New York; Farmington Lodge Society, and the Navy Relief Society. He was married (I), May 12, 1870, to Frances Mary Thomas, daughter of the American consul at Valparaiso, Chile. She died in New York, Feb. 15, 1873, leaving two children: Nicoll, Jr., (died in 1886), and Mary, who married Samuel F. Streit (deceased), a governor of the New York Stock Exchange. Admi. Ludlow was married (II), Feb. 15, 1897, to Mary (McLean) Bugher, daughter of the owner of the "Cincinnati Inquirer," and sister of the wife of Admiral George Dewey. She died in October, 1915. Admi. Ludlow died in New York city, Dec. 9, 1915.

MORTON, Alexander Logan, soldier and lawyer, was born in Shelby county, Ky., July 19, 1846, son of Quin and Elizabeth Anne (Logan) Morton. The Morton genealogy is in course of preparation. His earliest known paternal American ancestor (at this time) was Thomas Morton, who was in Henrico county, Va., in the 17th century. His wife was Elizabeth Woodson, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Richard and his wife Judith Quin; their son Quin and his wife Mary Anderson, to their son William Quin Morton and his wife Elizabeth M. Venable, who were the grandparents of Alexander L. Morton. Quin Morton (III) was a soldier in the war of the revolution. All of the Morton ancestors were prominent in the Presbyterian church. Joseph Morton, of Henrico county, was founder, visitor and trustee of Hampden-Sidney College, Prince Edward county, Va.; member of the committee of safety in the war of the revolution; justice of Charlotte county, Va., and founder and elder of Old Briery Church, Virginia. On the distaff side the subject was descended from the noted Venable family of New Kent, Louisa, Hanover and Charlotte counties, Va., also from the Woodsons, of Henrico and Prince Edward counties, numbered among the earliest colonists of the Old Dominion, and which family included Richard Woodson, of "Poplar Hill," Prince Edward county, called "Baron" on account of his large possessions. The Venables and Woodsons intermarried with the Michaux, Smith, Ferris, Watkins, Anderson, Lewis, Davis and other old families of the state. On the maternal side the subject was descended from the Claggetts, of Calvert, Prince George, and Montgomery counties, Md., and of Kentucky; also from the Beall, Belt, Magruder, Brock, Harris, Ridgely, Howard, Offutt, Brewer, and Jackson families of Maryland. His maternal grandfather was Alexander Logan, of Carlisle, Pa., and Shelby county, Ky. Quin Morton, father of the subject and a native of Prince Edward county, Va., enlisted in the Federal army for the civil war from Lexington, Mo., as 1st lieutenant and quartermaster of the 23d regiment Illinois volunteer infantry, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 23d regiment Missouri volunteers, serving until the close of the war; he was a member of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Alexander Logan Morton received an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, from Gov. King, of Missouri, in 1864, and was graduated there in 1868. He was assigned to the 5th U. S. artillery, and after the usual service in the west and as an instructor at the academy he resigned from the army, with rank of lieutenant in 1885. In the same year he was graduated at Columbia College Law School; admitted to the bar of New York, and began the practice of his profession in New York city. In 1883 he became one of the pioneer summer residents of Southampton, L. I., and during the remainder of his life was identified with the best interests of that resort. He was a founder of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, and a member also of the Meadow Club, Southampton, and the University Club, New York city. His town house was for many years 32 West 34th street. He found his chief recreation in golf, of which sport he was an enthusiast, and in his younger days was quite expert.

He was a Presbyterian. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. Col. Morton was built in an heroic mould. He stood six feet three inches in height, was finely proportioned, and of soldierly bearing. His dominating personal characteristics were his gentleness, refinement, courteousness and great affability. He was typical of the Southern gentleman of the old school, brave, truthful, kindly, generous, hating sham, despising hypocrisy. To those whom he honored by his friendship he was always loyal; to all courteous and gentle. His name is engraved with the history of Southampton, the summer social capital of Long Island, where his genial friendliness made him such a charming host. He was married Jan. 21, 1879, to Mary E., daughter of Thomas Hunt Barber, who was in the mercantile business in London, England, and sister of the late Gen. Thomas Hunt Barber, U. S..A., of New York; she survived him, with one child: Elizabeth Alexandra, who married Sydney Salisbury Breese, New York and Southampton. Alexander Logan Morton died at Southampton, L. I., N. Y., June 26, 1917.

CRAWFORD, James Laurence, coal operator, was born at Noxen, Wyoming co., Pa., Mar. 1, 1851, son of Ira and Elizabeth (Schooley) Crawford. His grandfather, Benjamin Crawford, was a native of Connecticut, but removed with his parents from that state to Pennsylvania, where he resided until his death. As a boy our subject worked in the old Seneca Mine of the Pittston & Elmira Coal Co. in Pittston, and remained there for several years, becoming successively door-tender, laborer and miner. Ere long he was called to the superintendency of the Wyoming Valley Coal Co., which he also served, as civil engineer. During 1876-78 he was a contractor for the building of breakers, and there are many of these structures in the anthracite region that stand as monuments to his ability. Subsequently he removed to Bradford, Pa., where he built derricks and speculated in oil. Returning to the anthracite region in 1879, for four years he served as mine foreman for the Charles Hutchings collieries. In 1883 he entered the employ of J. H. Swoyer & Co., and three years after took up his residence in Jermyn, Pa., where he remained for eight years. In 1884 he became identified with the collieries in which Simpson & Watkins were interested, and while serving as their superintendent had charge of the opening and development of the following collieries: The Edgerton, Northwest, Grassy Island, Sterrick Creek, Lackawanna, Babylon, Mount Lookout, Forty Fort and Harry E. He was financially interested in these collieries, and remained with the company until 1899, when Simpson and Watkins disposed of their interests to the Temple Iron Co., of which he was superintendent for one year, resigning because of ill health. In 1901 he became principal owner and president of the Peoples' Coal Co., his step-son, James G. Shepherd, being secretary and treasurer. It was at this period that Mr. Crawford became prominent in the public view, his management of the Oxford mines being marked by two distinct successes—a rapid accumulation of wealth and his signal victory over the Miners' Union in the great strike of 1902, during the six months of which the Oxford was the only mine in the entire region which was kept in operation, and his conduct exhibited his strongest traits of character. He maintained that the Oxford miners were satisfied with their wages and conditions, and if his workmen were satisfied to continue their work, he was determined that they should not be molested. For the safety and comfort of his men he erected sleeping and eating quarters at the colliery, and provided an armed force for duty about the premises. In recognition of the fidelity of his employees, he distributed among them more than $30,000. The Oxford mine is the only one in the anthracite belt where there is no local branch of the United Mine Workers' Union. He was a member of the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married at Luzerne, Pa., Mar. 1, 1882, to Huldah A., daughter of James Wilcox, of Luzerne, Pa. Two children were born of this marriage, Byron and Norma Crawford, both deceased. He died at Indianola, Fla., Feb. 19, 1905.

POLK, Henry Christopher, cotton factor, was born at Gratitude, Tenn., Dec. 4, 1851, son of William Allen and Martha (Barrett) Polk. His father was a farmer. Henry C. Polk received his education in the public schools of his native town, and began his business career at Memphis, Tenn., as clerk with Arbuckle & Tucker. Later he retired from the grocery trade and became a cotton factor, joining the firm of Polk & Spinning. This house was later incorporated as Polk-Shepherd & Co., and in 1914 he became head of the firm of Polk & Barksdale, successors to W. R. Barksdale & Co., and Polk-Shepherd & Co. From time to time he was connected with various other commercial, as well as financial, institutions, and at his death was still president of Polk-Barksdale & Co. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. He was public-spirited, and untiringly devoted to the public welfare. He was married, May 12, 1886, to Alice May, daughter of Henry Turnage, a merchant of Munford, Tenn. She survives him, with four children: Euna May, and Marjorie E., who married Edward Kennedy; Russell L. Polk, and Henry C. Jr. Henry Christopher Polk died at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1915.

METZ, George, capitalist, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, Dec. 4, 1839, son of George Metz and Mary (Traub) Metz, and came with his parents to America in 1846, settling in Vermont, where his father engaged in the tanning business. George Metz was educated in public schools. After the civil war he essayed farming in lower Michigan, but soon thereafter became manager of a combination sawmill and tannery, at Jericho, Mich., a point now lost to the map. In this venture he met with unique success and became sole owner. Recognizing the advantages of better transportation facilities he removed his business, in 1870, to Black Lake, opposite Holland, Mich. In 1885 he sold out to the Cappon-Bertsch Co., which had operated a tannery at Holland, and subsequently both plants were taken over by Chicago packing house interests. He took up his residence at Grand Rapids in 1885, intending to retire from active business cares, but he could not be idle. After a period of foreign travel he founded, in 1887, the Grand Rapids Leather Co., at Mill Creek, now Comstock Park, near Grand Rapids, and was its chief executive until 1902, when the plant was sold to the Wallin Leather Co., a subsidiary of the Central Leather Co. In each of these ventures he made a fortune. He had, from time to time, various other commercial, industrial and financial interests, and after his second retirement he built the Metz building, Grand Rapids, one of the first modern office buildings of the city. Denied by infirmity the usual social activities of church, lodge, commerce and community, he found his chief recreation in books. Born and bred a tanner he was quick to see the double advantage of easy transportation by lake,

JAMES L. CRAWFORD

HENRY C. POLK

HENRY METZ

CHARLES W. COMSTOCK

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together with accessibility to the seemingly limitless abundance of Michigan hemlock, while the great hide centers of the middle West were almost at his factory door. He knew when to buy and when to sell, and he was limited in his successes only by environments, the number of people he could trade with, the volume of business he could transact. Three times, twice as manufacturer and last as capitalist and builder, he measured and spanned the successful vision of his opportunity. He was married at Holland, Mich., Aug. 30, 1870, to Mary, daughter of Christopher Bertsch. She survives him with one child, Blanche A., who married Thaddeus B. Landon, Kansas City, Mo. He died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Mar. 30, 1918.

COMSTOCK, Charles Whipple, lawyer, was born at Montville, Conn., Oct. 9, 1858, son of Nathan Strickland and Caroline Mary (Whipple) Comstock. On the paternal side his descent is traced to Rev. John Rogers, the martyr. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Comstock, who came from England, prior to 1636, located first at Wethersfield, Conn., and subsequently settled at New London, Conn., on Post Hill. From him and his wife, Elizabeth, the line of descent is traced through their son, Daniel, and his wife, Paltiah Elderkin; their son, Daniel, and his wife, Elizabeth Prentis; their son, Capt. John, and his wife, Mary Lee; their son, Nathan, and his wife, Mary Green; their son, Nathan, and his wife, Mary Rogers, to their son, Asa Comstock, and his wife, Sarah Strickland, who were the grandparents of Charles Whipple Comstock. William Comstock (I) was among the twenty-six from Wethersfield in the expedition commanded by Capt. John Mason which captured the Pequot fort at Mystic, Conn., in 1637, killing about five hundred Indians. He was given land grants at Pequot and Niantic, and in association with John Winthrop he erected a corn-mill at New London; both the mill and the dam are still in use. Daniel Comstock (II) took up his residence at Providence, R. I., where in 1648 he was arrested for giving a false Indian alarm. Daniel Comstock (III) established the family homestead at Uncasville, near New London. John Comstock (IV) was captain of the 3d company, New London, and became prominent in affairs at Montville, where he had a large farm. Nathan Comstock (VI) was called captain and was taken prisoner during the war of the revolution and held in England for several years. On the distaff side Charles W. Comstock was descended from Henry Wolcott, the ancestor of five Connecticut governors, while on the maternal side he was descended from Gov. William Bradford, of "Mayflower" fame, and the Groesbecks, of Albany. Nathan Strickland Comstock, his father, was farmer and merchant at Montville, where for years he held various town offices. Charles W. Comstock received his education in the public schools of Montville and at Norwich Free Academy. He relinquished a proposed college career in favor of the law, beginning his legal studies at Norwich under the preceptorship of Lafayette F. Foster (q.v.), vice-president of the United States, under Andrew Johnson (q.v.). He was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1881, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Norwich. He was associated in practice with Charles F. Thayer, for years mayor of Norwich, and George Parsons, later clerk of the superior court. He was admitted to practice before the U. S. supreme court in 1913. He handled many important cases, including the Robbins-Pattison vs. Central Vermont Railroad, the verdict of which, in favor of his clients, was the second largest in the history of Connecticut, and only a few dollars from the largest. During Pres. Cleveland's second administration he served as U. S. district attorney for the Connecticut district; while acting in that capacity he handled many criminal cases, including one counterfeiting case of prominence. For years he was president of the Uncas Power Co. It was through his efforts that charters were granted to the Uncas Power Co., Groton & Stonington Railway Co., Norwich & Westerly Railway Co., and the Montville & New London Railway Co. He served as judge of probate of the town of Montville during 1889-96, and represented that town in the Connecticut assembly in 1885. He was chairman of the Montville school committee, and had been member of the town council for both Montville and Bozrah. In 1893 he was clerk of the Connecticut state senate. During 1909-14 he was chairman of the Democratic state central committee. He was delegate to several Democratic national conventions, including that of 1912, in Baltimore, and it was he who influenced Gov. Baldwin to be a candidate for the governorship of the state. He himself was Democratic nominee for governor of Connecticut in 1914. He was a 32d degree Mason, and a member also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. He never married. He died at Montville, Conn., May 9, 1917. His funeral was one of the largest and most imposing in the history of the community. (Portrait opposite previous page.)

ARNOLD, Conway Hillyer, naval officer, was born in New York city, Nov. 14, 1848, son of Henry Nathan Tewkesbury and Cornelia Van Vleck (Sleight) Arnold, and a descendant of John Arnold, the first schoolmaster of Newark, N. J., of whom the earliest mention was made in 1666; from him and his wife, Mary Benedict, the line of descent is traced through their son, Bowley, and his wife; their son, Bowley and his wife, Charlotte Langstaff; their son, John, and his wife, Mary Willson; their son, Nathan, and his wife, Elizabeth Tewkesbury, and their son, Nathan Tewkesbury, and his wife, Mary Dunn, who were the grandparents of Conway H. Arnold. Col. John Conway, the maternal great-grandfather of our subject, was an officer in the Continental army. Henry N. T. Arnold, our subject's father, was commander in the United States Navy. The son was educated in private schools, Columbia College Grammar School, and was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1867. During 1867-68 he was on a special cruise on the Minnesota. He was promoted to ensign in 1868; master, 1870; lieutenant, 1871; lieutenant-commander, Jan. 10, 1892; commander, May 11, 1898; captain, Sept. 17, 1902; rear-admiral, in command of the Third Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, 1908; and retired for age, Nov. 14, 1910. During 1868-70 he served on the Powhatan in the Pacific Fleet; in 1870-71 he was on the flagship Severn, North Atlantic Station, as aide to R. A. Poor; on the receiving ship Vermont in 1871; aide to R. A. Stringham, 1871-72; on the Wasp, South Atlantic station, 1872-74; Naval Observatory, 1874-75; on the flagship Hartford, North Atlantic station, 1875-77; flag lieutenant, and secretary to Rear-Admiral Trenchard, North Atlantic station, 1877-78; commanding the Wyandotte, Navy Yard, Washington, 1878-81; on the Lancaster, as secretary to Rear-Admiral Nicholson, 1881-82; in special service on the Miantonoma, 1882-83; on the Nipsic, South Atlantic station, 1883-86; Navy Yard, N. Y. city, 1886-89; secretary to Rear-Admiral Gherardi; North Atlantic

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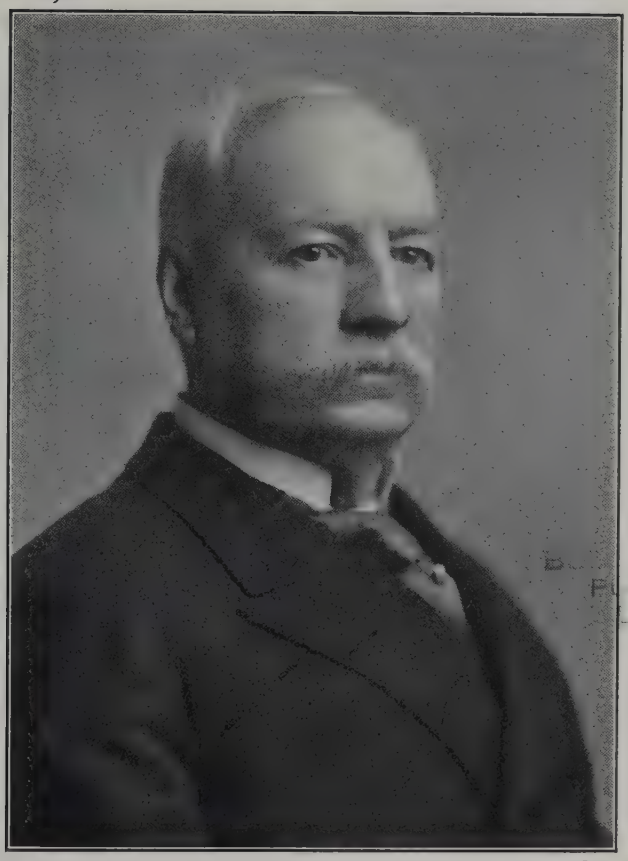
station, 1889 to June, 1893; on the Galena, Kearsarge, Dolphin, Baltimore and Philadelphia; inspector of merchant vessels 1892-94 at New York, 1893; aide to Rear-Admiral Gherardi, Navy Yard, New York, 1894; in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, New York, 1894-96; on the battleship Massachusetts, 1896; commanding the Bancroft, European station, 1897; lighthouse inspector, 6th district, and commanding the 5th Coast Defense District, 1898; commanding the Glacier and Bennington on the Asiatic station and in the Philippines, Apr. 3, 1899, to Apr,, 1901; president of the Wireless Telegraphy Board, 1902-03; member of the examining and retiring board; commanding the U. S. R. S. Puritan and Lancaster, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.; general inspection of U. S. S. West Virginia; command of flagship West Virginia, armored cruiser division, Atlantic Fleet, 1906-07; special duty at Naval War College, from Nov. 4, 1907; rear-admiral, January, 1908. His first flagship was the Dolphin, later he transferred to the U. S. S. Maine. He visited Venezuela in Dec., 1908, at which time he received the order of Bolivar from Venezuela. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; Naval Order of the Caraboa; Aztec Society of 1847; Army and Navy Club, Washington; New York Yacht Club, and American Universities Club of London. He was married, Nov. 17, 1870, to Fanny, daughter of William W. W. Wood, of Raleigh, N. C., engineer-in-chief, U. S. N.; of this union two children were born, Capt. Conway H., Jr., captain U. S. artillery, U. S. M. A., and William Wood Arnold, both deceased. Rear-Admiral Arnold died in New York city, July 16, 1917.

HEALY, Robert Wallace, soldier and capitalist, was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 22, 1836, son of Robert and Ann (Wallace) Healy. His father was a farmer, living just outside of Chicago. Robert Wallace Healy was graduated at the University of Notre Dame in 1859 with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1865 and the degree LL.D. in 1908. Following his graduation at Notre Dame he took a course in Sloan's Commercial College, Chicago, after which he was engaged in clerical work, in Chicago, until the war began. In October, 1861, he enlisted for the Civil war as private in the 58th regiment, Illinois volunteer infantry, and after two years was advanced to the rank of captain; became major in October, 1864; subsequently was made lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, and later served as brigadier general of volunteers, being honorably discharged in 1866. He participated in engagements and battles at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Meridian, on Bank's Red River expedition, Fort DeRussy, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou and others, commanding his regiment in the battle of Nashville, and in pursuit of Hood in December, 1864. In March, 1865, he was appointed inspector general of the 2d division, 16th army corps, and after the campaign against Mobile and the battle of Blakey was returned to his regiment and after Lee's surrender was garrisoned at Montgomery. Upon receiving his discharge he became interested in the cotton planting industry in Alabama, and subsequently became purchasing agent of the Erlanger system, operating the Queen & Crescent lines of railway, serving in that capacity from 1875 to 1889. In the latter year he became president of the extensive Ross-Meehan Foundry Co., Chattanooga, and at his death was regarded as one of the foremost business men of that city, having from time to time become identified with various other industrial, as well as commercial and financial undertakings. Gen. Healy had a fine sense of civic duty and had long been prominent in politics. He was a delegate, in 1860, to the Illinois Democratic state convention, Springfield; was chairman Alabama state Republican committee during 1872-74; delegate to the Republican national convention in 1876, and a candidate for presidential elector in the same year. He filled many official positions, each of which were marked by faithful service. During 1867-77 he was U. S. marshal for the middle and southern judicial circuits of Alabama. He was a director in the Carnegie Library, Chattanooga; a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and of the Commercial and Golf & Country Clubs, Chattanooga. He was a communicant of the Catholic church. Gen. Healy exemplified those qualities which we like to regard as particularly American. He made his way by his own intelligent industry and perseverance. He had the imagination to forsee great business possibilities and the well-balanced judgment and force to make those possibilities come true. So he became one of the notably successful business men of the city, one through whose foresight and organizing ability all of eastern Tennessee profited. He was married (I), Oct. 1, 1862, to Sarah J. Nolen of Chicago; she died in 1892; he was married (II), Oct. 25, 1899, to Jeanette, daughter of Isaac Cooke of Gallipolis; she survives him. He died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 3, 1912.

BROWN, George Ransom, railroad official and disciplinarian, was born near Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1840, son of Stephen T. and Rebecca Jane (Moore) Brown. George R. Brown received his education in the district schools, and at an academy at Waverly, N. Y. At seventeen he was a teacher in the district schools. As a youth he was a water boy during the construction of the Northern Central Railroad into Elmira. He found employment as a telegraph linesman, and later was placed in charge of the work. In 1864 he took charge of the maintenance of the newly constructed telegraph line of the Fall Brook Railway Co., with headquarters at Corning, N. Y. He learned the Morse code and became a train dispatcher. He later became acting superintendent of telegraph, and was subsequently appointed superintendent of telegraph, and chief train dispatcher. In 1882 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the railway; became its general superintendent in 1886, which position he held until the road was turned over to the New York Central system in 1899. He then accepted a position with the New York & Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as general superintendent, with headquarters at Canisteo, N. Y. This line, which had been opened only a short time before, was several times extended during his administration. In 1904 he retired from that position, and after a year at Corning he engaged in the bond business at Elmira, but soon retired from active cares. He made various improvements for hot air furnaces. About 1880 he became associated with Cyrus S. Hood, of the present Hood Furnace & Supply Co., in the manufacture of furnaces, a number of features of which he had patented. He eventually sold his holdings to Hood. He was fortunate in his investments, and achieved a comfortable fortune. His chief claim to fame, however, was attained through a system of discipline which with some modification was adopted by the majority of the railroads in the country



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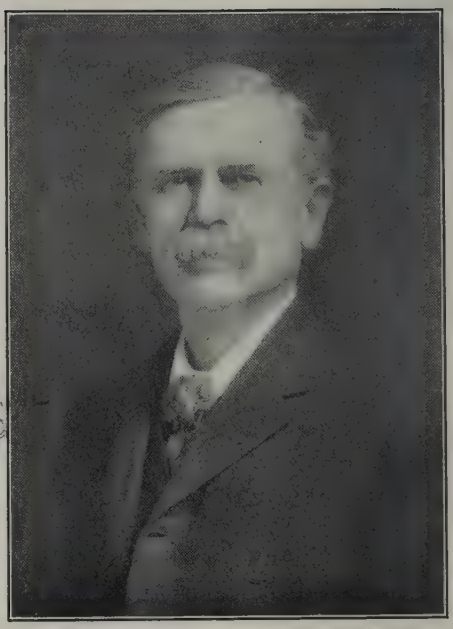
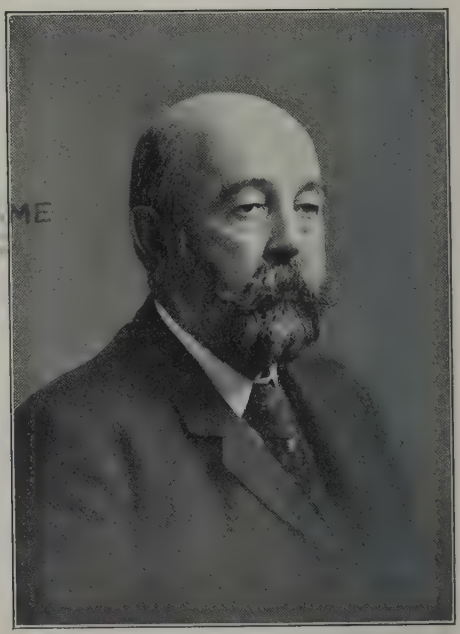
R. W. Healy

GEORGE R. BROWN



WM. H. MANDEVILLE

JOHN H. HINDLEY



DEXTER B. POTTER

under the name of "The Brown System of Discipline." The old method of suspension and discharge for minor errors and offenses was abolished and a personal record was begun for each employe under this system. When a man was careless, disobedient or negligent, whether it resulted in an accident or not, an investigation was made and the facts ascertained. The man at fault was notified to call and present his side of the case. After investigation in which all parties concerned were heard the case was summarized, decided and written up in the man's record, and he was notified of the finding and of his general standing. During all this time he continued at work. As a part of the method a bulletin board was used and all cases were posted without using names. The board showed how easily accidents could occur and the causes that led to them. Employes, under this system, were forbidden the use of alcoholic liquors, on or off duty. In the last five years of the Fall Brook road's existence the extra expense of wrecks and other operating accidents was less than a thousand dollars—an unequalled record. The development of the Brown system led in time to the establishment of the standard rules for governing employes on all the great trunk lines. He wrote a book on his system of discipline without suspension (Railway Discipline Pub. Co., Easton, Pa., 1897), and also a number of special articles on the subject. George R. Brown was an untiring worker. He invited suggestions from every employe, and gave full credit for those found practicable. He was a self-made man who found his chief happiness in home life. He married (I) at Covington, Pa., Feb. —, 1865, Maria Isabelle, daughter of John Blair, a farmer, of Covington; she died in 1901. He married (II) at Westfield, Pa., Dec. 5, 1904, Stella (Rexford) Shaw, widow of Dr. E. J. Shaw, and daughter of Job Rexford, a farmer, of Westfield, Pa. She survives him with one child, by the first union: Florence, now Mrs. Dean C. Balcom, Corning, N. Y. He died at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1916.

MANDEVILLE, William Howard, insurance broker, was born at Millport, Chemung co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1841, son of John D. and Susan (Pomeroy) Mandeville. After a public school education he removed from Belmont, Alleghany co., N. Y. He was employed, for a year, at Almond, N. Y., in a mercantile establishment. In 1863 he became a partner in the insurance business at Hornellsville, N. Y., under the firm name of J. D. Mandeville & Son, the business being removed to Olean, N. Y., in 1865. There father and son conducted jointly a growing and successful business which became the most prominent in its line in western New York throughout the half century following. The Mandeville insurance agency was the first of its kind to be established in Cattaraugus co., and Mr. Mandeville in turn was the oldest, and rated as the most able, insurance agent in that section of the state. Mr. Mandeville, Sr., died in 1867, and the firm was continued under the name of Mandeville Brothers. In 1879 it represented fifteen companies, which at that time was considered phenomenal. As early as 1879 the Mandeville firm had paid out in Cattaraugus co. over half a million dollars in fire losses. The Cattaraugus County Board of Underwriters, in 1879, appointed him president of that organization, which office he continued to hold until his death. He was selected for the same position on the McKean (Pa.) county board, and for many years served with marked satisfaction. For four years, beginning in 1887, he superintended the construction of a line for the Lima (Natural) Gas Co., Lima, Ohio, continuing his business in this connection at Olean. His principal monument is the Olean Public Library, of which he was a founder. He was president of the Olean Library Association, and was a dominant figure in securing the gift which made possible the Forman Library, of Olean, and a subsequent donation of $40,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a building in which the Olean and Forman libraries were consolidated. In 1875 he was chairman of the committee on arrangements for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of American independence in Olean. In 1877 he was elected chief of the Olean fire department. He was elected mayor of Olean in 1908, and the following year re-elected. He was always interested in the Olean chamber of commerce, and was a member of the executive committee of that organization. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was always active in church matters. He was married at Nashua, N. H., Aug. 22, 1872, to Helen L., daughter of W. W. Eastman, of New Hampshire, and there was one son, W. Harry Mandeville. Mr. Mandeville died at Olean, N. Y., Apr. 12, 1911.

HINDLEY, John Henry, contractor, was born at Paterson, N. J., Nov. 12, 1847, son of Thomas and Caroline (Petry) Hindley. His father was a native of Lancastershire, England. The son was educated at the Paterson High School, and began his business career in 1861, in the employ of his father, who conducted a tin and sheet metal shop at Forty-fifth street and Sixth avenue, New York city. At that time, all household metal utensils, such as tin pans, coffee pots, dish pans, etc., were made by hand, and that was their main business. They also supplied the street car lines in New York city with the square oil lamps which were used in the ends of the cars. When John H. Hindley was twenty-one years of age the firm of Thomas Hindley & Son was formed. As the vicinity in which the firm's shop was located gradually became a residence neighborhood, the opportunity was offered to them to do other kinds of work, and they began to employ carpenters, furnace and range men, plumbers, masons and plasterers, in 1907 employing also electricians. As they took on these various trades, they made a specialty of house overhauling and repairing, and acquired a large patronage among the well-to-do people of New York, who, at that time, lived between Fourteenth street and Central Park. For many years they were the only firm in the city who employed all kinds of house mechanics, and who could take a contract without subletting any part of it. In the late '60's and early '70's they also did building, erecting many residences between Forty-second and Fiftieth streets. On the death of his father in 1881, John H. Hindley continued the business alone, under the same firm name, until it was incorporated in 1914, with John H. Hindley as president, and his son Charles T. Hindley as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Hindley remained as president of the corporation until the close of his life. The store and shops remained at their old location, Forty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, until about 1890, when they were removed to No. 819 Sixth avenue and No. 105 West Forty-sixth street, where they now are. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Larchmont Yacht and Horse Shoe Harbor Yacht clubs. His favorite diversions were trotting horses and later motoring. He was married Dec. 5, 1877, to Ada H. Walker, daughter of Charles

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Walker, a wholesale spice merchant of New York city; their children were: Charles Thomas, president and treasurer of T. Hindley & Son, Inc.; and Eva Hart Hindley, wife of Robert Stephen Galston. He died at Larchmont Manor, N. Y., July 28, 1917.

POTTER, Dexter Burton, lawyer, was born at Scituate, R. I., Aug. 23, 1840, son of Rev. Jeremiah and Mary Anne (Salisbury) Potter, and a descendant in the eighth generation of Robert Potter, of Coventry, England, who, in 1634, emigrated to New England; in 1637 or 1638 he settled at Portsmouth, R. I., and in 1642, with others, bought of Sachem Miantonomi a tract of land that became known as the Shawomett purchase, afterwards called Warwick, and is now practically the county of Kent; from him and his wife the descent is traced through their son John and his wife Sarah Collins; their son Robert and his wife Catherine Johnson; their son Capt. John, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his wife Elsie Ralph, and their son Jeremiah and his wife Henrietta Baker, who were the grandparents of Dexter B. Potter. His early years were spent upon a farm. After studying at Riverpoint Classical Seminary, in Warwick, and at East Greenwich Academy, he learned a mechanical business, next taught school and then began the study of law. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar Dec. 4, 1868, and the bar of the U. S. circuit court, Nov. 15, 1871. For nearly thirty years he gave his entire time to active practice in the courts of the state, attaining prominence as a trial lawyer and conveyancer, and acting as counsel in a large number of important cases. He was admitted to the general assembly from Coventry in 1871-72, and was a senator in 1873-74, declining a re-election in 1875. He again served in the general assembly, 1876-78, the last two years as speaker of the house. In the performance of his duties as speaker these two terms, which included six sessions, he never left the chair to engage in debate nor was absent a day, and never had a ruling questioned or appealed from by any member of the house. He was again elected to the senate in 1879. He was a moderator for two years in Scituate and five in Coventry. He was a trial justice in Scituate and for two years a member of the school committee. In 1890 he was elected a director of the Providence Telephone Co. and in 1896 became president of that corporation, continuing thus until 1916, when the Providence Telephone Co. was absorbed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., of which he was elected counsel, remaining on the board of directors. In 1906 he was chosen president of the American Enamel Co., and at various times was a director in banks and other business concerns. Mr. Potter was a member of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and had been one of its board of managers; was a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association, its president for one year, and chairman of the judiciary committee; a member of the Providence Bar Club, and twelve years its president. He was a Mason and had been master of his subordinate lodge, marshal of the grand lodge, and district deputy grand master. At one time he was president of the Alumni Association of the East Greenwich Academy, was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Rhode Island School of Design, Masonic Veterans Association, Squantum Association, and Providence Art, University, Hope and Turks Head clubs. He was also a member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, the corporation of the Rhode Island Hospital, the Homœopathic Hospital. He was a member of St. Stephen's Church, Providence. He was twice married: (I) to Emily Hallen July 24, 1883; and (II) June 24, 1913, to Martha S. Clark, daughter of Joseph Lawton, of Providence. He died in Providence, R. I., Feb. 27, 1917. (Portrait opposite page 259.)

MORRISSEY, Andrew Marcus, jurist, was born at Livonia, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1871, son of Andrew and Catharine (Dowling) Morrissey. His father was a native of Queens county, Ireland, and a farmer. Andrew Morrissey was educated in the revolutionary war, and his wife Elsie Ralph; was admitted to the bar of Nebraska in 1896, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Valentine. He served as county prosecuting attorney of Cherry county; was private secretary to the governor of Nebraska, and deputy attorney-general of that state. Since Jan. 25, 1915, he has been chief justice of the supreme court of Nebraska, being appointed by the governor, and later elected to the term ending Jan. 6, 1921. During the Spanish-American war he served with the 2nd Nebraska volunteer infantry, as a member of Co. H. He is a member of various law associations. He is a Democrat, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1908.

TWEED, Charles Harrison, lawyer, was born at Calais, Me., Sept. 26, 1844, son of Harrison and Huldah Ann Pond Tweed. On his maternal side he was descended from Gov. John Winthrop of Massachusetts, Gov. John Winthrop, Jr., of Connecticut, and from Govs. Thomas and Joseph Dudley, of Massachusetts; the two families being united in 1707, by the marriage of John Winthrop, F. R. S., a grandson of Gov. Winthrop of Connecticut, to Ann, daughter of Gov. Joseph Dudley. The daughter of John and Ann (Dudley) Winthrop married Epes Sargent, and became the mother of Col. Paul Dudley Sargent of the revolutionary army, Mr. Tweed's great-great-grandfather. Mr. Tweed's father was treasurer of the Taunton (Mass.) Locomotive Manufacturing Co., a representative and senator in the Massachusetts legislature, and a member of the governor's council. The son received his early education at Taunton, Mass., in the Bristol Academy and under the private tutorage of Dr. Henry B. Wheelwright, of Harvard. In 1861 he entered Harvard College, graduating in 1865 at the head of his class. He then studied law under Hon. Edmund H. Bennett, subsequently dean of the Boston University Law School, and at the Harvard Law School, receiving his degree in 1868. Mr. Tweed was admitted to the New York Bar in 1868, and after spending a few weeks in the office of Jackson & Beaman, entered the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. On Jan. 1, 1874, he became a member of that firm, retaining the connection until 1883, when he withdrew to become general counsel of the Central Pacific Railroad Co., the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., and other corporations in which Mr. Collis P. Huntington and his associates were interested. He was general counsel of the Southern Pacific Co. from its organization in 1884 until Mr. Huntington's death in 1900, when he became vice-president and chairman of the board of directors. He was also general counsel and president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. and vice-president of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. Mr. Tweed was a partner in the banking house of Speyer & Co. from 1903 until January, 1907, when he retired from active business, retaining only his directorship in the City Investing Co. and his trusteeship in the Bank for Savings and Union Trust Co., and spending a

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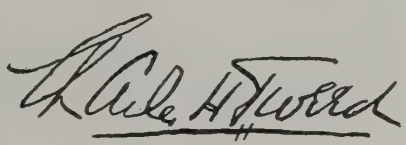

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Thomas C. McRae

large part of his time at his country place in Beverly, Mass. He was a member of the Century, University, Harvard, Metropolitan, Players', Grolier, Down Town, Midday, Riding, and other New York clubs, the Somerset and Tavern clubs of Boston, the Corinthian and Eastern Yacht clubs of Marblehead, and the Royal Clyde Yacht Club of Glasgow, Scotland. In Harvard College he was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Natural History Society, the Hasty Pudding Club, and the Phi Beta Kappa. In earlier life Mr. Tweed was a keen fisherman and hunter of big game. He was also an enthusiastic yachtsman and in the 80's brought to this country from Scotland the famous racing cutters "Clara," "Shona" and "Minerva." He was married Oct. 27, 1881, to Helen Minerva, daughter of William M. Evarts (q.v.); their children are: Helen, who married William Wadsworth; Harrison; Katharine Winthrop, who married Graham B. Blaine, and Mary Winthrop Tweed. He died in New York city, Oct. 11, 1917.

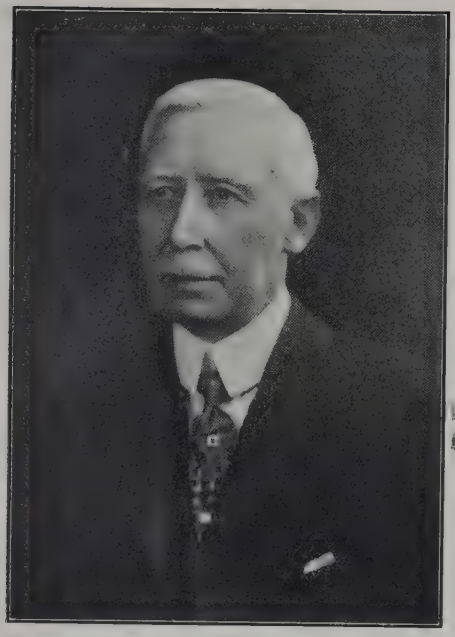
McRAE, Thomas Chipman, lawyer, statesman and banker, was born in Mt. Holly, Ark., Dec. 21, 1851, son of Duncan L. and Mary Ann (Chipman) McRae, grandson of Christopher and Jeanette (Chipman) McRae, and great-grandson of Phillip McRae, who came from Scotland prior to the war of the revolution, settled in Robeson county, N. C., and served as a private in that war. He was educated in private schools at Shady Grove and Mt. Holly, Ark., in Masonic Academy, Falcon, Ark., and at Soule's Business College, New Orleans. Mr. McRae was graduated LL.B. in the Law Department of Washington and Lee University, in 1872, taking both the junior and senior courses in one year, and was admitted to the bar in 1873, opening an office at Rosston, Ark., he soon attracted attention for close application to study, carefulness and success in the management of his cases, and also as an upright, useful citizen. Upon the adoption of the Constitution of 1874 he was elected Supervisor for Nevada county. He was admitted to the state supreme court in 1876, and to the U. S. Supreme Court in 1886. In 1876 he was elected to the Arkansas House of Representatives, being the youngest member of that body. He was a member of the judiciary committee; was author of acts to provide for the working of county convicts on public roads, and to suppress the gaming device known as Keno; he favored an amiable compromise and settlement of the bonded debt of the state under what is known as the Adams-Redfield plan, and opposed, as unnecessary, the submission to the people of amendment number one to the state constitution. He served as recorder and city attorney for Prescott, Ark., in 1879, having followed the removal of the county seat from Rosston to Prescott in 1877. He was a presidential elector on the Hancock and English ticket in 1880; for several different terms was special judge for Lafayette and Pike counties, and served in the national house of representatives from the 49th to the 57th Congress, both inclusive, having been elected to take the place of James K. Jones, when the latter was sent to the senate. As chairman of the committee on public lands, during the 52d and 53d congresses, he had a large part in perfecting laws relating to public lands, in forfeiting unearned grants to railroads, in withdrawing from private sale, and reserving the offered public lands for actual settlers,, and in the National Forestry laws for protecting and administering the forests on the public domain. He was an earnest advocate of the free coinage of silver, and a tariff for revenue only; he introduced and advocated bills to adjust swamp land grants, to tax trusts and combinations, for constitutional amendment to allow an income tax, and a bill for single statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and he was the author of the clause in the Wilson tariff law which abolished the sugar bounty. He was also a member of the committees on appropriations, levees and improvements of the Mississippi River, and of Coinage, Weights and Measures. In 1874 Mr. McRae became secretary of the Nevada county Democratic committee, and was elected its chairman in 1880. He was chairman of the Democratic state conventions of 1884 and 1892; delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1884; member Democratic congressional committee during 1888-1902, and of the Democratic national committee during 1896-1900. He was a member of the Arkansas state board of charities during 1909-13, and was elected to the Arkansas constitutional convention of 1918. He was president of the Arkansas State Bar Association in 1917-18, and is a member of the American Bar Association, president of the Bank of Prescott and was president of the Arkansas State Bankers Association in 1909. He was chairman of the committee of bankers that prepared the Arkansas banking act, aproved in March, 1913. He was and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and is a 32d degree Mason, and a Knight Templar. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church; a member of the Council of Reformed Churches in America holding the Presbyterian system, and was commissioner from the Presbytery of Ouachita to the General Assemblies of that church at Macon, Ga., Ft. Worth, Tex., and Birmingham, Ala. Mr. McRae was married at Rosston, Ark., Dec. 17, 1874, to Amelia Ann., daughter of Capt. William R. White, merchant, and had five children: Ethel, who married Horace E. Bemis; Mary, who married Carleton McRae; Thomas Christopher, Duncan L., and Mildred, who married John D. Barlow, Hope, Ark.

YOUNG, Thomas Crane, architect, was born at Sheboygan, Wis., Feb. 28, 1858, son of Van Eps and Arelisle (Seaman) Young. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Rev. John Yonges (Young), son of Rev. Christopher, vicar of Reydon and Southwold, Suffolk county, England, who came to Salem, Mass., in 1637, and founded Southold, Long Island, N. Y., in 1640. From him and his wife Mary the line of descent is traced through their son Benjamin (Young) and his wife Elizabeth; their son Capt. Benjamin and his wife Mercy Landon; their son Seth and his wife Hanna Lawrence; their son Calvin and his wife Eva Van Eps, and their son Abram Van Eps and his wife Lydia Whipple, who were the grandparents of Thomas Crane Young. His father was a grain merchant of Sheboygan, Wis.; he enlisted for the civil war as 1st lieutenant of Co. H, 14th Wis. Vol. Inf.; was promoted lieutenant colonel in 1863 and in the same year became colonel of the 11th La. Vols. He was honorably discharged in 1866, and subsequently became a grain merchant at Grand Rapids, Mich. Thomas Crane Young received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Grand Rapids, Mich.; studied art for a year in Cincinnati, and for two years was a student at Washington University, St. Louis. He next traveled through Italy and devoted two years to study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, and at Heidelberg University, Germany. On his return from Europe, in 1882, he obtained employment as

draughtsman with Ware & Van Brunt, and later with E. M. Wheelwright, architects, of Boston. In 1885 he settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he established the firm of Eames & Young, architects, with William S. Eames, and upon the death of his partner in 1915, the business was incorporated under the firm name of Eames & Young, of which he is president. Among the numerous and well equipped architects of the city Thomas Crane Young holds a prominent place. Probably no one man has designed as many of the notable structures of the city. In the broad and general patronage which he has received, he has found a recognition of patient industry and ability turned to the best account. He served as a member of the board of architects of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904, and of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha, 1906, and during 1913–14 was a member of the city plan commission, St. Louis. Until the death of his partner he acted as designer for the firm. He was architect for the Cupples system of warehouses, consisting of about ten city blocks of wholesale warehouse buildings in St. Louis; U. S. penitentiaries at Atlanta, Ga., and Leavenworth, Kan.; U. S. customs house, San Francisco; education building, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis; Fine Arts building, Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha; New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.; Walker building, Salt Lake City, Utah; Roubidoux Hotel, St. Joseph, Mo.; Rosenberg library, Galveston, Tex., and in St. Louis the Title Guarantee building, Liggett building, Wright building, Frisco building, Victoria building, Third National Bank building, Boatmen's Bank building and annex, Rankin School of Mechanical Trades, Carnegie branch library, the entrance to University City and the art building, University City. Aside from his professional interest he is 2d vice-president of the Frisco Building Co. He served two terms (1903–04) as mayor of Webster Groves, Mo., a St. Louis suburb. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and has served many times as president of the St. Louis chapter of that organization; is chairman of the art section of the Civic League, and of the architectural section of the Business Men's League, St. Louis, and a member also of the Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, National Geographic Society, National Defense League, Naval League, St. Louis Art Association, and of the St. Louis, Architectural, University, and City clubs, St. Louis. He finds his chief recreation in drawing and in reading history. In politics he is a Progressive and Republican. He was married (1) June 7, 1887, to Ruth, daughter of John Hodgman, a real estate operator of St. Louis; she died in 1905. He was married (2) Dec. 22, 1905, to Jane, daughter of John Hodgman, of Chicago, Ill.; there are three children by the first union: Dorothy, wife of William Bright Jones; Ruth, wife of Samuel A. Mitchell, and Marjorie, wife of Henry L. Whitman, Jr.

MORGAN, Anna, educator, was born at Fleming, N. Y., daughter of Allen Denison and Mary Jane (Thornton) Morgan. Her earliest paternal American ancestor was James Morgan, who came from Wales in 1636 and settled in Boston. On the maternal side Anna Morgan is a great-granddaughter of Jesse Thornton, who served throughout the war of the revolution under Gen. Washington, and was the sentinel at the gate to whom Benedict Arnold (q.v.) gave the password when he made his escape from West Point. Her maternal grandmother was Charlotte Purchase, a woman of unusual force of character and commanding influence among the early settlers of New York state. Allen Denison Morgan, her father, was a native of New York state, and was graduated at Hamilton College, where he was a classmate of Roscoe Conkling (q.v.), and he served in the New York legislature during 1860-61; he was a gentleman farmer. Anna Morgan received her education in the schools of Auburn, N. Y. She began her professional career as a public reader in Chicago in 1879, in connection with Mrs. Scott Siddons. From the beginning she made a decidedly good impression, and that impression was corroborated by audiences in all parts of the country where she appeared subsequently. She became, at its establishment, director of elocution and the art of expression in the Chicago Conservatory, and in 1899 she founded the Anna Morgan School of Expression, producing plays by Ibsen, Maeterlinck and other dramatists. In 1899 this school was reorganized and incorporated as The Anna Morgan Studios, devoted to expression through spoken English. In this work she is assisted by a capable faculty. There are classes in English, diction, voice training, physical culture, dramatic reading, recital work for drawing room and platform appearances, stage rehearsals, classic, modern and present-day plays, French diction in conversation and reading, literature, drama, history, classic dancing. Miss Morgan's talks and interpretative readings are a special feature of the studio work, and she also reads and instructs in plays which are given at the Chicago theatres. She also gives outside lectures and readings. She early produced a work upon physical culture, "An Hour with Delsarte," which has been pronounced the most practical work upon this art, and she is author of "The Art of Speech and Deportment" (1909), also other books on dramatic art. She compiled "Selected Readings" (1909); and is the author of "My Chicago," an intimate recountal of the artistic growth of Chicago during the past twenty-five years. While her residence is in Chicago, she finds her chief recreation in entertaining at her country home, "Eastgate," at Highland Park, Ill. Miss Morgan's name is enrolled among those of the successful women of the period.

KIES, William Samuel, banker and lawyer, was born at Mapleton, Minn., Dec. 2, 1877, son of Christian L. and Bertha (Steeps) Kies, who were small farmers, the father having left Germany as a result of the revolution in 1848. He was graduated at the high school at Oshkosh, Wis., in 1894, and at the University of Wisconsin with the degree of B.L. in 1899, completing the four years' course in three years. He likewise finished the three years' law course in two years, receiving the degree of LL.B. from the same institution in 1901. During his college course he was business manager of the college daily, represented the university in debating and oratorical events, and was a member of Kappa Sigma and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He was admitted to the bar in 1901, and two years later was appointed assistant city attorney, and in 1904 chief trial attorney for Chicago, Ill. In 1905 he became general attorney of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, and as such prepared and tried the noted condemnation suit for the property now occupied by the terminal station of the Northwestern railroad, involving approximately sixty-five pieces of property and over 1,000 defendants. The suit was the most extended jury trial on record in this country, consuming seven and a half months from the selec-



THOMAS C. YOUNG

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ANNA MORGAN

WM. S. KIES

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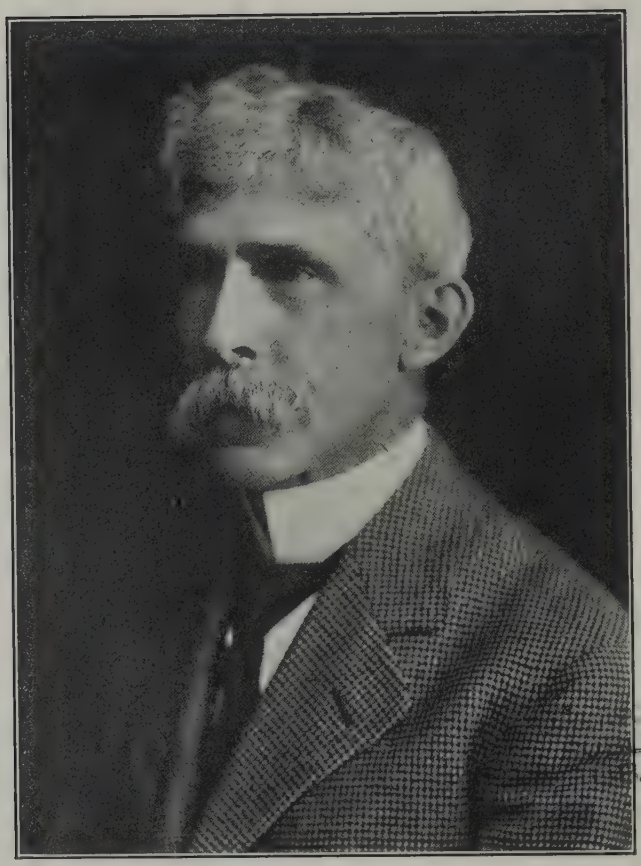
PATRICK J. McMAHON



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tion of the jury to the awarding of the verdict. He was counsel for the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad and the Belt Railway Co. of Chicago during 1910-13. In the course of his practice he was special counsel for the treasurer of the State of Illinois, for whom he worked out a method of handling of state funds, which has since been used in other states, and special counsel for the West Chicago Park Board Commissioners in condemnation cases. When the Federal Reserve Law of 1913 gave national banks authority to establish branches in foreign countries, the National City Bank of New York sent for Mr. Kies to build up a foreign bank service in aid of the development of the foreign commerce of the United States. He organized the first branches of the City Bank at Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo; planned and assisted in the development and extension of the system of branch banks which the National City Bank established in South America and elsewhere, and established the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank for the benefit of American manufacturers. In 1915 he was elected vice-president of the National City Bank. Mr. Kies assisted as counsel in the formation of the American International Corporation, an organization with $50,000,000 capital, having for its central purpose the development of the foreign commerce of the United States, the creation of an agency for investigating investment propositions throughout the world, and for creating an investment market in the United States for foreign securities. He was made a vice-president of the corporation in 1916, resigning his position with the National City Bank Jan. 1, 1918, to devote all his time to the former. He has charge of the development work of the corporation and the investigation of new enterprises and propositions submitted. Mr. Kies is a close student of foreign trade and has written much and spoken frequently on the subject before chambers of commerce and trade organizations. He is a director of the International Banking Corporation; International Bank; Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; United States Rubber Co.; New York Shipbuilding Corporation; United States Industrial Alcohol Co.; United States Industrial Chemical Co.; G. Amsinck & Co., Inc.; Symington Forge Corporation; American International Steel Corporation; Allied Machinery Co. of America; Carter, Macy & Co., Inc.; Allied Construction Machinery Corporation; Allied Sugar Machinery Corporation; American International Terminals Co.; The Latin-American Corporation and The China Corporation. His favorite pursuit is reading and study, and his favorite diversion is golf. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club and India House of New York city; Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.; American Academy of Political and Social Science; American Economic Association. He was married, July 12, 1905, to Mabel, daughter of George W. Best, a business man of Chicago, Ill., and they have three children: Margaret B., William S., Jr., and John Kies.

McMAHON, Patrick Julius, lawyer, was born at Donabate County, Dublin, Ireland, Mar. 17, 1863, son of Owen and Bridget (Gargan) McMahon. Both parents died while he was an infant and he was reared by an aunt. He came to America in 1882, and after a brief stay in New York city settled at Waterbury, Conn. For a year he was employed by Brown Bros. iron works, and subsequently was in the service of the Scovill Manufacturing Co., and in the shipping department of the Waterbury Manufacturing Co. Meanwhile he studied law, was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1896, and at once began practice at Waterbury. He was clerk of the city court during 1899-1909, and judge of the same court from 1909 till his death. He was a communicant of the Catholic Church, and for years had been prominent in the work of the Catholic Literary Association; much of his training in oratory and debate was secured while a member of this society. He was a Republican. His chief recreation was the cultivation of roses, of which he had two hundred varieties. As a judge he sensed the peculiar demands of the position and met them with justice and consistency, tempered with humanity and understanding. He was known as "the judge with the big heart," and under his hand the law became a paternal instrument. He was a member of the Waterbury Bar Association. He was married at Waterbury, Conn., June 7, 1899, to Mary, daughter of Michael and Mary (Hennelly) Walsh, of Baltimore, Md. He died at Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 18, 1916. (Portrait opposite page 262.)

SCOVEL, Henry Sydney, lawyer, was born in Camden, N. J., Feb. 25, 1858, son of James Matlack and Mary (Mulford) Scovel. Sylvester Scovel (q.v.) was president of Hanover College (Ia.) from 1846 until his death in 1894. Sylvester Fithian Scovel, an uncle of our subject, was at one time president of Wooster University, Wooster, O. James Matlack Scovel, his father, was a leading lawyer of Camden and president of the state senate in 1866. His mother, a member of the Society of Friends, was the daughter of Dr. Isaac C. Mulford, a prominent physician of Camden, who wrote interesting articles of his experience during the Asiatic cholera epidemic when it first appeared in Camden in 1832 and on its second appearance in 1849, and also the history of New Jersey. Henry S. Scovel was educated in the school of Charles S. Woodhull, once a justice of the New Jersey supreme court, and in the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1879, receiving his counsellor's degree in June, 1884. From the beginning of his legal career he became conspicuous in the criminal court, and as years passed he was easily the leading figure in this respect in Southern New Jersey. His most famous case was the defence of Eli Shaw who was accused of the murder of his mother and grandmother in the latter part of 1897. Shaw escaped mainly through the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Scovel, coupled with his remarkable oratorical ability. In April, 1906, he was made an assistant prosecutor of the pleas, and in August of the same year he was made prosecutor. Mr. Scovel was given the full term of five years from Jan. 15, 1907, and it was during this incumbency that he achieved his greatest reputation, one being to bring to task men who failed in their obligations to their families. No family deserter ever obtained any mercy from him; in fact, such were his methods that they became the subject of articles in the magazines. A large number of important murder cases were tried during his term as prosecutor, among them the case of Stephen Dorsey and James Gibson, negroes, who murdered Mrs. Horner and an Italian domestic on the Horner farm in Pensauken, and who were convicted through his efforts and were the first murderers executed by electricity in the state. Another celebrated case was that of young Joseph Wood, accused of murdering eleven-year-old Ethel Nevin, the boy escaping with a second degree verdict and a prison term which was later commuted. Mr.

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Scovel was possessed of a forceful delivery, and was able to play upon the emotions of a jury. Fearless in character, quick in repartee, and witty to a degree, he was recognized as one of the most able men of the New Jersey bar. Early in his legal experience he formed a partnership with John Harris, and later with Judge William T. Boyle. Mr. Scovel represented Camden in the State House of Assembly in the sessions of 1896, 1897, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1914. During 1895-97 he was solicitor for the Camden County Board of Freeholders, and for many years was borough solicitor of Haddonfield. He was a member of the New Jersey and Camden County Bar Associations, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married at Haddonfield, Feb. 14, to Gertrude, daughter of Edwin P. Graham of Haddonfield; the children of this union are: Edwin, law student; Ethel, and Beatrice Scovel, of Haddonfield. He died in Haddonfield, N. J., Oct. 5, 1918.

McCLYMONDS, James Walter, manufacturer and banker, was born at New Lisbon, O., Sept. 18, 1842, son of John and Elizabeth (Kinkaid) McClymonds. John McClymonds, our subject's grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and moved from Pennsylvania to New Lisbon, O., when the last-named state was still a wilderness. James Walter McClymonds attended the public schools of his native town, and later attended the New Lisbon high school, enlisting before he graduated. In 1860 the family moved to Massillon, O., where for nine years the elder McClymonds engaged in the banking business. At the outbreak of the civil war young McClymonds, then but eighteen years of age, enlisted in Co. E, Ohio volunteer infantry, and participated in the campaigns in West Virginia under Gens. McClellan and Rosecrans, being conspicuous for his bravery at the battle of Rich Mountain and receiving commendation from Gen. McClellan himself. On the expiration of his three months' term of enlistment, he re-enlisted for the full term, was soon made sergeant-major, and saw active service in Kentucky and Tennessee under Gen. Buell. In July, 1862, he was honorably discharged from the service, but received a commission as adjutant of the 104th Ohio volunteer infantry, served in the defense of Cincinnati against Kirby Smith, took part in the engagement at Fort Mitchell, and the pursuit of Morgan in Kentucky. Thereafter he was in active service until the close of the war, having been promoted to captain in June, 1864, and having served as assistant adjutant-general of brigade from August, 1863, to April, 1865. When mustered out of the volunteers in 1865 he was commissioned first lieutenant in the regular army, 14th infantry, but soon relinquished his commission and returned to Ohio, when he became a clerk in the employ of Russell & Co., at Massillon. Later he became a teller in the Union National Bank. In 1869, Mr. McClymond's father, after a successful banking career of nine years in Massillon, removed to Cleveland, where he became first cashier, later president of the Ohio National Bank, with which his son was also connected for a few years. In 1872 the latter returned to Massillon where he continued to live during the remainder of his life. In 1876 he became a partner in the firm of Russell & Co., and two years later the firm was incorporated with Mr. McClymonds as secretary and treasurer. In 1888 he was made president of the company, which in 1900 was reorganized, with a separate plant for the stationary engine business, thereafter known as the Russell Engine Co. He organized the Merchants' National Bank in 1890, and it became one of the substantial banks of the state of Ohio. In 1908 an unfortunate motor accident at Jamestown, N. Y., resulted in permanent injury to Mr. McClymonds. After months of suffering in a hospital he recovered sufficiently to resume his active work, but was never strong again. The merging of the Russell Engine Co. with the Spencer-Griscom Co. of New York finally released him from the heavy burden of management. His health gradually failed, however, and after devoting more and more time to recuperation, in the summer of 1912 his condition became alarming and in the autumn the end came. Mr. McClymonds was always deeply interested in the welfare of Massillon, and in 1897 his wife and her sister, Mrs. Annie Russell McClymonds, of Morris Plains, N. J., donated to the city the fine old Russell homestead as a permanent home for the city library, and Mr. McClymonds coupled this gift with an endowment of $20,000. His fellow citizens elected him president of the library board, in which position he served until the close of his life. In 1884 he was Ohio commissioner at the New Orleans exposition, and was a presidential elector in 1888. In politics he was a Republican. His domestic life was ideal in its beauty and happiness, while as a citizen, captain of industry, and benefactor of Massillon his memory will be cherished for generations to come. He was married Nov. 9, 1870, to Flora, daughter of Nahum S. Russell, one of the founders of Russell & Co., and a pioneer of industry in Massillon; she was a lady of rare charm and gracious personality, and survived her husband barely two months; the living children of this union are: Edna, who married Arvine Wales; and Ruth McClymonds, who married Leslie Maitland. Mr. McClymonds died at Massillon, O., Oct. 5, 1912.

FULLER, Horace Stevens, capitalist, was born at Warren, O., May 14, 1844, son of Ira L. and Mary B. Fuller, of colonial and revolutionary ancestry. Horace S. Fuller was educated at Warren, O., and in 1862 enlisted with the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, and after a few months of active service, was appointed by Gov. Tod of Ohio, as one of Ohio's representatives in the troop of picked men, one from each county who were selected to be a bodyguard for Pres. Lincoln, and were stationed at the White House in Washington. He was orderly-sergeant of this body of men, and was in Washington at the time of Lincoln's assassination and was an eye-witness of many of the tragic events of that critical period in our country's history. After he was mustered out at the close of the civil war, he served for several months in the treasury department at Washington, then returned to his home in Ohio, where he studied law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar. About this time, having developed a form of heart trouble, on the advice of his physician, he took a long overland trip throughout the West, and shortly after his return in 1869, located in Ashland, Neb., where he formed a partnership with James A. Robert, for the practice of law. In 1872 he moved to Crete, Neb., to become cashier of the State Bank of Nebraska, which was incorporated in 1872 and was the first bank recognized in Saline county. Finding that confinement was injuring his health, in 1874, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, J. L. Tidball, he began a lumber yard in Crete. This was the beginning of his connection with the lumber business, which developed to such an extent that for many years Tidball & Fuller were regarded as among the heaviest retail lumber operators in the West. By degrees they

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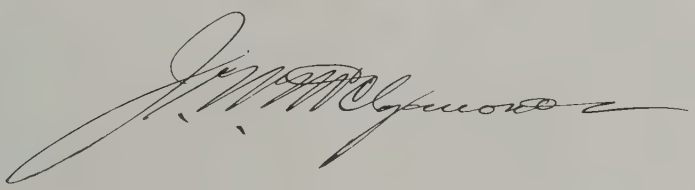
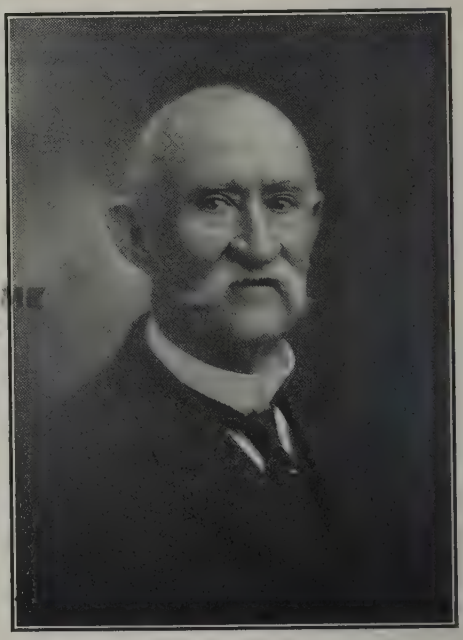


HORACE S. FULLER

ALEXANDER C. MACKENZIE

CHARLES B. SOUTTER



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established yards until they owned a yard in every town on the Burlington railroad from Hastings to Lincoln, with the exception of Dorchester. They also owned yards in a number of other towns, and at one time, were the owners of eighteen different retail lumber yards. The larger part of the business connected with the firm's lumber interests fell to the care of Mr. Fuller, as they were at the same time engaged in the banking business, to which Mr. Tidball gave his personal attention. In 1879, in connection with Walter Scott, they organized the Citizen's Bank, and in 1882, transformed it into the First National Bank of Crete, which is now the oldest bank in Saline county. Mr. Fuller was vice-president of this bank from its incorporation in 1882 until 1899, when he disposed of his holdings therein. In 1890 Messrs. Tidball & Fuller began to dispose of their lumber yards and had sold nearly all of them by the time of the panic in 1893. As times began to improve, Mr. Fuller again entered the lumber business individually, and owned, or was interested in yards at York, Bennet, Nortonville, Kas., St. Joe, Mo., and Evanston, Ill., aside from owning at the time of his death, yards at Oxford and at Lodi, Cal., and being interested with James S. Ewart, of Lincoln in a yard at Fairbury. Beside his banking interests in Crete, Mr. Fuller was interested for many years in the Sutton National Bank, in the First National Bank of Friend, and in the Saline County Bank of Wilber. In 1910 he was one of the active organizers of the City National Bank of Crete, and became its president, which position he held at the time of his death. Mr. Fuller never cared for public life or political honors. Throughout his mature years he was a staunch Democrat. During 1897-99 he was one of the trustees of Doane College of Crete and in earlier years served one term as a member of the Crete school board. He was a Master Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Shriner. He was married May 24, 1870, to Louisa A., daughter of Nelson A. and Emma (Bennet) Brown of Mecca, O.; the children of this union were: Emma, who married Arthur R. Dean, of Winnetka, Ill.; Horace S., Jr., of Oxford, Neb.; Jesse Pier, of Opal, Wyo.; Robert S., of Lodi, Cal., and George B. Fuller, of Fresno, Cal. Mr. Fuller died in Crete, Neb., Aug. 17, 1917.

MacKENZIE, Alexander Cameron, clergyman and educator, was born at Embro, Ont., Can., May 9, 1850, son of Donald and Christina (Cameron) MacKenzie. His father was a well-remembered Scotch Presbyterian minister who settled in Canada with a company of pioneers in 1844. Alexander Cameron MacKenzie was educated for a business career, but at thirty he abandoned the mercantile field to obey the wish of his father to enter the ministry. He was graduated at Auburn (N. Y.) Theological Seminary in 1888, and was immediately called to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, Owego, N. Y., where he remained until 1896. The trustees of Elmira (N. Y.) College at that time were sorely in need of a head for their institution. They had all but given up, and a meeting was called to "bury the college." At this meeting Dr. MacKenzie's name was presented. It was learned that he had all the qualifications for the office and was competent to administer the affairs of this first college for women, and he was installed as president at the beginning of 1897, and was made chairman of the board of trustees. He held this office until his death. Elmira College grew to proportions never realized by its founders or its friends, under his guidance. He succeeded as president Rev. Rufus S. Green (q.v.), who had held the office from 1893; Dr. MacKenzie was the fifth president of the college. Three lines of activity principally engaged his attention. The first was an advanced requirement for entrance; the second an effort to strengthen the faculty by bringing into it as coadjutors of the elder professors, representatives of special training, or of teaching experience in the great colleges; and the third, the raising of the semi-centennial fund of half a million dollars for added buildings and increased equipment. He was elected president in 1897. In 1897 the unencumbered property, both real and personal of the college, had increased from $250,000 to $454,000, largely through the efforts of Pres. MacKenzie. Debts were wiped out under his administration, and there had not been a single annual deficit during his regime, although there had always been one previously. The income from the four classes of the college increased during his administration from $17,400 to $65,500. The number of professors holding college degrees had been increased from six to nineteen; the number of students had grown from 60 in 1897 to approximately 300 at his death. The success of the college during his period as its head was actually a source of embarassment from overcrowding in dormitory, dining rooms, class rooms and library. But the work went on successfully, and the college came to be one of which Elmira was proud. He was taken away in the midst of his campaign to raise $200,000 to meet the conditional gift of $100,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation. The alumni and students discontinued exclusive societies under his administration, and the results attained were almost immediate. Dr. MacKenzie was a churchman, a preacher of the gospel, whose messages were heard from most of the pulpits in and around Elmira and western New York. He married at Norwich, Ont., Canada, in Jan., 1872, Katherine, eldest daughter of George Walker, of Norwich, Ont. She survives him, with two children: Christina Elizabeth Cameron, and George Walker Cameron MacKenzie, a journalist, of Elmira. He died at Elmira, N. Y., Mar. 23, 1915.

SOUTTER, Charles Broughton, merchant, banker and philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 22, 1845, son of Robert and Philadelphia (Campbell) Soutter, and grandson of Robert and Margaret (Taylor) Soutter. His paternal grandfather came from Dundee, Scotland, in the closing years of the 18th century and settled at Norfolk, Va., where he was prominent as a merchant and served in the war of 1812. Robert Soutter, father of the subject, likewise became a merchant of Norfolk, subsequently establishing himself in Philadelphia. His business ability was widely recognized and he was prominent in the Presbyterian church. During the last ten years of his business life he was vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., with offices in New York city. Charles B. Soutter was educated in a public school in New York city, later attending the Free Academy, which afterward became the College of the City of New York. Not being in vigorous health he was obliged to leave that institution at the end of his sophomore year. The remainder of his education was due to self-directed study. He began his business career in 1866 as clerk in the offices of his father, then vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. In 1868 he entered the service of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, wholesale dealers in bronzes, valuable vases, etc., New York city. Subsequently he was given a position in the Merchants' National Bank,

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and from this post he later entered the offices of John Sinclair & Co., pork packers, New York city, in 1870, and was identified with the Sinclair packing interests during the remainder of his active business life. In 1881 he was selected by the firm to take charge of the packing house of T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., a house then affiliated with John Sinclair & Co., New York. He was made a partner in the Cedar Rapids concern at this time, and also its managing director. The business was incorporated under the same name, in 1892, and he was elected vice-president of the corporation, which office he retained until 1899, when he retired from active business cares. Aside from his packing connections he was for fifteen years president of the Cedar Rapids Water Co., and for some years vice-president of the Cedar Rapids Savings Bank. After assuming charge of the Sinclair plant he became actively identified with Coe College, Cedar Rapids, of which he was trustee for twenty years, and president of the board during the greater part of that period. By giving of his time and money he helped to build a college which stands high among the smaller institutions of learning of the country. In 1915 the governor of Iowa appointed him a delegate to the land irrigation congress, San Francisco. The Young Men's Christian Association, Cedar Rapids, received from him much help and counsel. In 1892 he gave to the association marble swimming pools as a memorial to his only child, Robert Thompson Soutter, and he also erected a fountain in Redmond Park to the memory of this son. His sympathies were greatly aroused by the famines in India, and he was led to examine by the aid of government records the general conditions of that country. This examination revealed to him that the taxes were oppressively heavy, and he entered into an extensive correspondence with officials and others in England, India and America with a view toward securing a more fair and considerate system of taxation. Upon his retirement from business he gave much time and attention to a farm of 900 acres in northwestern Iowa. In the years after retiring from business he taught himself French, German and Spanish, acquiring a good reading facility in these languages. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He was married in New York City, April, 1874, to Fannie, daughter of George Thompson, of Ballston Spa, and granddaughter of James Thompson, county judge of Saratoga county, N. Y. She survived him. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 10, 1917. (Portrait opposite page 265.)

KNOPH, Aden, banker, was born at Lawrenceville, Ill., Dec. 18, 1843, son of Thompson and Lucinda (Bronson) Knoph. His father, a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, came to America in 1831 and was a merchant in Arkansas, Indiana and Illinois, in which latter state he was also engaged in the meat-packing business. Aden Knoph received his education in the public schools of Lawrenceville, and began his business career as clerk in his father's stores there, at Vincennes and at Olney, Ill. For the Civil War he enlisted in Co. G, 98th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the famous Wilder's Brigade of the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in all the chief engagements of that army, was severely wounded at Selma, and held rank of adjutant upon being mustered out at the close of the war. After a clerkship of two more years at Olney, he was elected, in 1868, clerk of the circuit court of Richland county, to which position he was subsequently re-elected for two additional terms on the Republican ticket, although the county had, prior to the war, returned a large Democratic majority. During 1880-82 he was traveling salesman for a wholesale dry goods house of Cincinnati. In 1882 he was elected president of the First National Bank of Olney, a position which he retained until his death. From time to time he was identified with various other financial as well as commercial and industrial undertakings. His popularity in southern Illinois was such that at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he raised a regiment within ten days and was elected its colonel, but he and his command were not called upon for service. For years he was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. In 1904 he was a candidate for the nomination as state treasurer. From its organization he was secretary of Wilder's Brigade Veterans' Association, and he was a Knight Templar, and an official member of Olney Methodist Church. He found his chief recreation in fishing. He was married at Olney, Ill., July 1, 1869, to Carliette, daughter of Othniel Morehouse, a merchant of Olney, Ill.; she survives him, with two children: Edward, of Freeport, Ill., and Maud, who married E. P. Cochennour, Pratt, Kan. He died at Olney, Ill., Apr. 2, 1917. (Portrait opposite page 265.)

BURGESS, Theodore Phillips, manufacturer, was born at Dedham, Mass., Dec. 23, 1864, son of Ebenezer George and Ellen Dodge (Holman) Burgess. The first of the family in America was Thomas Burgess, who came to this country from England, and settled at Salem, Mass., about 1630; in 1638 he was one of the founders and held all offices in the town of Sandwich; from him and his wife, Dorothy—the line of descent is traced through their son, Jacob, and his wife, Mary Nye; their son, Ebenezer, and his wife, Mercy Lowbard; their son, Ebenezer, and his wife, Zeruah Nye; their son, Ebenezer, and his wife, Mercy Nye; their son, Prince, and his wife, Martha Crowell; and their son, Ebenezer, and his wife, Abigail B. Phillips, who were the grandparents of Theodore Phillips Burgess. Ebenezer George Burgess, father of our subject, and a noted physician in Dedham, was educated under private tutors, and in Europe. The son was graduated at St. Marks School, Southboro, Mass., and at Harvard University, with the degree of A.B., in 1887. In 1889 he became connected with the fibre company of Saugerties, N. Y., and the following year became manager and superintendent of the Shawmut Fibre Co., at Shawmut, Me. He then organized and became treasurer and general manager of the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Co., with mills at Berlin Falls, N. H., removing his offices to Boston, Mass., in 1901, and in 1902 he was chosen president of the company, in which capacity he served until 1908, when he retired from active business life. Mr. Burgess had large and original ideas in whatever he undertook. While successful in his business enterprises, he also found opportunity to gratify his desire for travel and pleasure, circumnavigating the world several times. A natural fondness for the water led to his ownership of a number of sailing yachts. He was a most experienced yachtsman; owned several yachts, and was his own sailing master, and managed his own boats. In 1908 he purchased the Athene, a seventy-foot sloop, and in 1912 the schooner yacht Karina, at that time the largest sailing yacht in the world. He made two extended cruises in his yachts—one to the North Sea, and another, later, in the Mediterranean Sea. In 1888, accompanied by a friend, he made a canoe trip from Winnipeg to Fort York,

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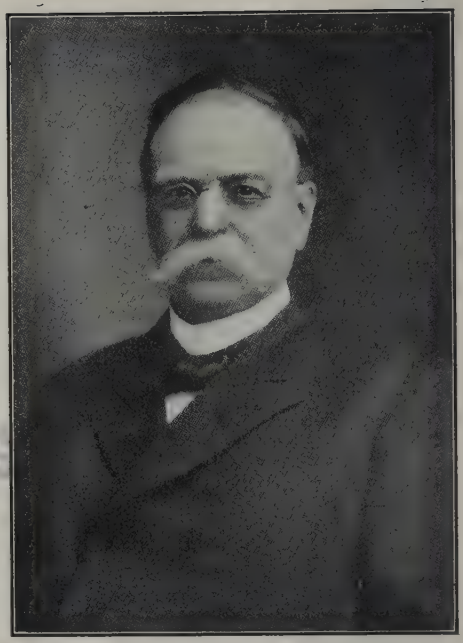
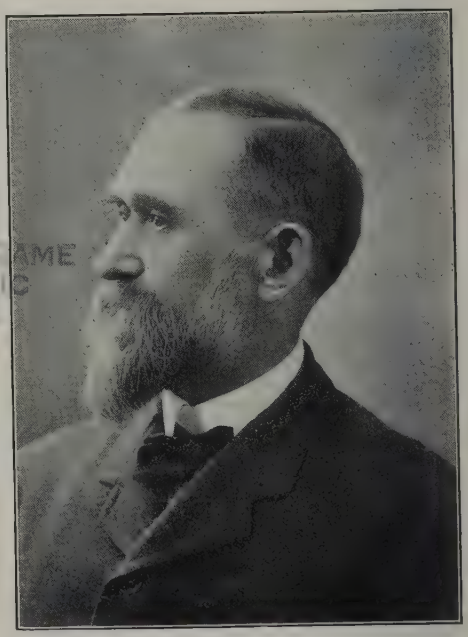
J. P. Burgess

GEO. F. WATT



HENRY C. WHITE

PAUL SYNNESTVEDT



HERMAN R. AINSWORTH

Hudson Bay, from which point the only available transportation to the outside world was by sailing vessel to England—a trip extending over nine weeks. While at college he rowed with the varsity crew, was a member of the Harvard Varsity football team, and took part in other athletics. He was a member of the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston; Norfolk Hunt Club; Dedham Country and Hunt Club; Brookline Country Club; A. D., D. K. E., and Hasty Pudding clubs of Harvard; Harvard Club of New York and Harvard Club of Boston; and New York Yacht and Eastern Yacht clubs. Mr. Burgess was a man of wide culture, and deeply interested in Greek history and art. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion was a communicant of the Episcopal Church. He was married Sept. 25, 1895, to Elizabeth, daughter of Prof. Daniel Dennison Slade, of Chestnut Hill, Mass., and had three children: Elizabeth, Theodore Phillips and William Farnsworth Burgess. He died at Dedham, Mass., July 6, 1917.

WATT, George Frederick, manufacturer, was born in Springfield, O., May 27, 1867, son of Andrew and Mary (Elphingstone) Watt. After a public school education, George F. Watt entered the office of the Springfield (Ohio) Republic, a newspaper of which his father was the managing editor. Here he learned the details of the printing trade, and upon attaining his majority entered the employ of P. F. Pettibone & Co., printers and publishers of Chicago, as superintendent of the printing department. In 1896 he became associated with the Baker-Vawter Co., as sales manager, becoming vice-president of the company in 1898 and the subsequent development and success of the business were due largely to his indefatigable efforts and executive ability. In 1907 Mr. Watt became manager of the Elliott-Fisher Co., of Harrisburg, Pa., which had been organized, in 1902, as a consolidation of the Elliott & Hatch Book Typewriter Co., the Fisher Book Typewriter Co., the American Railway Typewriter Co., and the American Standard Typewriter Co., for the purpose of manufacturing a book typewriter and billing machine for typewriting directly into books of accounts, the invention of Crawford Elliott and Robert J. Fisher. Purchased by Hon. J. D. Cameron, senator of Pennsylvania for twenty-two years, and Grant B. Schley, of N. Y., and they financed the Elliott-Fisher from the first. Up to this time the company had expended a large sum on experiments and improvements, and had been struggling unsuccessfully to introduce the new device to the public. Mr. Watt's connection with the enterprise marked the beginning of its success. Under his management the business was reorganized and began an era of prosperity which has continued to the present. The Elliott-Fisher billing machines were extensively introduced throughout the commercial world. In 1912 the general offices of the corporation were removed to Harrisburg. Mr. Watt was elected president and served as such until his death. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, Columbia Golf Club of Washington, D. C., Colonial Country Club of Harrisburg, Harrisburg Country Club, Engineers' Club, Harrisburg City Club and Harrisburg chamber of commerce; was a Republican in politics, and a communicant of the Baptist Church. Mr. Watt was a man of exceptional business ability whose acumen and knowledge of business conditions enabled him to succeed in many large undertakings where others failed. He possessed marked personal characteristics which endeared him to a host of friends, and was especially happy in his home life. He was married in Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1896, to Gertrude, daughter of D. Louise Ingalls, and died without issue, Aug. 19, 1917.

WHITE, Henry Clay, jurist, was born in Newburgh, O., Feb. 23, 1838, son of Wileman and Sabrina (Williams) White. When Henry C. White was four years old he lost his father, who was a builder and contractor, and the problem of self-support was thrust upon him at a very early age. Compelled to work, but eager for education, he attended school whenever he could. At twelve he entered the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, afterward known as Hiram College, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1889. He was graduated at the University of Michigan with the degree of LL.B. in 1862, and that same year began practice in Cleveland, O., under the direction of the firm of Prentiss & Baldwin. For a number of years he was employed as a clerk in the court of common pleas, after which he practiced alone until 1882, when he entered into partnership with William Robinson, under the firm name of Robinson & White, and so continued until 1887. He was then elected probate judge, and was unanimously called to this office for six successive terms, until his death. He served as professor of law in Western Reserve University, and professor of medical jurisprudence in Cleveland Medical College, of which he was for years the president. He was a student of archaeology, of history, of civilization, and of the Holy Scriptures. He was long active in the Euclid Ave. Christian Church and Sunday school. He was a member of the Ohio Historical Society; Ohio Archaeological Society; Cleveland Bar Association; an original director of the Children's Fresh Air Camp; trustee of the Garfield Memorial; member of Holyrood Commandery, Knights Templar; Knights of Pythias; Humane Society; Early Settlers' Association; Civic Federation; and the Rowfant, Colonial, and University clubs. He was married, June 14, 1886, to Sabrina M., daughter of Henry Capron of Auburn, O., and they had four children: Laura Lavina; Henry Capron; Willis Emerson, deceased; and Florence Adelaide White. He died in Cleveland, O., Jan. 15, 1905.

SYNNESTVEDT, Paul, lawyer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 14, 1870, son of Otto and Julia (Borchsenius) Synnestvedt. His father, who came from Bergen, Norway, was a merchant. Paul Synnestvedt received his preliminary education in the public schools of Lincoln, Neb., and Chicago, including Chicago Manual Training School, now merged with the University High School. He was graduated at Northwestern University Law School in 1897 with the degree LL.B. As a boy he was a messenger in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Co., in Chicago, and later a teacher of manual training in a private school in that city. During 1888-91 he was general air brake inspector for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., and during the ensuing six years he was mechanical expert and solicitor of patents for the Crane Co., Chicago. It was during this latter occupation that he began his law studies. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1897, and in that year began practice in Chicago. In 1902 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he made a speciality of patent law in the Federal courts, in which he met with unique success. In 1914 he established an office in Philadelphia where he has since resided. He has been admitted to practice in the U. S. supreme court; the various U. S. circuit courts; the U. S. circuit courts of appeal,, and the supreme courts of Illinois and Pennsylvania. He is a charter

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member of the American Air Brake Association, and holds membership also in the American Bar Association, Pennsylvania State Bar Association, Allegheny County Bar Association, Western Railway Club, and in the Railway and Union clubs, Pittsburgh, and the Union League of Philadelphia. He finds his chief recreation in music. Among the prominent cases with which he has been connected were some of the suits of Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. N. Y. Air Brake Co., and Macbeth Evans Co. vs. General Electric Co. In religious belief he is a Swedenborgian, and is a member of the Corporation and Board of Directors of the Academy of the New Church at Bryn Athyn, Pa. He was married in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 3, 1893, to Anna E., daughter of Frederick Lechner, a merchant, of Pittsburgh; they have twelve children: Arthur, Hubert, Elsa, George, Evan, Raymond, Kenneth, Virginia, Lina, Anita, Carl and Jane.

AINSWORTH, Herman Reeve, physician and surgeon, was born at Erieville, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1841, son of Soranis and Caroline (Hawkins) Ainsworth. His father was a minister. He was graduated at the college of medicine of the University of New York in 1866 with the degree M.D., and in that year began the practice of his profession at Addison, N. Y. His medical skill and wide knowledge soon gained for him a position of prominence in the profession in western New York, and he became favorably known throughout a large section. He was always active in the affairs and welfare of the village. For fifteen years he was a member of the board of education, and for years president of the Addison public library. He was a promotor of the Addison Rural Cemetery Association, and its president since its organization. His medical record at Addison is one of remarkable achievement. His skill as a diagnostician, his dexterity as a surgeon, placed him as one of the foremost physicians in the county. He was married at Hammondsport, N. Y., May 25, 1871, to Emma, daughter of Timothy M. Younglove, a farmer, of Hammondsport; she survives him, with two children: Caroline M., who married William R. Park, of Addison, N. Y., and Myra, now Mrs. Wilfrid I. Booth, the former of Addison, the latter of Elmira. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York State Medical Society, and the Elmira Academy of Medicine. He was a 32d degree Mason. In politics he was a Republican. He died at Addison, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1914. (Portrait opposite page 267.)

MEIER, Edward Clarence, manufacturer, was born in Wyndott, Kan., Apr. 28, 1868, son of Edward Daniel and Clara (Gesiecke) Meier. His father, who gained the title of colonel in the Federal army during the civil war, was the founder and president of the Heine Safety Boiler Co., of St. Louis; he was a native of Germany. Edward C. Meier received his education at Washington University, and entered his father's works as erecting engineer. Upon the death of his father, he succeeded to the presidency of the company, which is capitalized at $100,000 and which at his death had annual sales of over a million dollars. A branch of the boiler works was established at Phœnixville, Pa., in 1894, after which he took up his residence at that place and gave personal supervision to his plant until his death. He had given all of his energies to the maximum production of war supplies, and was bending all of his efforts to aiding the Emergency Fleet Corporation in every way possible. At the moment of his death he was attending, in Philadelphia, a meeting of more than two hundred heads of industries turning out munitions, etc., for the U. S. government, which meeting had been called by the district production board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He was a 32d degree Mason, and a dominant factor in the Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Unitarian church. He was married in San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1894, to Charlotta, daughter of Oley Douglass. She survives him, with four children: Edward Daniel, Theodore, with the American Mercantile Bank of Brazil, Inc., Para, Brazil, South America; Clarence Cornelius, Chestnut Hill; and Charlotte Alice Meir. He died in Philadelphia, May 7, 1918.

CHILDERS, Ben, lawyer, was born in Giles county, Tenn., Aug. 29, 1872, son of J. Samuel and Ada (Pullen) Childers. His father was a merchant. Ben Childers received his preliminary education in public and private schools. He was graduated at Vanderbilt University in 1895 with the degree A.B., and at the college of law of that institution in 1897 with the degree B.L. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar of Tennessee and began the practice of his profession at Pulaski, Tenn., continuing there until his death. As a lawyer he figured in much notable litigation and gained prominence in his profession. He was a member of various law associations, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, and the Masonic fraternity. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He found his chief recreation in the enjoyment of literature. He was married, June 4, 1902, to Mary, daughter of John Phillips, a farmer, of Pulaski, Tenn. Two children survive: Emma and Ada Childers. He died in New Orleans, La., Jan. 3, 1917.

ANDERSEN, Arthur Edward, accountant, was born at Plano, Ill., May 30, 1885, son of John William and Mary (Aabye) Andersen. His father, a native of Norway, was a foundryman. Arthur E. Andersen received his preliminary education in public schools. He obtained a degree as certified public accountant at University of Illinois in 1908, and in 1917 received a degree from the Northwestern University as bachelor of business administration. He began his business career in Chicago in 1901 in the offices of the comptroller of the Allis-Chalmers Co. He was senior accountant for Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chicago, during 1907-11; comptroller for the Uihlein interests, Milwaukee, during 1911-12, and since the latter year has been senior partner of Arthur Andersen & Co., certified public accountants. Since 1912 has been professor of accounting Northwestern University. Arthur Andersen & Co. have branch offices in New York city and Milwaukee, and are engaged in the general practice of accounting, including industrial engineering. He is a member of the American Institute of Accountants, Illinois Society of Certified Public Accountants, Society of Industrial Engineers, Alpha Kappa Psi fraternity, and the Mid-Day, Bob-o-link Golf and University clubs, Chicago. He is author of "Complete Accounting Course." He finds his chief recreation in automobiling, golf, boating and fishing. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant of the Methodist church. His residence is at Evanston, Ill. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 8, 1906, to Emma, daughter of James Arnold, a contractor of Chicago; they have two children: Ethel Bernice and Arthur Arnold Andersen.

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EDWARD C. MEIER

BEN CHILDERS

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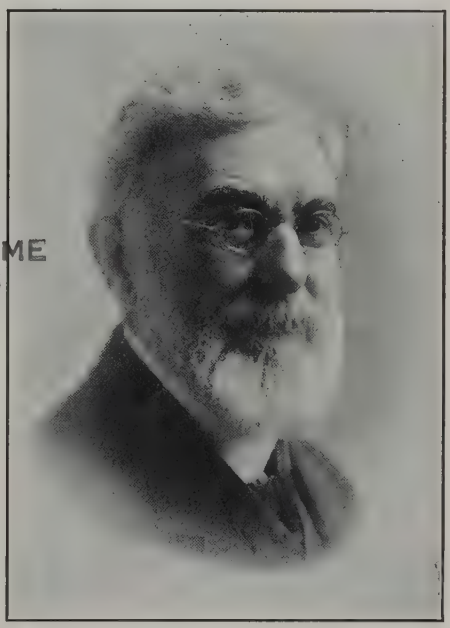
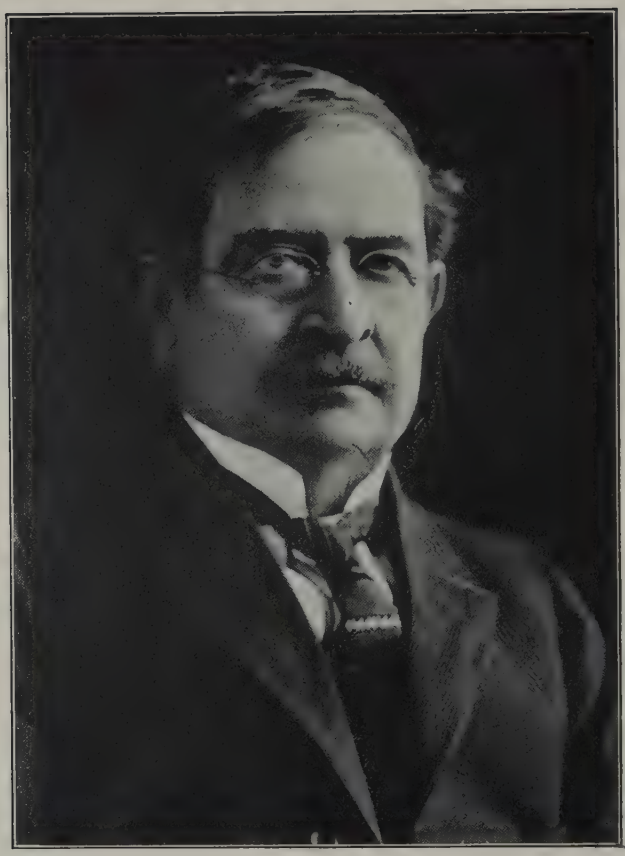
ARTHUR E. ANDERSON



ROBERT CHAMBERS



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John M Allen

CHAMBERS, Robert, educator and missionary, was born in Norwich township, Oxford co., Ontario, Canada, May 1, 1849, the eldest son of Maj. Robert and Catherine Lucas (Nesbitt) Chambers, and grandson of Robert Chambers of Moyanch, Tyrone county, Ireland, who came to America in 1814 with a family of five sons and five daughters and settled in Elizabethtown, N. J., moving two years later to York (now Toronto), Canada. He was graduated at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, in 1866, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1869. In 1897, after the Armenian massacres of 1895-96, Queen's University conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. In 1869 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Nairn, Ont., moving in 1876 to Whitby, Ontario. In 1879 he went as missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Turkey. His first task as missionary was to engage as relief administrator in the region of Erzeroum, which was stricken by the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. He travelled extensively throughout Armenia and the part of Transcaucasia bordering on Turkish Armenia and, with his younger brother, William Nesbitt, a fellow missionary, developed the Erzeroum and Erzingan fields. His life there brought him into close and sympathetic touch with all that is best in the Armenian character. He visited Etchmiadzin, the seat of the Armenian Catholics in Caucasia, and was an intimate friend of the Catholicos. In 1891 he was given charge of the Nicomedia mission field, Bithynia, east of Constantinople where he developed many churches and schools. During the Armenian massacres of 1895-96, his tact in dealing with Turkish officials and his influence as a British subject saved many a town and village in Bithynia from massacre. To cope with some of the destitution resulting from the massacres, he founded a large orphanage which grew into the Favre Boy's Home, an important annex of the Bithynia High School. This school, under his supervision, grew from a small mission boarding school into a self-supporting school of collegiate standing with an attendance of 350 in 1912. He organized and was secretary of the Western Turkey Mission Board of Education and for many years he served on the board of advisors of the American College for Girls, (now Constantinople College). While on his furloughs in 1888-91 and 1912-14 he traveled in the United States and Canada, addressing Congregational and other churches on missionary work in Turkey. When the European war broke out he was compelled to leave Turkey, (July, 1915), and, returning to America, collected funds for relief in Turkey. He was secretary of the New England Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. Dr. Chambers was the author of many sermons, articles and addresses in Armenian periodicals and wrote for the press of the United States on the subject of Armenia and of missions. Earnest and intense in his devotion to the ideals of his work, he won the love and confidence of the natives because of his intimate knowledge of the Armenian nature and his deep appreciation of the intrinsic good in their national customs and their national church. He was an able organizer and possessed a striking power to reconcile opposing points of view. He was married, Dec. 31, 1872, to Bessie, daughter of John Lawson of Dereham, Oxford co., Ontario, and had four sons, of whom two survive him: Robert, of New York city, and Lawson Powers, of Constantinople Coll ge. He died in Newton, Mass., Apr. 2, 1917. (Portrait opposite previous page.)

ALLEN, John Mills, lawyer, banker, planter and congressman, was born near Baldwyn, Prentiss co., Miss., July 8, 1846, son of David Mullins and Sally Ann (Spencer) Allen, grandson of Robert Allen, for many years a member of the Virginia legislature, and great-grandson of William Allen, of English and Scotch-Irish descent. His father moved from Henry county, Va., to Mississippi, about 1840 and was a prosperous planter. Although too young to enlist in the Confederate army at the outbreak of the Civil war, young Allen obtained valuable information for the Confederate general and later was present with his brothers at the second battle of Manassas and the battle of Antietam. Returning to Mississippi, he joined a company of scouts and did scout duty under Gen. Forrest. After the war he became a student in the law school of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. at the University of Mississippi in 1870. His instructor in law at the university was L. Q. C. Lamar, afterward U. S. senator, cabinet officer and jurist, and the acquaintance thus begun between teacher and pupil ripened into a life-long friendship. He began the practice of law at Tupelo, Miss., in partnership with his brother-in-law, Col. Jeptha Robins, under the firm name of Robins & Allen, which became Allen & Robins in 1883, when Col. Robins' place was taken by his son, J. Q. Robins. In 1875 Mr. Allen was elected district attorney for the first judicial district of Mississippi, and served four years. He was for many years attorney for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and was the confidential adviser of great business interests. He was a great trial lawyer and was engaged in some of the most important cases, criminal and civil, that were ever tried in North Mississippi. It was during his initial campaign for congress that he won the sobriquet of "Private John Allen." His opponent in this campaign was Gen. W. S. Tucker, a distinguished Confederate veteran. In the first joint debate of the campaign Tucker said: "Seventeen years ago, my fellow citizens, after a hard fought battle on yonder hill I bivouacked under yonder clump of trees. Those of you who remember, as I do, the times that tried men's souls will not, I hope, forget your humble servant when the primaries shall be held." Thereupon John Allen rose and said: "My fellow citizens, what Gen. Tucker says about having bivouacked in yonder clump of trees on that night is true. It is also true that I was vidette picket and stood guard over him while he slept. Now all of you who were generals and had privates stand guard over you while you slept, vote for Gen. Tucker; and all of you who were privates and stood guard over the generals while they slept, vote for Private John Allen." He served in congress sixteen years (1885-1901.) During his last term as congressman he was a candidate for the U. S. senate against Gov. Anselm J. McLaurin, but was defeated and retired to private life. He had almost as many friends among the Republicans as among the Democrats, and did everything in his power to promote good feeling between the North and the South. He was reputed to be the most popular and influential member of the house; both the great and the humble recognized his abilities, and he was on intimate social terms with many of the greatest men of the nation, including every president of the United States during the last quarter of a century, especially with Cleveland and McKinley, both of whom called him John. His career in congress was brilliant, and his wit, always carrying with it good feeling, and disclosing some

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strong point which he could not have made otherwise, was pleasing and without offense. He was a member (charter) of the American Bar Association and of the Mississippi Bar Association. He was vice-president of the People's Bank & Trust Co. of Tupelo; the Tupelo Fertilizer Factory and the Tupelo Oil & Ice Co., and a director of the First National Bank of Tupelo. He was one of the commissioners of the World's Fair at St. Louis, in 1904. He attended the Democratic national convention from the time Horace Greeley was nominated until his death. He gave the keenest attention to everything pertaining to agriculture. His chief recreation was planting and cultivating. He was very public-spirited and gave of his money and time unsparingly to whatever promised good to his community. He was a member of the Christian Church. He was married, Dec. 24, 1872, to Georgia, daughter of Swepson Taylor of Tupelo, Miss., and of their six children, only two lived to maturity: Annie Belle, who married Samuel James High, and Georgia May, who married Robert A. Weaver. He died at Tupelo, Miss., Oct. 30, 1917.

COTTON, Joseph Bell, lawyer, was born near Albion, Noble co., Ind., Jan. 6, 1865, son of John and Elizabeth (Riddle) Cotton, and a descendant of Rev. John Cotton (q. v.), who came over from England and became "teacher" of the first church (Congregational), in Boston. He was graduated at Michigan Agricultural College in 1886 with the degree B.S. He then studied law at Lansing and Albion under the preceptorship of Hon. Edwin Willet, of Lansing, and Judge L. H. Wrigley, of Albion. He was admitted to the bar of Michigan and Minnesota in 1888 and in that year began the practice of his profession at Duluth, Minn. For many years he has made a specialty of corporation, railroad and mining law, and he represents professionally a number of important corporate interests throughout this country, in Canada and Mexico. As special or general counsel, he has been and is associated with numerous railroad, mining and other cases of importance throughout the country. During 1893–1909, inclusive, he was general solicitor of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, and the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co., while during 1901–09 he also acted in similar capacity for The Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Co., the Oliver Iron Mining Co., and the Minnesota Iron Co., subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation. He was a dominant factor on behalf of Duluth in inducing the corporation in 1907 to locate an extensive steel plant and mills at the head of the Great Lakes at Duluth. Since 1909 he has been special counsel for all of the companies last named, as well as for other companies. He is president of the Glass Block Department Store of Duluth, formerly the Panton & White Co.; president and general counsel of the Sierra Consolidated Mines Co., operating in Mexico; vice-president and general counsel of the Consolidated Coppermines Co., operating mines in Nevada, and of the North Butte Mining Co., operating mines in Montana; general counsel Greene Cananea and Greene Consolidated Copper Co., controlling and operating mines in Mexico; general counsel F. A. Patrick & Co., wholesale drygoods and manufacturers, Duluth; general counsel Consolidated Interstate-Callahan Mining Co., operating mines in Idaho. Since Jan. 1, 1915, he has been head of the law firm at Duluth of Cotton, Neukom & Colton, with John W. Neukom and Chauncey C. Colton. He also has a law office in New York city, where he is engaged in practice, specializing in corporation and mining law. In 1893 he was a Republican member of the Minnesota House of Representatives, and he was a delegate from Minnesota to the National Republican conventions of 1904 and 1908. He is a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and a past sovereign of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine. He is a past exalted ruler of Duluth Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member also of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. His clubs are the Kitchi Gammi, Northland Country, Commercial, Duluth Curling and Duluth Boat clubs, Duluth; Minnesota Club, St. Paul; Minneapolis Club, Minneapolis; Washington Club, Isle Royale; Indiana Society of Chicago and the Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, and of the Lawyers', Republican, Rocky Mountain and Bankers clubs of New York city; also of the Minnesota and American Bar associations. Mr. Cotton was married Jan. 4, 1900, to Louise, daughter of Albert C. Hubbell, a lumberman, of Duluth, and has three children: Josephine Bell, Mary Louise and John Mather Cotton.

DEAN, Marvin Ansel, merchant, was born at Canaan, Litchfield co., Conn., Nov. 13, 1852, son of Henry and Almira (Munson) Dean. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Dean, who came from Chard, England, in the 17th century and settled in New England. His wife was Mehitable Wood, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Seth and his wife Ann Skinner; their son John and his wife Rachel Jones, to their son Eli Dean and his wife Judith Howe, who were the grandparents of Marvin Ansel Dean. Henry Dean, father of the subject, was a farmer. Marvin Ansel Dean received his education in the public schools of Canaan, the impaired health of his father and the difficult period during and following the civil war limiting his educational advantages. At fourteen he became office boy in the National Iron Bank, Falls Village, Conn. In 1871 he was elected assistant treasurer of the Falls Village Savings Bank, subsequently being made treasurer, continuing in that capacity until 1878. His work was so well regarded by the bank commissioners of the state that upon the organization of a state savings bank association he was elected secretary, in 1877. The following year he removed to Sparta, Wis., where he became interested in a local grocery business in which he met with success. In 1881 he entered the service of Sprague, Warner & Co., wholesale grocers of Chicago, and became one of the incorporators of that house in 1896, when he was elected a director and secretary of the corporation in 1910 became vice-president and treasurer, in 1918 chairman of the Board, and in 1919 chairman of the executives. The house of Sprague, Warner & Co. was founded originally by Albert A. Sprague, in 1862. Erra J. Warner entered the firm in 1863 and Otho S. A. Sprague in 1864. He is a member of the Union League Club, Chicago. His residence is at Evanston, where he is a communicant of the Congregationalist church, and he is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married at Falls Village, Conn., Dec. 31, 1876, to Carrie A., daughter of William Joseph Canfield, a manufacturer of Falls Village; they have two children: William Dwight (1883), a lawyer, and Frances Caroline, who married Robert Jared Bassett.

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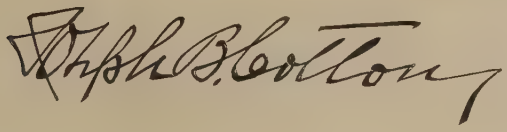

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Jane Carleton Young

WORMSER, Leo Falk, lawyer, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 6, 1884, son of David and Frida (Falk) Wormser. His father, who came from Germany in 1876 and settled in Chicago, was a member of the firm of Falk, Wormser & Co., hop merchants and dealers in brewer's supplies; he was also active in civic and industrial life in Chicago. Leo F. Wormser received his preliminary education in Chicago grammar schools. He was graduated at Armour Institute of Technology in 1901, and at the University of Chicago in 1904 with the degree Ph.B. He was a student at Harvard Law School during 1904-06, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1909 and in that year began the practice of his profession in Chicago as an associate in the firm of Rosenthal & Hamill. Since 1911 he has been a member of the firm of Rosenthal, Hamill & Wormser, with Lessing Rosenthal and Charles H. Hamill. His practice is general, with extensive association in matters of corporate management and reorganization, and a broad representation of commercial and financial interests. This practice extends to the state and federal courts. He is a member of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Chicago Society of Advocates, Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Sigma Rho fraternities, Order of the Coif, Forum Club of Harvard Law School, and of the City, Law, Caxton, Mid-Day, Standard and Harvard clubs, Chicago. He is identified with various charitable organizations and movements for social betterment, is a director of the Alumni Council of the University of Chicago, and is a trustee of the Public Education Association of Chicago and the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago. Politically, he is an Independent Republican. He finds his chief recreation in walking, horse-back riding and automobiling. He was married, Oct. 23, 1911, to Helen E., daughter of Aaron W. Goldsmith, of the Cincinnati (O.) law firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly. They have one child, Elaine, born August 7, 1912.

YOUNG, James Carleton, capitalist and bibliophile, was born at Marion, Ia., July 29, 1856, son of Joseph Barris and Jane (Carter) Young. He was graduated (B.S.) at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., in 1876, receiving the degree of M.S. in 1879 and Litt.D. in 1908. In 1913 Lenox College, Hopkinton, Ia., gave him the degree of Litt.D. Upon graduating he entered the real estate business. Realizing that Minneapolis was destined to be the center of the land and colonization business of the northwest he made his headquarters in that city, and interesting a banker in his plans for colonizing the comparatively new country, he proceeded to buy farm lands in Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas, investing all the money he could borrow and buying on shares with wealthy men, among them Jay Cooke, whose western representative he was for many years. He was known for years as the colonization leader of the northwest. He became president of the Central Trackage Co. the James C. Young Land Co. and Imperial Investment Co.; vice-president Guaranty Investment Co. and Guaranty Realty Co. secretary and later vice-president North Dakota Clay and Coal Co., and treasurer and vice-president Empire Real Estate and Mortgage Co. He was president (1884-86) of the National Association of Real Estate Dealers, and honorary commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exhibition, 1878. Always interested in literature his avocation was the formation of a library which should contain the best books of the most celebrated living authors of the world, each characteristically inscribed by the writer, and it became the most remarkable collection of its character in existence. In 1902 the Paris Figaro christened him "King of books," and in 1910 he was decorated by the French Republic with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as a recognition of his services to literature, and he was honored with unanimous election to the Societe Des Amis Des Livres, Paris; the most exclusive book club in the world, being one of only three foreign members. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London; honorary member Geographical Society of Lima, Peru; companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and member practically of all the book clubs of importance in this country, including the Caxton, Chicago; Grolier Club and Dunlop Society, New York; Rowfant Club, Cleveland; Philobiblon Club, Philadelphia; Prince Society and Bibliophile Society, Boston, also the Authors' Club, London, and corresponding member Society of Men of Letters, Paris. Mr. Young also had a large collection of autograph manuscripts, many of them now beyond price, and hundreds of autographed photographs which were sent him by various celebrities. His personal acquaintance with literary people probably exceeded that of any person of his day and generation. Many of them stopped at his Minneapolis residence to spend a few days among his books and in the pleasant atmosphere of his home, and on his journeys he was a guest under many a famous literary roof. After Zola's death Mr. Young came into possession of his library of 847 inscribed volumes, and many of his autographed letters, many of them relating to his unfulfilled desire to enter the French Academy. He possessed the best collection of Fieldiana extant. This great collection had been from its inception a serious enterprise, seriously carried forward. He had a forceful and dominating personality, with a tender, affectionate disposition. He was generous to a fault, scrupulously just in his business relations and always considerate of the welfare of others. He was married Apr. 30, 1888, to Etta May, daughter of Charles Frederic Rogers, a banker of Lake City, Minn., who survived him, with one daughter, Marguerite Rogers, who married Henry Howard Harper, of New York city. James Carlton Young died in Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 7, 1918.

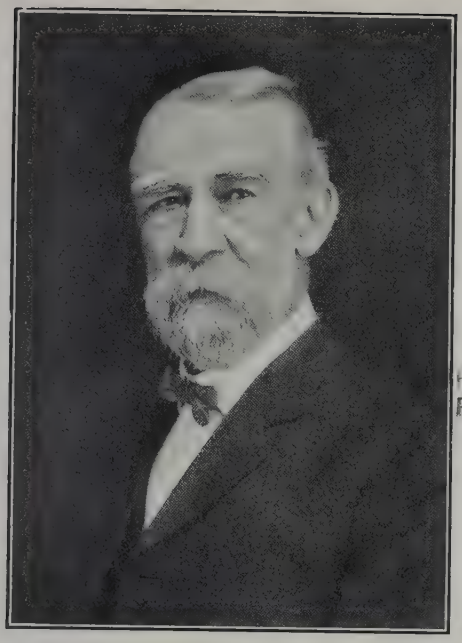
ALLISON, James, realty operator and philanthropist, was born at East Palestine, Columbiana co., O., Jan. 1, 1838, son of Obadiah and Ellen (Burt) Allison, and member of the famous McAllison family of Scotch descent. Obadiah Allison, father of the subject and a farmer, was a brother of Nancy Allison, the beloved mother of Pres. William McKinley. The subject was a boyhood playmate of his cousin, the martyred president. He received his education chiefly at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, where he came under the personal direction of Prof. L. D. McCabe and Pres. Mathew Simpson, afterwards Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal church. These men had a lasting influence on his life. For five years he taught school, and during four of these was superintendent of schools at Fredericktown, O. He was then for twenty years engaged in the lumber business at Mansfield, O., and for a brief period was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Delaware, O. In 1886 he settled at Wichita, Kan., where for twenty-two years he was a real estate and loan broker, as a partner of George M. Dickson. He did much to make his adopted home a better and

more attractive city for others; also he was a dominant factor in every form of religious welfare work and philanthropic effort. As a member of the Wichita school board he promoted the Normal Training school. He loaned money to many students in order that they might properly finish their education. In early life he helped eight of his brothers and sisters, and subsequently other relatives, to secure a better education. He made it possible for many of the young people of Wichita to build homes by giving them lots on easy payment plans. He was frequently urged to become a candidate for mayor, but as often declined, on the ground that he was a patriot rather than a politician. In 1900 Pres. McKinley appointed him one of the U. S. commissioners to the Paris Exposition. His greatest interest was in Sunday school work. For six years, while superintendent at Mansfield, he took twenty-four of his teachers to Chautauqua, N. Y., for Bible study. Several of them also took the Chautauqua literary and scientific course, graduating with the first class there, in 1882. For fifty-two years, in all, he was Sunday school superintendent, a quarter of a century of this time as superintendent of the Trinity church school, Wichita, of which he was superintendent emeritus at his death. In 1904 he was delegate to the World's Sunday School Convention, Jerusalem. At Wichita he was a factor not only in various forms of municipal improvement, but in building homes for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the Deaconess Home and the Children's Home. He was dominant in locating Friends' University, also the Kansas State Sanitarium, at Wichita. For years, when Southwestern University, at Winfield, was struggling for a start, he was one of the main supporters among the trustees, and his optimistic spirit was invaluable to the welfare of that school. Not only was he deeply interested in the welfare of Trinity church, Wichita, of which he was a member of the building committee and had held other official positions, but he had a broad view of the general interests of the whole Methodist Episcopal church. He was twice lay delegate from the southwest Kansas conference to the general conference, in Cleveland and Baltimore. For years he personally supported ten missionaries in the foreign field, and on his return from Palestine in 1904 he lectured on mission work. He was president of the Wichita school board for four years, and was a member of the city council. He was married (1) in 1866, to Carrie Dunn; she died in 1887. He married (2) in 1889, Susie Winn; she died in 1893. He married (3) Emily B. Fowler, in 1895; she survives him, with one child, by the first union: George Dunn Allison, who is with the National Biscuit Co., Detroit, Mich. He died at Wichita, Kan., Nov. 11, 1916.

JIPSON, Norton William, physician and surgeon, was born at Dayton, Wis., Mar. 12, 1865, son of Samuel Fayette and Lucy Jane (Shaw) Jipson. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Jepson, a native of England, who is of record in Boston in 1639. His wife was Emma Coddington, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son, John, and his wife, Mercy Daniels; their son, Micah, and his wife, Mary Bate Joy; their son, John, and his wife, Betsey Leach, to their son, Cyral Jipson, and his wife, Phebe Sears, who were the grandparents of Norton William Jipson. John Jepson (I) and John Jepson (II) held various public offices in Boston. John Jepson (IV) was a member of Arnold's Quebec expedition. Cyral Jipson (V) adopted the present form of spelling the name. Samuel Fayette Jipson, father of the subject and a native of Winfield, N. Y., was a building contractor. Norton William Jipson received his preliminary education at Evansville (Wis.) Seminary. He was graduated at Northwestern University Medical School in 1889 with the degree M.D. In that year he began the practice of his profession in Chicago, and still continues in general practice in that city. He is physician for several corporations, and a member of the staff of Lakeside Hospital. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, and a member of the Illinois State Medical Society and Chicago Medical Society. His favorite pursuit is historical research. He is author of "Genealogy of the Jepson-Jipson Family," (1917). His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he holds membership in the Congregational church. He was married Apr. 2, 1889, to Olie E., daughter of Elon O. Hammond, a farmer, of Montpelier, Vt.; they have three children: Lucy Hannah, now Mrs. James C. Matchett; Elon Hammond, a commercial artist, and Raymond Norton Jipson.

ALLEN, Victor Maxon, publisher, banker, realty operator and legislator, was born at Petersburgh, Rensselaer co., N. Y., July 14, 1870, son of Amos H. and Emily J. (Maxon) Allen. His father, a publisher, served twelve years as school commissioner of Rensselaer county and had a wide acquaintance with the prominent Republicans of New York state and city. Victor M. Allen was graduated at Columbia University in 1892 with the degree A.B. In that year he began his business career as a publisher. He was president of the Taconic Valley Bank, Lerlin, N. Y., of which institution he had been an organizer; vice-president Forbes Manor Realty Co., and connected with the Macmillan Publishing Co., New York city. He held various public positions of trust and responsibility, and had long been a factor in Republican politics, and served on the Republican county general, advisory and executive committees. He first entered public life in 1905, when he was elected sheriff of Rensselaer county. He performed his duties in a manner that won him high praise. He was a member of the board of supervisors of the county, and was the Republican floor leader of that body. He had the reputation of being one of the best floor leaders that ever represented his party on the board. In the face of strong opposition he was elected to represent the 29th district in the state senate in 1909. His work was so effective that in 1911 he was returned to his seat by a flattering majority. He was chairman of the committee on canals, and vice-president of the joint committee which investigated Wall street and general legislative matters. By his courteous manner he made himself popular alike among Democrats and Republicans. He was a communicant of the Baptist Church, Petersburg. His participation and influence in the book trade were continent-wide. He was a 32d degree Mason, and a member of the Elks. He married at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1894, Blanche, daughter of Elon Percy, a grain merchant, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; she survives him, with three children: Percival M., Mary, and Victoria Allen. He died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1916.

RITTENHOUSE, Moses Franklin, lumberman, was born near St. Catherine's, Ont., Aug. 12, 1846, son of John and Elizabeth (Funk) Rittenhouse, and a descendant of Nicholas Rittenhouse, a paper maker of Holland and of German-Dutch ancestry, who at the solicitation of William Penn



JAMES ALLISON

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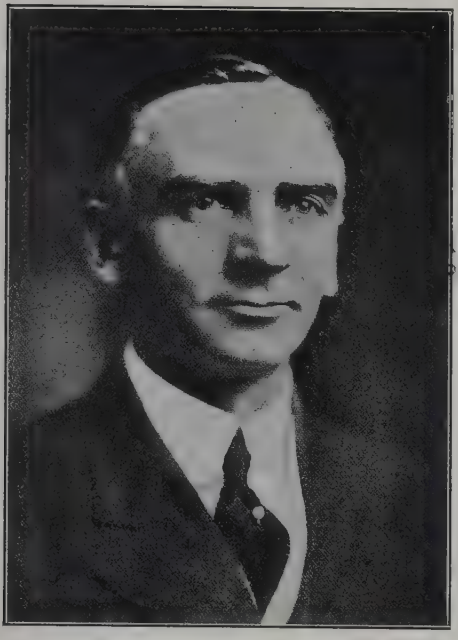
NORTON W. JIPSON



VICTOR M. ALLEN

LINGAM
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MOSES F. RITTENHOUSE

BURLINGAME
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EDW. McC. QUINBY

came to America in 1682 and built a paper mill at Philadelphia, Pa., about 1690, manufacturing the first paper ever made in this country. During his infancy, John Rittenhouse, father of our subject, was taken by his parents to Upper Canada. Moses F. Rittenhouse was educated in the public schools, and in 1864 went to Chicago, where he engaged in the lumber business, with which he was connected until his death. In 1865 he entered the employ of McMullen, Funk & Co., retail lumber dealers, and when, during the following year, the firm name was changed to McMullen & Officer, Mr. Rittenhouse was promoted to the management of a branch yard. Two years later he became bookkeeper for the wholesale lumber firm of B. L. Anderson & Co., and for fifteen years thereafter, 1868-83, was associated with the firm of J. Beidler & Bro., and its successor, the J. Beidler & Bro. Lumber Co. Through intermediate positions he was promoted from salesman to general manager, and on the incorporation of the company in 1871, was made its treasurer. In 1883 he became senior partner in the firm of Rittenhouse & Embree, the business being incorporated later under the style of Rittenhouse & Embree Co., with Mr. Rittenhouse as president and J. W. Embree as secretary; from the outset its expansion was rapid and at different points branch yards were established. The company purchased 100,000,000 feet of standing timber in Wisconsin in 1898, and during the five succeeding years manufactured lumber at Washburn. A planing mill was erected in Chicago in 1888 and the company began the manufacture of maple and oak flooring. Mr. Rittenhouse also established a retail lumberyard at Pueblo, Col., in 1880, under the name of H. Juneau & Co., and in 1884 with J. R. Embree, opened a retail lumberyard in Omaha, Neb., under the name of Omaha Lumber Co. At Warren, Ark., he established the Arkansas Lumber Co., and engaged in the manufacture of yellow pine lumber. He was vice-president of the Chandler Lumber Co. and of the Sixty-third Street Lumber Co., both of Chicago, which were later absorbed by the Rittenhouse & Embree Co. He was president of the wholesale hardware house of George P Derickson Co. of Minneapolis; vice-president of the Arkansas Trading Co. of Warren, Ark., director of the Richton Lumber Co. of Richton, Miss., and stockholder in the Ostrander Lumber Co. of Twin Falls, Ida. For some years he was a director of the Drovers Deposit National Bank of Chicago, and in 1901-04 was treasurer of the Wisconsin Oak Lumber Co. of Chicago and Frederic, Wis. He was president of the Lumbermen's Association of Chicago in 1903, and for several terms was treasurer and later president of the Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Mr. Rittenhouse enjoyed the high esteem of all who knew him. His habits were simple, his manners and his instincts charitable. He established the Rittenhouse Public Library for the residents of Clinton and Louth townships, Ont., in 1890; in 1904 erected and provided for the maintenance of a music hall in the neighborhood where he lived, and built three miles of excellent macadam road in Lincoln county, Ont. Travel was one of his chief sources of pleasure; he visited Egypt, Palestine and Europe, and in 1912 made a tour of inspection of the Panama canal as a member of the party of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. His clubs were: Union League, Hamilton, South Shore Country, Chicago Yacht, Bankers' and Chicago Athletic Association. He was married December 17th, 1871, to Emma, daughter of Jonah Stover, of Philadelphia, Pa., and their children are: Edward F., Charles J. and Walter Rittenhouse. He died in Chicago, Ill. Nov. 7, 1915.

QUINBY, Edward McConahay, capitalist, was born at Wooster, O., Feb. 21, 1851, son of Ephraim and Jane (McConahay) Quinby. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Quinby, a native of Farnham, Surrey, who came from England in 1638 and settled at Salem, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John, likewise a native of England, and his wife Deborah Haight; their son Josiah and his wife Mary Molyneux; their son Ephraim and his wife Elizabeth Hall Halladay, to their son Ephraim Quinby and his wife Anna Blackmore, who were the grandparents of Edward M. Quinby. Ephraim Quinby, grandfather of the subject, was a native of Warren, O. The maternal grandfather of the subject was Judge David McConahay, of Wooster, O. Ephraim Quinby, father of the subject and likewise a native of Warren, was a banker and had large real estate holdings in Cleveland, Wooster, Pittsburgh and other western cities. He was one of the founders of Wooster University, giving twenty-five acres of land on which that institution stands, also twenty-five thousand dollars to endow the Greek chair. He established the Wayne County National Bank, Wooster, which is still in existence. Edward M. Quinby was his only child and was educated at Denison University, Granville, O. He was for a number of years in the dry goods business at Wooster, but upon the death of his father he gave his entire attention to the affairs connected with the Quinby estate. He devoted his life to the management of the estate and to the education of his children, being in no way a public man. In 1901 he went with his family to Dresden, Germany, where he lived until his death. He was a member of many clubs, among them the Duquesne, of Pittsburgh, and the American Club, Dresden. In association with his fellow men he exhibited those rare qualities of intellectual poise, depth, generosity and tranquillity, coupled with wide knowledge of people and affairs which rendered his counsel so valuable and his companionship so delightful. His genial friendliness made him a charming host and entertainer. He was liberal in his gifts to many a charity as well as to the needy who came to his notice. His personality was unique, lovable, and altogether charming. Kindness and friendship such as his life exemplified could not further go. He was critical, yet just; fearless, yet considerate of others; honest to a fault, and to a degree nowadays unusual, an accomplished and cultivated gentleman. He was married Oct. 17, 1878, to Amelia, daughter of William E. Schmertz, a wholesale merchant, of Pittsburgh; she survives him, with eight children: Catherine Louise, who married Perry Sturges, of Zanesville, O., and later Walter V. H. Black, of Zanesville, O.; Eleanor, who married Roger W. Whinfield, of Fond du Lac, Wis., and later Thomas O. Cowdrey, of Pittsburgh; Edward McC., of Wooster; Margaret, who married Stanhope S. Goddard, Pittsburgh; William E., Harvard College, '14, of Philadelphia; Kenneth M.; Donald, Washington-Jefferson, 1917; and Anita. He died at Dresden, Germany, July 6, 1909.

HILL, Arthur Asa, journalist, was born in Greenwich, Mass., Oct. 3, 1853, son of Alfred and Phœbe (Emerson) Hill. On the maternal side he was second cousin to Ralph Waldo Emerson. Arthur A. Hill was educated in the public and high schools of Greenwich and began his career in the

office of the Springfield (Mass.) "Republican." Later, he went to New York city and was employed for a time in Whitehorne's publishing and printing house, but subsequently entered Oberlin College, O., where he remained long enough to obtain a smattering of the classics, paying his way by work in the local printing office. Other changes followed, wherein he became a reporter for the "Cincinnati Gazette," a compositor on the "Chicago Times," and for a year a reporter and city editor of the Toledo (O.) "Democrat and Herald." Drifting back to New York city, he became one of the original members of the New York Press Club, was a partner in establishing two papers—one, a weekly, called "The Lantern," and the other a daily called "The Morning Telegraph." Both papers were started without capital, however, and soon came to an end. In 1881 he purchased, with a partner, the "Haverhill Evening Gazette," published at Haverhill, Mass., giving to that publication a degree of influence which it had not previously enjoyed, the paper's circulation increasing fivefold. He continued as editor of the Gazette until it was purchased, in 1889, by the Haverhill Gazette Co. After disposing of his interests in the Gazette Mr. Hill went to Europe. He returned the following year and established a daily paper in Baltimore, but got into a controversy with the labor organizations of the city, because he used plate matter, though set up by union printers in the American Press Association, and sooner than capitulate he sold out. For two years he edited Drake's Magazine and the New York Despatch. In 1892 he went to New York and became managing editor of the American Press Association, leaving that organization to make a trip to the Klondike gold regions. On his return from the Klondike he went to Porto Rico, sending thence articles to a newspaper syndicate, and on his return to this country he secured an interest in the "North Adams Evening Herald," but later lost his interest. He then became editor of the "Blacksmith and Wheelwright," the "Amateur Sportsman," and in 1906 of the "Automobile Dealer and Repairer," retaining this position until the close of his life. Mr. Hill was the author of a novel entitled "What's He to Me?" (1914). While in Haverhill he served on the school board. He was a forcible writer. A rare vein of wit and humor, which fairly sparkled at times, revealed itself in his conversation and writings. In his early days he perfected several inventions having to do with the printer's trade, including a composing stick, a press feeder, a time device for lighting linotype machines, and also other mechanical devices, including a hose coupler, an anti-slipping device for horses, and a bread toaster. A wide reader, he possessed the faculty of retaining much that he read. He was a member of the Dickens Fellowship Society and had served as its president. He was married, Apr. 4, 1895, to Blanche, daughter of Samuel B. Nichols of Brooklyn, New York; there are no children. He died in New York city, Sept. 13, 1917.

WRIGHT, Thomas Houard, insurance executive, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 24, 1860, son of Thomas Cole and Emma (Stellwagen) Wright. His father was a merchant. T. Houard Wright received his education in the public schools of his native city. At fourteen he began his wage-earning career as office boy in the service of the American Sewing Machine Co., Philadelphia, becoming its assistant bookkeeper in 1880. In 1881 he entered the home office of the Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia, commencing with it as a stenographer. In 1889 he was made marine clerk and in 1893 marine secretary—serving also as a marine insurance adjuster during this period of his career. He was appointed assistant secretary of the company in 1901, and in 1908 was elected secretary. He had been both secretary and treasurer of the company from 1912. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Alliance Insurance Co. of Philadelphia and secretary of the Delaware County Building & Loan Association, Lansdowne, Pa. He was a member of the City Club, Philadelphia. From 1895 he resided at Lansdowne. He was a tireless worker in church activities. For years he was secretary of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian Church, Lansdowne, and for some time he was superintendent of the Sunday school of Anderson Presbyterian Church, Upper Darby. His political affiliation was with the Prohibition party. He was an enthusiastic spectator at many a local baseball game, but found his greatest enjoyment in his yearly trip to the tropics. He was an underwriter of exceptional executive ability, and one who never faltered when facing big problems and peculiar difficulties. He was married at Delaware Water Gap, Pa., Sept. 10, 1889, to Edith Davis, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Brodhead, a merchant of Delaware Water Gap; she survives him, with seven children: Paul S., a private with the American military forces in Europe; Thomas C., lieutenant, U. S. A., with U. S. Army in France; Franklin B., volunteered in U. S. A., Haviland U. S. Military Academy; William S.; Emily, who married Frank Crall, and Isabelle Wright. He died at Lansdowne, Pa., July 16, 1918.

CUFFMAN, John Henry, physician, surgeon and banker, was born near Gallatin, Sumner co., Tenn., Sept. 13, 1863, son of Josephus and Mary E. (Carroll) Cuffman. He attended the schools of his native county and Hickory Flat Institute, Ky. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. T. P. Crutcher, Nashville, Tenn., and was graduated at the college of medicine of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, in 1889, with the degree of M.D. He began the practice of his profession at Dalark, Ark., but in 1898 settled in Gurdon, Ark., which became his permanent home. After 1901 he was a local surgeon for the Iron Mountain Railroad. Aside from his professional activities he was interested in various lines of commercial, industrial and financial endeavor; became president of the Clark County Bank in 1910, and was owner of valuable farm lands in the rich agricultural section of Arkansas. He also possessed a fine sense of civic duty, and from time to time held various posts of trust and responsibility. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Arkansas State Medical Society, and the Clark County Medical Society. Dr. Cuffman was the embodiment of personal and professional integrity; a man of unfailing courtesy and consideration for others, untiring industry alike in practice and in business, and high-minded reserve. He was married, June 28, 1900, to Mary E., daughter of A. W. Littlejohn, a planter, of Dalark, Ark.; and left four children: Marion, Maurine, Carroll and Mildred. He died at Gurdon, Ark., Mar. 18, 1917.

BROWN, William Cyril, banker, was born at Utica, O., Apr. 6, 1842, son of James Cyril and Ann Deborah (Day) Brown. His father was a successful physician and banker, and was also a practical philanthropist. The first of the family in America was John Brown, a native of Kent county, England, who came to this country about 1620 and

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THOMAS H. WRIGHT

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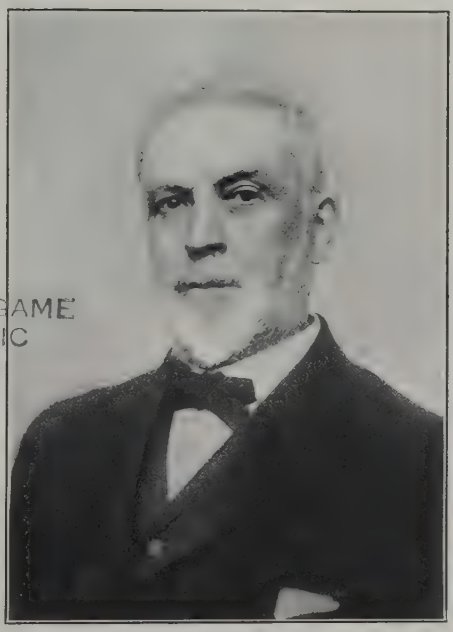
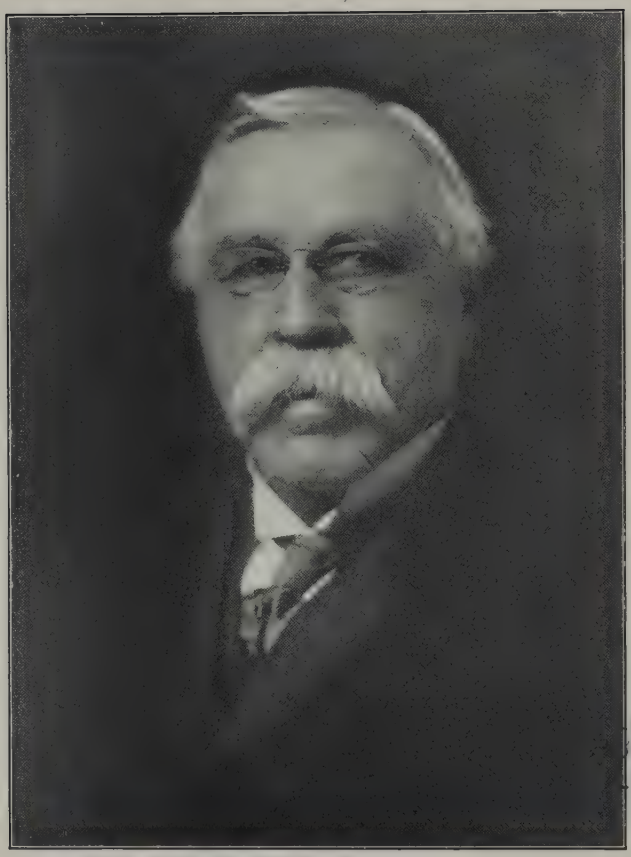
JOHN H. CUFFMAN



WM. C. BROWN



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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

James Sherman

settled at Plymouth and Swansea, and subsequently at Duxbury and Taunton, Mass.; he served as governor's assistant in 1636, 1638 and 1655, and commissioner to the United Colonies from Plymouth in 1644-45; from him and his wife, Dorothy, the descent is traced through their son, James, and his wife, Lydia Howland; their son, James, and his wife, Margaret Denison; their son, John, and his wife, Elizabeth Hunt; their son, James, and his wife, Rebecca Perry; their son, Cyril, and his wife, Mary Allen; and their son, Micah, and his wife, Phebe Merriam, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. James Brown (2) was deputy for Rehoboth and Plymouth colony in 1666, and for Swansea and Plymouth colony in 1669-71-72; governor's assistant, 1665-66-73-83; was lieutenant and major in King Phillip's war, and was sent as messenger to negotiate peace. Micah Brown (7) served as captain in the 1st (Martindale's) regiment, Vermont militia, in the war of 1812, and James Cyril, his son, a lad of ten years, also served in this war, for which his widow received a pension. A notable fact regarding the ancestry of our subject was, that his progenitors in every branch were Americans of long standing, coming originally from England. William Cyril Brown was educated at an academy in Davenport, Ia., and at Illinois College, Jacksonville, being editor also, at the age of eighteen, of the "Jacksonville Journal," and closely associated with the older Gov. Yates. The Civil war interfered with the completion of his college course, and he went to the front as a war correspondent, but was forced, by illness, to relinquish this work. He began his business career as assistant to his brother, who was agent at the Illinois Central station at La Salle, Ill., where the family had been located since 1851. In 1863 he became chief bookkeeper for James Cowey, coal operator, and later served as superintendent of all the mines in La Salle, continuing thus until 1869, when he accepted the office of auditor and assistant treasurer of the new Burlington & Missouri Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. In 1874 he returned to La Salle to engage in the banking business with his father and brothers. Six years later he entered the manufacturing business, purchasing a partnership in the Collins Plow Works of Quincy, Ill. Here he met with a severe accident, permanently injuring both arms, and afterwards returned to La Salle, to organize a new bank, in association with his brothers, in 1882. During 1884-95 he served as head of the sales department of the Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Works at La Salle, handling millions of dollars and never losing one cent for the company. In 1899 he moved to Chicago, and thereafter lived in retirement. While in college he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi and Sigma Pi fraternities. In 1906 he was president of the Hamilton Park Improvement Association—the section in which he resided during the last sixteen years of his life. He was married, Oct. 22, 1868, to Margaret Jane, daughter of James Cowey, coal operator, of La Salle, Ill.; the children of this union are: James Cyril, insurance lawyer, Chicago; Margaret and Mabel, teachers, Chicago; and William Cowey Brown, office and sales manager of the Morse Candy Co., Columbus, O. Mr. Brown died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 12, 1917.

SHEWAN, James, shipbuilder, was born at Rora, near Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Jan. 6, 1848, son of James and Ann (Robertson) Shewan, both natives of Scotland. The loss of his father when he was but four years old, necessitated his facing the world at an early age. In 1862 he became apprenticed to a ship's carpenter, meanwhile studying diligently at night school. While still in his 'teens he made a voyage to Greenland in a ship that was locked in the ice in Baffins Bay for three and a half months. Upon his return home he again went to sea with his uncle, who commanded the Doon of Ayr, voyaging from London to Singapore, and for four years the ship remained in the tea trade between China and Japan to Australia. In 1869 he arrived in New York from Yokohama, and the following year was sent to superintend the construction of several vessels being built on the North river. In 1871 he established himself in the ship repairing business, beginning with one drydock. A few years later he became involved in a long and expensive litigation with the state of New York, over the arbitrary rights assumed by the state harbor masters, and, while he lost his suit on technicalities of the law, it resulted in the limitation of the authority of harbor masters, and a final complete reconstruction, placing these appointments under civic instead of state government. He then went to Wilmington, N. C., where he built and operated the sectional dry-dock, still there. Returning to New York he established the firm of Shewan & Palmer, which, after the death of the latter, became Shewan & Jenkins. In 1877, upon the retirement of Mr. Jenkins, he continued the business alone until the '90's, when his son James entered the firm, and later his son Edwin also became a member. Under the name of James Shewan & Sons, the firm became known throughout the world as one of the most important of its kind on this continent. At the time of his death the firm owned seven dry-docks, one of these being the 12,000 ton Spanish drydock, towed from England to Havana, and captured as a prize of war by the United States from Spain, later stationed at Pensacola, at which place it was purchased by the Shewan firm and brought to New York. For a number of years prior to his death, Mr. Shewan had been in failing health, and the management of the business was left entirely to his two sons, and owing to the able guidance of their father they were successful in mastering every detail of the business. He had many sterling qualities, and always took a friendly interest in the army of workmen he employed. He was a great lover of outdoor sports and spent his leisure moments on the private golf course attached to his country home, Inverugie, Cold-Spring-on-the-Hudson. Ever a great student and traveler, he was known to his associates as a man well versed on all questions of history and economics. He was a successful man of affairs and had a reputation throughout his life of exceptional integrity and honesty. He was married July 20, 1870, to Ellen, daughter of Richard Curley, an officer in the English army, and they had five children: James, Edwin, Ellen, Agnes and Ada Shewan. He died in New York city, May 7, 1914.

PRATT, Charles C, philanthropist and statesman, was born at New Milford, Pa., Apr. 23, 1854, son of Ezra Augusta and Mary (Fink) Pratt. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Pratt, son of Rev. William, and grandson of Thomas. He came from Hertfordshire, England, about 1632, locating first at Cambridge, Mass. In 1636 he joined Hooker's company in the settlement of Hartford, Conn., and about 1645 removed to Saybrook, Conn. His wife was Elizabeth Clark, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son, Capt. William and his wife, Hannah

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Kirtland; their son, Benjamin, and his wife, Anna Bates; their son, Zephaniah, and his wife, Abigail; their son, Zadock, and his wife, Hannah Pickett; their son, Col. Zadock, and his son, Ezra, and his wife, Hannah Dickerman, who were the grandparents of Charles C. Pratt. In 1661 William Pratt, founder of the American branch of the family, was established lieutenant of the Saybrook band, having distinguished himself in Indian fighting. He took part in the destruction of the Pequot Indian fort at Mystic, and in other battles which entirely broke the power of the tribe. For thirteen years he represented Saybrook in the general assembly, and his industry brought considerable landed property to the family. He held the military title of lieutenant. Zadock Pratt (V) was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and was taken prisoner by the British at the battle of Long Island. In 1783 he removed to New York state, and finally settled at Windham (now Jewett), Greene county. Col. Zadock Pratt (VI) was the founder of Prattsville, N. Y. He sat for five sessions in congress, and owned the largest tannery in the county. With his brother, Ogden, Ezra Augustus Pratt, father of the subject, established the New Milford (Pa.) tannery. It was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt, and in 1855, it had a capacity of 30,000 hides a year; in that year they established a second tannery at Nicholson, Pa., acquiring a large fortune. Charles C. Pratt received his preliminary education in the public schools of New Milford, subsequently becoming a student at Pennsylvania State Normal School, Bloomsburg, and at a private school at Great Barrington, Mass. He then entered the printing business, and later clerked in grocery stores at Herrick Centre and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. At eighteen he entered the service of Whitney, Pratt & Co., as bookkeeper, later becoming a member of the firm. He gave much of his time and attention to civic affairs and to local politics. At New Milford he filled the positions of burgess, assessor, school director, and justice of the peace. He served as colonel on the staffs of Govs. Stone, Pennypacker and Tener. In 1908 he was elected to the national house of representatives from the 14th congressional district, serving on the committees of agriculture, expenditures, and commerce and labor. He was a Republican of strong convictions. He built and maintained the Pratt library, New Milford, as a memorial to his parents. His father bought the books and furnished the building for the first public library at New Milford, and also gave New Milford its town hall. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian Church, New Milford. He married at Binghamton, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1878, Lillie B., daughter of Henry A. Goff, a shoe merchant, of Binghamton; she died in 1910. He died at Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1916. There are four surviving children: Harriet Louise (1879); Ray G. (1883), of the Pratt Lumber Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; Grace Isabelle (1887) and Helen Lee Pratt (1897).

BABCOCK, George Henry, manufacturer and banker, was born at Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1852, son of Henry H. and Eliza (Wheeler) Babcock. His father, a manufacturer, was vice-president of the Northern New York Utilities Corporation. George Henry Babcock received his education in the public schools of Watertown, and at eighteen began a business career as clerk in the private bank of Wooster Sherman, in which position he continued two years. In 1871 he was taken into his father's business, then known as H. H. Babcock & Sons, manufacturers of pumps. In 1882 a corporation was formed, known as the H. H. Babcock Co., consisting of H. H. Babcock and his three sons, Herbert P., George H., and Fred W. Babcock, capitalized at $100,000, and the manufacture of carriages was started. Since that time the concern has been one of the leading manufacturing industries of Watertown, and the fame of the Babcock carriages has become nation-wide. George Henry Babcock was elected treasurer of the corporation, and in 1903, on the death of his father, he became president. He was an organizer of the Watertown Savings Bank, and was first vice-president at the time of his death, and acting head of the institution. He was a director in the Jefferson County National and the Watertown National Banks, and was an organizer and initial trustee of the Watertown Savings, Building & Loan Association. He was the first president of City Hospital, of which he was a founder, and a trustee of Flower Memorial Hospital. He was president of the old Union Club, and was a governor of the Jefferson County Golf and the Black River Valley Clubs, Watertown. He was senior warden of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Democratic party. He was married at St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 14, 1874, to Alice L., daughter of Levi Webster, a merchant, of St. Albans. He died at Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1916.

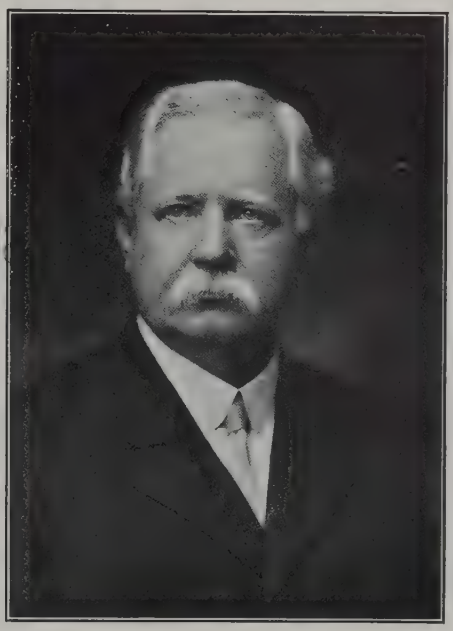
BECK, Emil George, surgeon, was born in Bohemia, Mar. 26, 1866, son of Ignatz and Elizabeth (Pollock) Beck, and of ancient Spanish descent. He received his preliminary education in the Imperial Gymnasium, Prague, and was a student at the University of Prague during 1878-83. He came to America in 1886 and for a time was engaged in commercial bookkeeping. He then took up the study of medicine and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, in 1896, with the degree M.D., subsequently taking post-graduate work at the University of Zurich. He began the practice of his profession in Chicago in 1896. He was one of the founders, in 1906, and builder of the North Chicago Hospital; personally conducted the institution for twelve years, and is now surgeon to the hospital and treasurer of the corporation. In 1908 he introduced into surgery a method known as the Bismuth Paste treatment of chronic suppurations. This method has become widely known and is now extensively employed in war hospitals in Europe. He is author of "Bismuth Paste Treatment in Chronic Supperations" (Mosley & Co., St. Louis, 1908); "Bismuth Paste Treatment of Chronic Suppurations," Stereo Clinic-Section, XV (Southworth Co., 1908); "Localization of Foreign Bodies, Stereo Clinic-Section, I and II, 2 vols., (Southworth & Co., 1916), and "Fistelgange und Abscesshoehlen" (brochures, Tubingen, Germany, 1909). His "Localization of Foreign Bodies" has been adopted by most roentgenologists and war surgeons. He is a fellow, American College of Surgeons, and a member American Medical Association, American Roentgen Society, Western Surgery Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Surgical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Masonic fraternity, and the City Club, Chicago. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He finds his chief recreation in golf. He was married, June 28, 1897, to Clara, daughter of Babett Hyde, a resident of Chicago; they have one child: Elizabeth Beck (1898), Vassar College, 1920.

BARRETT, Isaac Baker, jurist, was born at Albany, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1849, son of Wyman R.

CHARLES C. PRATT

GEO. H. BABCOCK

EMIL G. BECK



ISSAC B. BARRETT

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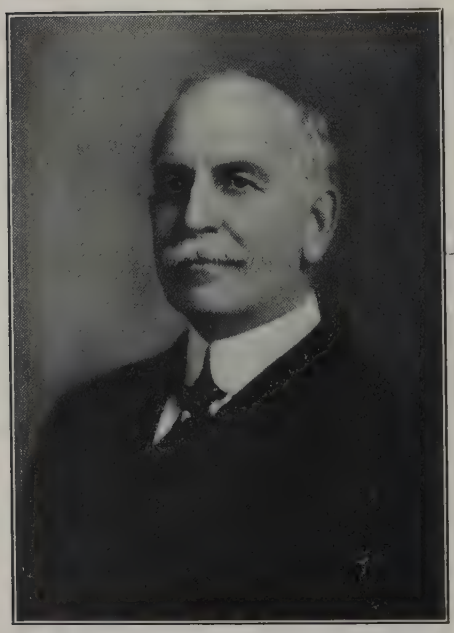
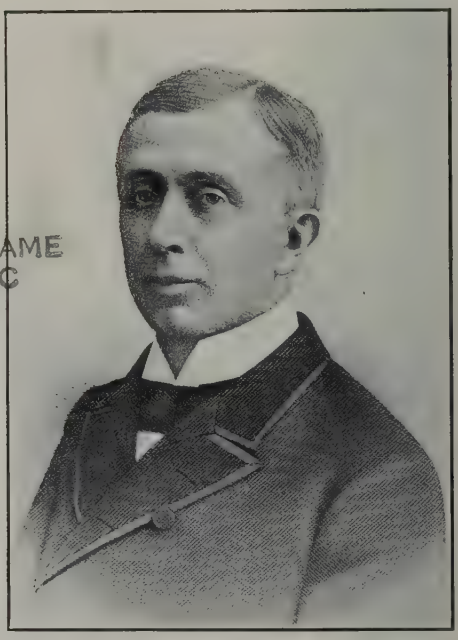


JAMES B. HARPER



THOMAS I. DENT

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and Phebe M. (Baker) Barrett, and on both sides descended from colonial New England Quaker stock. His father was a merchant on what was known as the Old Pier, Albany. Isaac B. Barrett was graduated at the school of arts of Columbia University in 1870 with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1873. His classmates included Seth Low (*q.v.*), and many other men of prominence. He was graduated at Albany Law School in 1873 with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the bar of New York, and began the practice of his profession at Albany. For years he was the law partner of John C. Nott, under the firm style of Nott & Barrett. In 1879 he was nominated for city court judge, but met with the same defeat that was the lot of all Republican nominees of that period. In 1914 Mayor Stevens appointed him to the city court bench, in which capacity he continued until his death, and he frequently acted as police court judge. He was chairman of the commission for condemning property for the widening of Broadway and State street, acquisition of the pier property, and the improvement of the river front. For years he acted as attorney for the county treasurer in the collection of unpaid personal taxes. He was a member of various law associations; a 32d degree Mason; past grand of his lodge and past patriarch of the encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; past district deputy Knights of Pythias; past grand master workman Ancient Order United Workmen; charter member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and member also of Phi Beta Kappa society. He found his chief recreation among his books, and spent much of his spare time in his library. He was an able, fearless, honorable, upright judge, and a resourceful attorney, and loyal representative of the people. He was married at Albany, N. Y., Mar. 1, 1888, to Fanny T., daughter of William George Reed, a builder, of Albany; she survives him, with three children: Phebe, now Mrs. William P. Hunt, New York city; Dorothy, and Ruth. He died at Albany, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1916.

COMFORT, Randall, lawyer and historical author, was born Apr. 27, 1871, son of John E. (q.v.) and Lucy Randall Comfort (q.v.). He was educated under private tutors, at Columbia Grammar School, and in 1892 was graduated with honors from Columbia College. After making a tour of Europe, he entered the New York Law School, from which, three years later, he was graduated and admitted to the New York Bar. In addition to his professional duties, he has been ardently devoted to literature, making a specialty of examining and photographing historical documents, finding the upper part of Manhattan Island and the more extended region of the Bronx abundant in relics of the past. He has given a part of his leisure to a careful exploration of the many antiquities found in these parts and has contrived to interest his fellow citizens as they have never before been interested in this, one of his favorite pursuits, showing to them that they had in their midst numerous important evidences of ante-revolutionary days, which might otherwise have been lost to the present age. In the Bronx he discovered old Indian caves and fortifications. While not forgetting the manor houses of the Morris and Van Cortlandt families, he has sought to bring into prominence the earlier homes and haunts of Bronck and his fellow burghers, the first settlers of the wild forest north of the Harlem river. He has made the territory of northern Manhattan and the Bronx historical. Among the works of Mr. Comfort are "The History of Bronx Borough," (1906), "Bronx Section, Historical Guide to the City of New York." He has also contributed to magazines. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. He was married, Aug. 24, 1918, to Anna Pauline, daughter of John Albertis, of Orange, N. J., a member of an old American family of Italian descent. His home is at "Everbreeze" in the Westchester hills.

HUSON, Florence, physician, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich, June 17, 1857, daughter of Capt. Frederick C. and Mary L. (Bradley) Huson. Her father, an officer in the British army, was stationed for several years in India; he came to America in 1859 and settled on a farm near Ann Arbor. Florence Huson was educated in the public schools, and the University of Michigan College of Medicine, being graduated M.D. at the latter in 1885. After a period in the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston, she became the assistant of Dr. Donald Mclean, her preceptor at the University of Michigan, who had noticed her self-possession, medical skill and sympathy as a student. She assisted Dr. McLean in some of his notable surgical cases; and when Dr. Mclean resigned his chair in 1889, she opened an office in Detroit, specializing in surgery and obstetrics. She soon acquired an extensive practice among the best families of that city, and was frequently called into consultation. For twenty-five years she devoted her life to the alleviation of human sufferings and became prominently identified with Detroit's principal philanthropies. She was the founder and first president of the Free Dispensary for Women and Children in 1893, and for two days each week ministered to hundreds of unfortunate young girls and women. She was vice chief of staff of the Woman's Hospital; a director of the Young Women's Christian Association, the Young Women's Home, Priscilla Inn, and St. Agnes Home; vice-president of the Girls' Protective League; the founder and first president of the Blackwell Medical Society for Women Physicians, and vice-president of the Michigan Medical Society. Her interest in her alma mater never waned, resulting in the organization of the Detroit Association of University of Michigan Women, and the Women's College Club, of which she was a charter member and third president. In her will she left the modest earnings of her profession to continue the good work that she began. She died in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 12, 1915.

HARPER, James Byall, lawyer, was born in Aboite township, Allen co., Ind., Nov. 21, 1848, son of John and Eliza (Byall) Harper. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was a pioneer farmer of Allen county. James B. Harper received his education in district schools; at Roanoke (Ind.) Seminary, in Huntington county, and at Methodist Episcopal College, Fort Wayne, Ind. From the latter institution, when it became Taylor University, at Upland, Ind., he received the degree A.M. He was graduated as valedictorian at the college of law of Indiana University in 1875 with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the bar of Indiana and began the practice of his profession at Fort Wayne, forming a partnership with David W. Baird, as Harper & Baird. Shortly thereafter he received an appointment as commissioner for the U. S. circuit court, which commission he held for twelve years. His next partnership was with Col. Robt. S. Robertson, the firm of Robertson & Harper continuing until 1885. He was then in independent practice until 1903, when he formed the firm of Harper & Eggeman, with John W. Eggeman, and later was of

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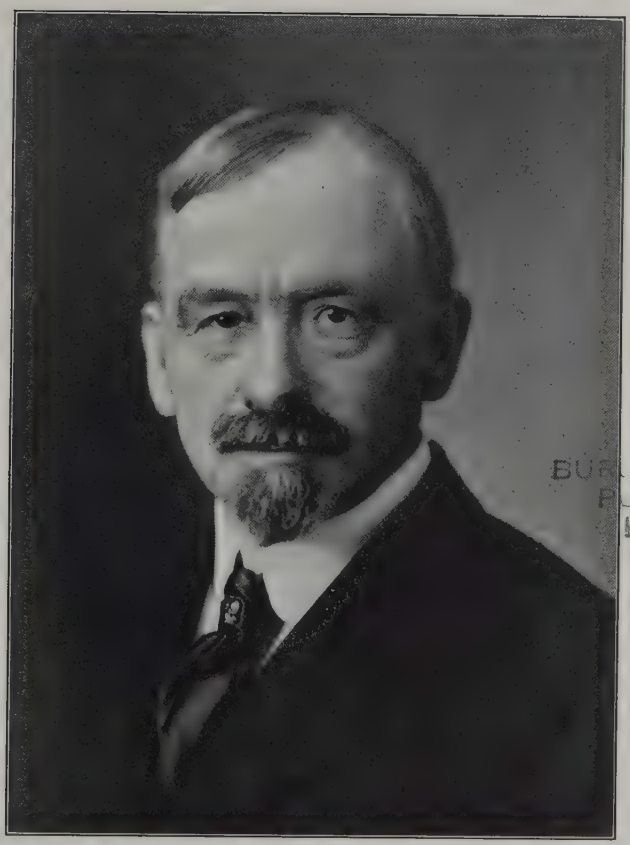
the firm of Harper & Fuelber, with Otto E. Fuelber. He was admitted to practice in the U. S. district and circuit courts in 1880, and in the U. S. supreme court in 1887. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Indiana State Bar Association, Allen County Bar Association, was a 33d degree Mason. Politically, he was a Republican, and in 1894 was candidate for judge of the circuit court on that ticket. He was a member of the board or directors of the Church of Christ Scientist, Fort Wayne, and held membership also in the Mother Church, Boston. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was married at Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 27, 1887, to Mary E., daughter of Dr. Benjamin C. Rowan, a pioneer physician of Fort Wayne; she survives him, with one child: Helen, who married Chauncey R. McAnlis, of Ithaca, N. Y. He died at Fort Wayne, Ind., Apr. 23, 1918.

DENT, Thomas (Ijams), lawyer, was born near the present site of Magnolia, Putnam co., Ill., Nov. 14, 1831, son of George and Comfort (Ijams) Dent. His earliest paternal American ancestor is thought to have been William Dent, an early immigrant from England to Maryland. From him the line of descent is traced to Walter Dent, grandfather of John Dent. John Dent married Margaret Evans, daughter of Col. John Evans. Their son John Evans Dent married Rebecca Hamilton, and was the grandfather of Thomas I. Dent. John Dent was a soldier and officer in the war of the Revolution and was sheriff of Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), a member of the county court, and a member of the house of burgesses of Virginia. His father-in-law, Col. John Evans, was county clerk of Monongalia county, and for a long period lieutenant of the county. He was a member of the Virginia convention which considered the Federal constitution. Thomas Plummer Ijams, maternal grandfather of the subject, was a member of the Ohio house of representatives and state senate, and was a presidential elector in 1812. George Dent, father of the subject, was a farmer in early life, but after 1836 held various official positions, including membership in the Illinois general assembly, and the office of county judge. Thomas Dent received his education in the public schools of Putnam co., Ill., and Muskingum co., O. He studied law, was enrolled as an attorney in Illinois in 1854, and began the practice of his profession at Hennepin, and soon was entrusted with business in various parts of Illinois, some of it distant from his home. He settled in Chicago in 1856, forming a partnership with Martin R. M. Wallace, as Wallace & Dent. During the period 1860-67, he was a partner of Judge Alfred W. Arrington, under the firm name of Arrington & Dent. After the death of Judge Arrington, Capt. William P. Black joined Mr. Dent, and they practiced under the firm name of Dent & Black, the partnership continuing for eighteen years. Mr. Dent's practice early extended to the federal courts and after Apr. 30, 1870, to the Supreme Court of the United States. He has also argued cases in Indiana, Iowa, and the supreme court of the former territory of Dakota. His practice has been general, and has included much important litigation. In addition to a number of contributions to legal periodicals he is the author of "Office Practice" in the "Library of American Law and Practice" (vol. XII), of the American School of Correspondence. As a youth he had experience in post offices at Hennepin and Princeton, Ill., and as assistant to his father in the Clerks' and Recorder's offices, and in the office of Master in Chancery, in Putnam county. He also prepared tract and alphabetical indices to the land records of the county, and made up records in other counties. When twenty-one years of age he was mentioned for county judge of Putnam county, and in 1879 was the Republican nominee for judge of the supreme court of Illinois. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association (president), the Chicago Bar Association (president), the Chicago Law Institute (president), the Chicago Historical Society (president), the Chicago Literary Club (honorary) and the Union League Club of Chicago. He was a member of the board of directors of the McCormick Theological Seminary for thirty-six years, serving at one time as president of the board, and was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Dent was married, June 4, 1857, to Susan, daughter of Jeremiah Strawn of Putnam county, Ill. They had one child, Mary Dent, who died while traveling in Milan, Italy. A collection of her letters, together with a memoir, was published under the title "A Chicago Girl's Trip to Europe in 1881." Mr. Dent died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 25, 1924, at the age of ninety-three. (Portrait opposite page 277.)

MERRIFIELD, Webster, educator, was born at Williamsville, Windham co., Vt., son of John A. and Louisa W. (Williams) Merrifield. The son received his preliminary education at Cushman Academy, Bernardston, and the Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy, and was graduated at Yale College with the degree of B.A. in 1877. For two years thereafter he was teacher in a private school at Newburgh, N. Y., and in 1879 he accepted a position on the Yale faculty where he remained until 1883. He then became professor of Latin and Greek and later of political and social science in the University of North Dakota. In 1891 he was made president of the university and professor of economics, serving with credit and distinction until his retirement in 1909. The University of North Dakota was first opened for the reception of students in September, 1888, and besides a preparatory department it also contains a well equipped library of about 8,000 volumes, and biological, chemical and physical laboratories, as well as dormitories, a gymnasium and two hospital wards. In addition to the collegiate and military departments, there are also departments of art, science, law and mines. The university stands as a monument to Dr. Merrifield who became its executive at a time when a strong leader was demanded, and he carried it through one of its greatest crises in a remarkable manner. He was offered the presidency of the University of Montana, and of a well known eastern college, but preferred to remain at North Dakota to keep the university in operation until the meeting of the legislature in 1897, when, with the assistance of prominent men he finally put the university on a sound basis. Its advance from that time was rapid, and at the time of his retirement the student enrollment had trebled, the faculty had grown from thirteen to sixty-one members, the annual maintenance from $30,400 to $145,000, and a number of new buildings had been added. Dr. Merrifield was a warm personal friend of the students and took a fatherly interest in all their work and pleasures. He devoted his entire career to his profession and was also an earnest worker for the high schools of North Dakota; was instrumental in creating a state high school board, and originated the state examinations for high schools of



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W. Merrifield

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C. M. Harris

North Dakota. In politics he was a Democrat, and his religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the American Economic Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Association of State University Presidents and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. The M.A. degree was conferred upon him by Yale in 1892, and that of LL.D. by the University of North Dakota in 1909. He was married at Newburgh, N. Y., June 26, 1902, to Elizabeth McBride, widow of George Bull of Grand Forks, and died without issue at Pasadena, Calif., Jan. 22, 1916.

FENGER, Christian, pathologist, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, Nov. 3, 1840, the son of Kammerraad Fritz and Matilda (Fjelstrup) Fenger. He was graduated in the medical department of the University of Copenhagen in 1867 and after serving two years as assistant to Prof. Meyer, spent four years in the Royal Frederick Hospital. Dr. Fenger's preference was to teach medicine rather than practice it, and he was keenly disappointed when after passing the required examination, he was not appointed to the chair of pathology. He thereupon went to Egypt and became a member of the sanitary council and surgeon to the Khalifa in the district of Cairo. While in Egypt he made a thorough study of tropical disease and his services during the Danish-Schleswig-Holstein and Franco-Prussian wars further added to his medical knowledge. He came to the United States in 1877 unusually well equipped for a successful career and settling in Chicago, Ill., began a private practice. He first attracted attention by his work in the morgue of the Cook County Hospital where his profound knowledge of pathology won the recognition of the profession; he was one of the founders of the school of modern pathology in Chicago. He became attending and consulting surgeon to the Cook County Hospital, was professor of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Northwestern University Medical School and professor of clinical surgery in the Rush Medical College. During a period of eighteen years it was his custom to invite his students to his home one evening each week for study and discussion. His teaching was enhanced by his skill in illustrating his lectures with colored drawings on the blackboard and he followed this practice to illustrate the pathological condition, surgical anatomy and technic of the operation, when undertaking an operation of importance. He possessed unusual powers of endurance, being able to conduct clinics from two o'clock in the afternoon until nine in the evening. He made no display of his vast clinical material and had the honesty to report unfavorable cases. He was one of the first surgeons in Chicago to explore the brain with an aspirating needle, and the first to operate for the removal of the uterus by way of the vagina. Throughout his career he contributed some thirty articles to surgical literature. The King of Denmark conferred upon him the Order of Ridder of Dannebrog. He was married after coming to America, to Caroline Abildgaard, and had two children: Frederick and Augusta Fenger. He died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 7, 1902.

HARRIS, Charles Miller, naturalist, was born in Belfast, Me., Jan. 19, 1868, son of Charles Miller and Isabella (Jewett) Harris, grandson of James Moore and Margaret Mary (Miller) Harris and great-grandson of John and Jane (Moore) Harris. He was reared on the farm of his maternal grandfather, Albert G. Jewett (q.v.) at Belfast, and early displayed a keen interest in collecting natural history specimens. He received his education in public schools at Belfast and at Andover, Mass. In 1882 he joined an older brother in California, but not liking ranch life he sought employment in various capacities for three years, part of which time he devoted to the collection of natural history specimens, and then decided to follow the career of a naturalist. For thirty-five years he was actively engaged in collecting natural history specimens for private individuals and museums, from the southwestern part of the United States, Mexico and the islands of the Pacific. His first distant collecting trip was in 1885 to Guadalupe Island, with W. E. Bryant, of the California Academy of Sciences in search of rare birds. In 1897, after many lesser collecting trips, he was retained by Sir Walter Rothschild of London, England, to lead a collecting expedition to the Galapagos Archipelago in the Pacific. It was the most important excursion of his career and, from a scientific standpoint, the most successful ever made to the islands. For eight months the party explored twelve of the islands, collecting 3,500 bird skins, including eight new species, and covering in all 12,000 miles of water. During his trip the volcano on James Island, which had been dormant since 1855, became active and Mr. Harris's report of its eruption was received with great interest by the scientific world. In 1899 in his "Novitates Zoologicae" (Vol. VI) Sir Walter Rothschild published full scientific data concerning the expedition, including Mr. Harris's diary. In this book it is stated that: "The collection of bird skins and land tortoises is evidently by far the largest and best ever amassed on the Galapagos Islands. In addition to nearly all of the species of birds known to inhabit the Archipelago examples of several more were obtained," among them the cormorant "Nannopterum harrisii," named for Mr. Harris, the wings of which are about the same length as those of the great auk. At the bottom of the crater of an extinct volcano on Duncan Island he found twenty-nine large land tortoises. He conducted a taxidermist business in Los Angeles, Calif., during 1899–1906 and then returned to field work. In 1908 he took charge of another expedition for Mr. Rothschild, this time in search of the sea elephant which was supposed to be extinct save in the Kerguelen Islands in the Antarctic. In a subterranean cave on Guadalupe Island, off the coast of Mexico, he found many of these great animals, of which twelve weighing from 1,500 to 3,500 pounds each were killed. Mounted specimens were placed in the British Museum, and the museums at Tring, England, Edinburgh and Berlin. He was a member of the American Anthropological Society, the Belfast (Me.) Scientific Association, the Pasadena (Calif.) Academy of Science (manager), and the Kennebec County (Me.) Fish and Game Association. Harris possessed the scientific imagination, was a tireless worker and achieved much of interest and importance to the field in which he spent his life. He was unmarried and died at Fresno, Cal., Oct. 10, 1923.

McSHANE, Augustus, physician and surgeon, was born in New Orleans, La., Jan. 31, 1861, son

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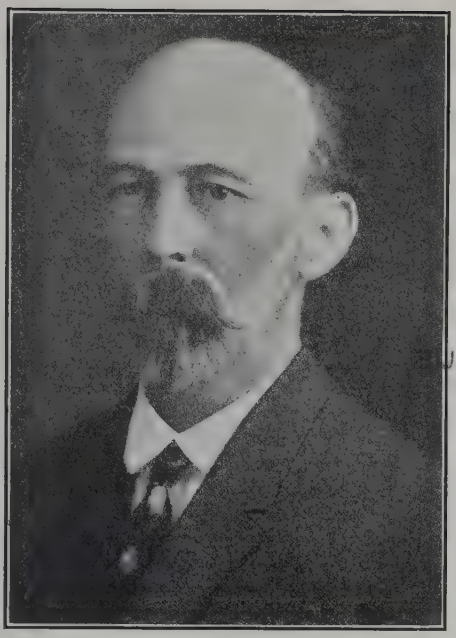
of Edwin and Lydia Ann (Chapman) McShane. His father, who was a native of Liverpool, England, came to America in 1847 and was for many years an official of the Illinois Central Railroad. The son was educated in the schools of New Orleans and was graduated M.D. at the medical college of the University of Louisiana in 1882 and began practice in New Orleans the same year. He was assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the Tulane University medical department during 1885–94 and later demonstrator in the laboratory of the school of hygiene and tropical medicine of that institution. He specialized in eye, ear, nose and throat work and when the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital was founded at New Orleans, Dec. 5, 1889, by Dr. Arthur de Roaldes, he became first assistant surgeon, serving in that capacity until 1901 when failing health forced him to resign. He was visiting laryngologist to the New Orleans Charity hospital during 1909–15. For forty years he was associated with the "New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal" of which he was editor and owner during 1891–96. In August, 1890, while serving as assistant pathologist at the Charity hospital Dr. McShane participated in the discovery of the first case of filaria sanguinis hominis recognized in Louisiana. In 1891 he assisted in the founding of the New Orleans Polyclinic and was active in its development. He was a gifted writer and his contributions to medical literature covered a wide range of subjects, including translations from German, French, Italian and Spanish, Dutch and Scandinavian journals and authors. Personally modest and retiring, he was always an idealist and optimist. He was incapable of dissimulation and expressed his opinions with honesty and frankness. He took a deep interest in public affairs, entered enthusiastically every reform movement designed to improve the city administration and gave his time and talent unreservedly and without thought of material compensation to every enterprise which engaged his support. He was a member of the American Surgical Association, American Medical Association, Southern Medical Association, Southern Surgical Society, Louisiana State and New Orleans (Sec. 1893–95) Medical societies. He was married July 30, 1903, to Harriet, daughter of James T. Butler, of New Orleans, and had five children: Edward, Rudolph, Neill, Edith, and Katherine McShane. He died in New Orleans, La., Sept. 14, 1923.

GILLETT, Emma M., lawyer and educator, was born at Princeton, Green Lake co., Wis., July 30, 1852, daughter of Richard J. and Sarah Ann (Barlow) Gillett. Her father, a native of England, came to the United States in 1842 settling first in Pennsylvania and later in Wisconsin. Upon his death in 1854, his widow returned to her old home at Girard, Pa., with her children. The daughter, Emma, was graduated at Lake Erie Seminary in 1870, and for a decade taught in public schools. Having decided to study law she went to Washington, D. C., and finding that none of the law schools for whites would admit women, she and two other white women entered Howard University Law College for negroes. The teachers were nearly all white and all of high standing at the bar. She was graduated LL.B., at Howard in 1882, receiving the degree of LL.M. a year later. In 1883 she was admitted to practice in the District of Columbia, and began her professional career in the law office of Watson J. Newton; she was his law partner from 1900 until his death in 1913. During 1908–13 she was vice-president and treasurer of the Realty Appraisal and Title Company of Washington, D. C. She was active in the battle of woman suffrage until the passage of the 19th amendment. When the American Bar Association opened its doors to women Miss Gillett was one of the first to join, and in 1921 she was made vice-president for the District of Columbia. She was president of the Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia. The white law schools of Washington continued to exclude women, and in 1896 Miss Gillett and Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey (q.v.) organized a woman's law class which in 1898 was incorporated as the Washington College of Law for both sexes. She became dean of the college in 1913 when Mrs. Mussey suffered a breakdown, and so served for ten years. She died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1927.

STUART, Alexander Tait, educator, was born in Washington, D. C., Aug. 28, 1848, son of Donald and Mary (Tait) Stuart, natives of Scotland, who came to the United States about 1820. He was graduated Ph.B., at Columbian College (George Washington University) in 1869, taught in a private school for one year and in 1870 began his long and noteworthy career in the public schools of Washington, teaching in the Franklin school for five years. It was a period of rapid school advancement in Washington. There were only four divisions of the school system when Mr. Stuart was gaining his first experience as a teacher, and his superior ability received recognition in his appointment as supervising principal of the third division in 1877. His office was in the Wallach school in East Washington where his name was known in every household. He held this position for twenty-three years, and in 1900 was elected superintendent of schools of the District of Columbia, remaining in that post till 1906, when he resigned to become director of intermediate instruction. He was again elected superintendent in January, 1908, to succeed William E. Chancellor. Advancing years and ill health caused him again to relinquish the superintendency and in 1911 he was reappointed director of intermediate instruction, which position he held till his death. When the teachers' retirement bill was passed in 1920, though he was of retirement age, the board of education by special resolution, retained him for the good of the service. As an administrator, Mr. Stuart was an inspiration to the teachers of the District. He had a magnetic personality, and his high professional ideals and sterling character made him a strong factor in raising the public school standards of Washington to a higher level. The Junior High School, located in his old division north of the capitol, built in 1927, was named the Alexander Tait Stuart Junior High School in his memory. He was a member of the National Geographic Society, the National Education Association, the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia, and a charter member of the University Club. He was also general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association from 1875 to 1877, and at one time was a trustee of George Washington University. He was married in 1875 at Washington, D. C., to Mary Ellen, daughter of Judge William Burris of Iowa, and they had two children, Mary, wife of Dr. Wil-



AUGUSTUS McSHANE

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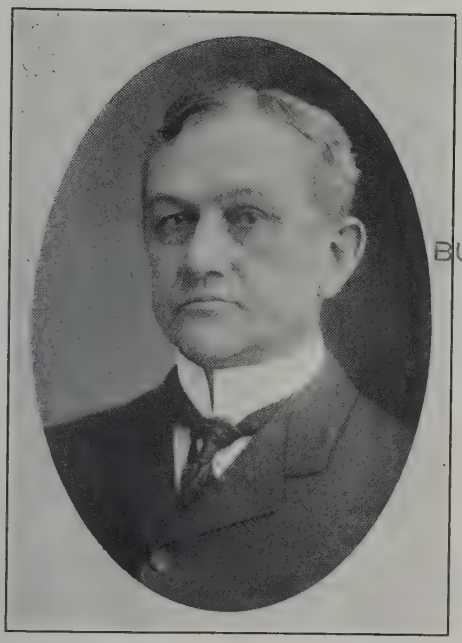
EMMA M. GILLETT



ALEXANDER T. STUART

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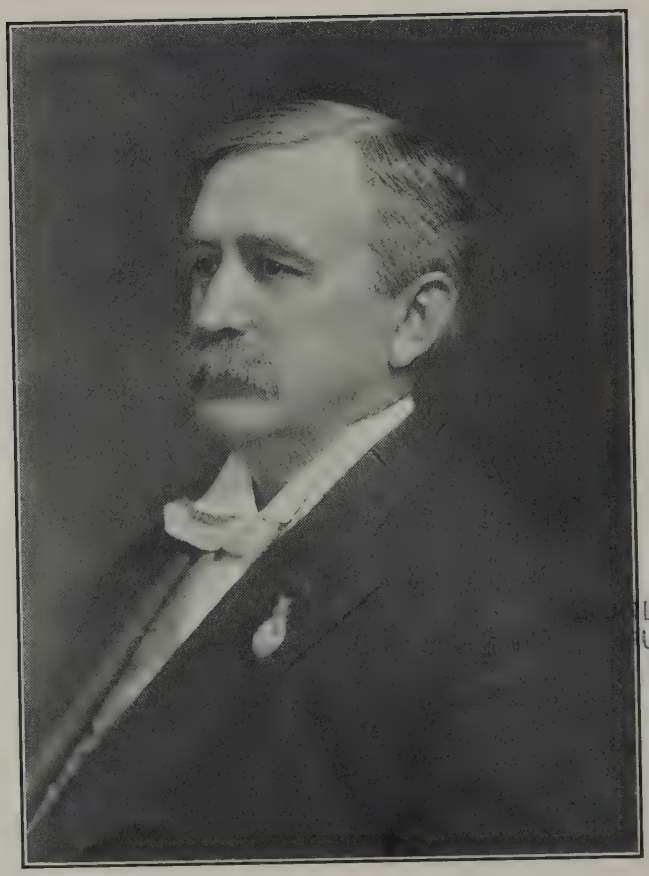
DANIEL D. PULLEN



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Charles Dawson.

liam Slaughter Hardesty, and Elizabeth, wife of William Johnson Moore. Prof. Stuart died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 5, 1924.

PULLEN, Daniel Dee, engineer officer U. S. army, was born at Lapush, Clallam co., Wash., Apr. 27, 1885, son of Daniel Williams and Harriet Matilda (Smith) Pullen. His parents removed to Skagway, Alaska, in 1898, and he attended the public school of that city, after which he spent three years at the University of Washington, where he distinguished himself both in scholarship and in athletics, playing on the football and track teams and being captain and stroke of the rowing crew. In 1906 Pres. Roosevelt appointed him the first cadet from Alaska to the U. S. Military Academy, where he was graduated in the class of 1910. He was captain of the academy football team the fourth year and was awarded the "Edgerton Saber" as best all-round athlete. His military record dating from cadet days was a brilliant one. During his first year of commissioned service he was on duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission and he attained a reputation in the Canal Zone for his energy, resourcefulness and good judgment on construction work. He then attended the engineer school at Washington Barracks and graduated with honors. He served at the school as instructor for a year before going to the Pacific coast for station. In 1913 he was detailed as instructor at the military academy, where he served for three years. Prior to leaving for France after the United States entered the World war he served briefly as engineer officer at Detroit. In the World war he won distinction in the tank corps, receiving two promotions, and was several times commended for gallantry in action. He was chief of staff of the tank corps as well as field commander of tank units with the rank of colonel. In the attack at Bois de Cuisy after leading the tanks to victory, he took charge of the infantry, reformed its lines, and by a display of remarkable personal courage under fire, enthusiasm, quick thinking and real military ability, he led it into the action to back up the tanks. He received the American Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action, was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor and awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm by the French government, and awarded the Order of the Crown by the Belgian king. At the time of the armistice Col. Pullen was commanding the tank unit of the First army. He went with the American army of occupation to Germany as commander of the 314th engineers, 89th division, and again demonstrated his exceptional qualities as a field engineer in the rebuilding and repair of the large system of roadways about Coblenz together with other military construction works. His handling of the German labor problem in itself was remarkable. When his division was ordered home, Col. Pullen remained on duty in Paris until July, 1919, when he was assigned to the Canal Zone. Here Col. Pullen served as department engineer on the staff of the commanding general; also as district engineer in charge of fortifications, as well as the commanding officer of the 11th engineers. Col. Pullen reverted in 1920 to his regular army rank as captain, and was promoted major of engineers in June of that year. His tour in the Canal Zone ended, in 1922, he was ordered to Norfolk, Va., where he had charge of the coastal inland waterway and important harbor improvements until his death the next year. He was married, Apr. 6, 1920, to Olivia Middleton, daughter of Col. Edmund M. Blake, U. S. army, and had one child, Harriet Stuart Pullen. He died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1923. (Portrait opposite page 280.)

DENISON, Charles, physician, was born at Royalton, Vt., Nov. 1, 1845, son of Joseph A. and Eliza (Skinner) Denison. Both his father and grandfather, also named Joseph A. Denison, were physicians. He attended the academies in his native town and Meriden, N. H., spent one year at the University of Vermont, and finished his schooling at Williams College. Meanwhile he began the study of medicine under Prof. S. W. Thayer of Burlington, Vt., and was graduated in the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1869 as valedictorian of his class. He spent a year of further study in New York city and began the practice of his profession in Hartford, Conn., in 1871. An infection of the lungs necessitated his removal to Denver, Colo., and he spent the rest of his life there. He made a thorough study of climate in relation to the cure of tuberculosis and specialized in diseases of the chest and climatology, becoming a leader of national fame in the war against tuberculosis. For two years he gathered statistics relating to climate and consumption from physicians in all parts of the United States. As early as 1880, before Koch had discovered the germ of tuberculosis, his observations convinced him that the disease was transmissible, and he advocated the segregation of the patient. He was a member of the original faculty of the Denver Medical College and for fourteen years held the chair of diseases of the chest and of climatology at the medical department of the University of Denver, when he became professor emeritus. Possessing considerable mechanical ingenuity, he contributed a number of original or improved surgical devices to the profession, viz., the Denison stethoscope, a rib-cutter, a valvular drainage tube, a mouth-gag, the "Chest Exerciser," the extension windlass, the manometer and the spirometer and an air pressure inhaler and exhaler. In his will he left $10,000 to be used in giving a prize of $1,000 every two years for an essay on "The Influence of the Sun's Rays on Health and Vital Functions." He was president of the American Climatological Association and was a delegate to several of the International congresses on Tuberculosis. His published writings are "The Climates of United States in Colors," including annual and seasonal averages of climatic data, graphically illustrated, for which he received a medal from the Columbian Exposition; "Tuberculin and the Living Cell;" "Tuberculin as Diagnostic Agent for Tuberculosis;" "Exercise and Food for Pulmonary Invalids;" "Rocky Mountain Health Resorts" and numerous papers delivered before professional societies. He was a member of the American Medical Association and the Denver Medical Association, and also a delegate to the International Medical Congress. Dr. Denison was married, Dec. 26, 1878, to Ella, daughter of Gen. Henry Strong of Chicago, and their children were: Henry Strong, Carla and Elsa Denison. He died in Denver, Colo., Jan. 10, 1909.

COOPER, William Albert, artist and photographer, was born in London, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 27, 1843, son of John and Mary (McLaughlin) Cooper. His father was a graduate of the

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Dublin University and had prepared himself for the Episcopal Ministry, but not thinking himself called for that profession entered the business world as a builder. He was a man of learning and culture. The son attended Union College in his native city and in 1860 became associated with his brother, John Cooper, one of the pioneer photographers of Canada. Subsequently he studied the carbon process in London, England, and introduced it into America in 1876, two years later he brought to this country the arto-type process, having studied photo-mechanical printing under Obernetter in Munich. In his photo-mechanical work in Chicago Mr. Cooper made reproductions from plates up to 30" x 40" for all the large publishing houses and made some very fine prints on satin. In 1889 he established a plant in Chicago for the half-tone process, having previously spent some time in Paris, with Guillaume & Cie, studying and perfecting it. In 1892 he began reproducing paintings with true color values, and for the last twenty years of his professional career this was his specialty. In his reproduction of paintings almost every brush mark is seen, so faithful and true to every detail is the reproduction, and the 30" x 40" reproduction of many of the world's famous paintings that Mr. Cooper made were all masterpieces. He always worked for the best result obtainable and no detail was too small to escape his notice. His work was his hobby, he put his whole heart in it and for that reason, if no other, he got the best out of everything. In 1894 he removed his studio to New York city where most of his reproductions of private collections of prominent people in this country and Canada were made, and in this work he achieved success, and was entrusted with many of the costliest paintings in the world. He also made many beautiful interiors of the finest homes throughout the country, and exteriors and garden scenes in color, having taken up in later years, the Lumiere color process. In 1908 Mr. Cooper made a trip over the Canadian Pacific railway and produced panoramic views, with a camera especially made for him, the largest one of its kind at that time, the film being 10 inches by 6 feet. He afterwards gave an exhibition of these views in New York, about 110 in all, of the lofty mountains, glaciers, mountain lakes, the last of the great Buffalo herd in National Park, Banff, farming lands, grain elevators, etc., showing the great development and progress of the Canadian Northwest. It was said of these pictures by an expert critic: "Not only does Mr. Cooper choose his point of view with so unerring an instinct for effect that his landscapes 'compose' themselves to perfection, but also that by some wizardry of his art he so emphasizes this particular feature, and practically eliminates that one, as to give evidence of that artistic 'selection' which we all agree is the essential quality of every landscape painter of the first rank." This alone shows in how high esteem his photography as art was held. Every negative and print he made was a masterpiece of photography. In everything he found beauty and reproduced it faithfully. He made works of art in his photography for all the prominent sculptors, painters, decorators, publishers and architects. He was also very successful in his portraits of men, and, like the artist in painting the portrait, he seemed to grasp their finest characteristics and caught them at their best, as he often said, "so that they might go down to posterity that way." In 1913 because of failing health he retired from active business. In politics he was a Republican and his religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a charter member of the Canadian Club of New York, and a member of other clubs and organizations. He was fond of reading, and of outdoor sports. He had a remarkable memory, and having traveled extensively, was a most interesting conversationalist. His personality was compelling and his great love for humanity was a dominant trait. Mr. Cooper was married, Sept. 16, 1867, to Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John Gibson of Picton, Ontario, Canada, and had five children, three of whom survive: William Gibson, civil engineer and contractor of New York city, Lena Mary and Charlotte Frances. He died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1917.

REED, Charles Shadrach, lawyer, was born in North Fairfield, O., Sept. 17, 1862, son of Dr. David Henry and Caroline (Long) Reed. His first American ancestor was Capt. John Reed, a native of Cornwall, England, who came over to the colonies in 1660 and settled near South Norwalk, Conn. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas and his wife Mary Olmstead; their son Nathan and his wife Mary Peck; their son David and his wife Bethia Close; their son Henry and his wife Mary Hoyt; their son Shadrach and his wife Polly Roscoe, who were the grandparents of Charles Shadrach Reed. Mr. Reed was educated in the Ohio Wesleyan University and Oberlin College, and studied law in the law school of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar in 1885, and at once began the practice of his profession in association with Thomas J. Hudson, of Fredonia, Kan., in 1884. In 1888 he became prosecuting attorney for Wilson county, serving two terms (1888-92). From Fredonia he removed to Sandusky, O., in 1897, and two years later he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas of the fourth subdivision of the fourth judical district of Ohio. He resigned in 1911 and re-entered the law practice and since that time has had large experience in corporation work, representing some of the largest firms in Cleveland and vicinity. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, County Club and Union Club of Cleveland. He was married on Nov. 17, 1887, to Nellie B., daughter of Samuel Baughman, of Chanute, Kas., and has two sons and one daughter: Alto L. and Charles Shadrach Reed 2d, and Dorothy Tanguy.

LANE, Wallace Rutherford, lawyer, was born at Whately, Mass., Aug. 12, 1876, son of John William and Mary (Haynes) Lane. His father was a clergyman of the Congregational Church. His first paternal American ancestor was William Lane, probably of Norfolk, England, who settled in Connecticut about 1640 and moved to Boston, Mass., in 1657; from him the line descends through his son William and the latter's wife Sarah Webster; their son Joshua and his wife Bathsheba Robie; their son Samuel and his wife Mary James; their son Jabez and his wife Eunice Colcord; and their son Charles and his wife Hannah French, who were the grandparents of Wallace Rutherford Lane. He received his preliminary education at Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Mass., at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and attended Brown University during 1895-97, and was graduated at Yale Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1900. That same year he was admitted to the Connecticut bar and began the practice of his profession in association with Stillman Haynes at Fitchburg, Mass. During 1901-10 he was a member of the law firm of Orwig & Lane,

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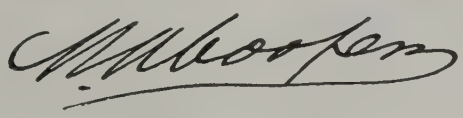

WALLACE R. LANE

WM. W. SMITH

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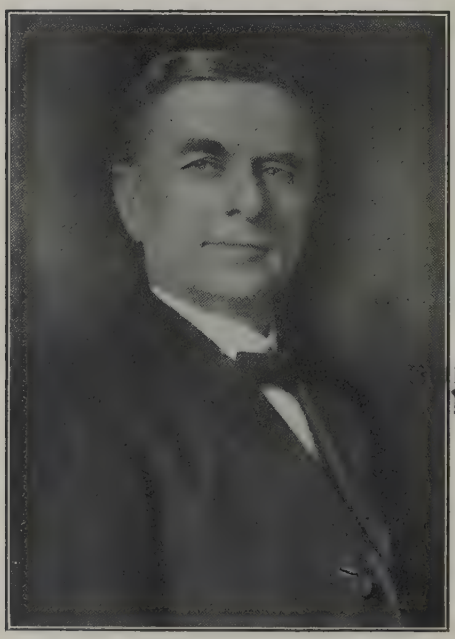
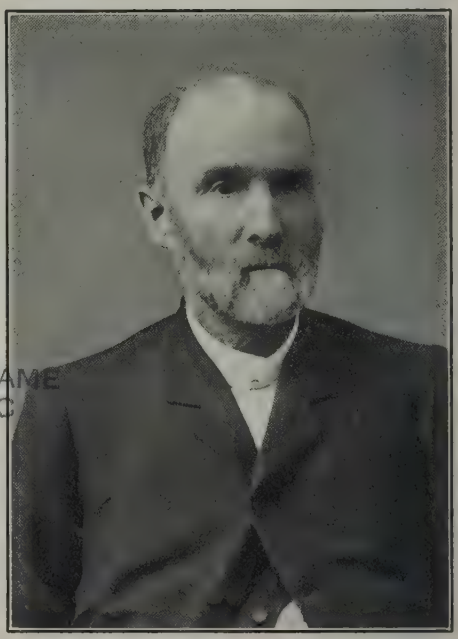


GORDON R. BADGEROW



BEACH I. HINMAN

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at Des Moines, Ia., also serving as professor of law at Highland Park College, and lecturer on patent law at Drake University and at the University of Nebraska. In 1910 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and since then, as a member of the law firm of Parkinson & Lane, has specialized in patent, corporation, trademark and unfair competition law. He has served as special counsel for numerous large manufacturing companies, also for the states of Iowa and Nebraska, in certain patent cases, and has acted as general counsel for many large cities in similar matters. Among the various articles of which he is the author are: "Dilatory Patent Procedure," ("Green Bag," Boston, 1908); "Certain Phases of Prima Facie Rights of the Patentee," (address before American Bar Association, 1908); "Secondary Rights in Trade Mark Cases," ("Yale Law Journal," 1909); "The Transfer of Trademarks and Trade Names," ("Illinois Law Review," 1911); "One Year Under the New Federal Equity Rules" ("Harvard Law Review," 1914); "Working Under Federal Equity Rules" ("Harvard Law Review," 1915); "Restricting the Use of Patented Articles, and Remedies for Violations" ("American Legal News," 1915). Mr. Lane is a member of the American Bar Association (secretary Patent Section, 1917, chairman Patent Section, 1919); Chicago Bar Association; American Patent Law Association; Chicago Patent Law Association Board of Managers 1919; the University Club of Chicago, Evanston, and Washington, D. C.; Union League of Chicago; Evanston Golf (director); Beta Theta Pi of New York; and Rhode Island Country Club. He is a director of several manufacturing companies. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Congregationalist. During the war with Germany he delivered speeches all over the nation for the U. S. government on "America's War Morale," and other patriotic subjects, and was vice-chairman of the Liberty Speakers, and the Patriotic Community Council. He was married, July 1, 1901, to Gertrude, daughter of William F. Gardner of Swansea, Mass., and they have three children: Esther Haynes, Josephine Gardner and John Wallace Lane.

SMITH, William Wallace 2d, manufacturer, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 22, 1888, son of Arthur G. and Ida (Lansing) Smith, and a descendant of James Smith, a weaver, of Collinsburg, Scotland. William Wallace Smith, grandfather of the subject, came to America about 1832 and settled in Canada, subsequently making his way to Poughkeepsie. There, in association with his brothers, James and Andrew Smith, he began making candy in a small way, and from this venture evolved the widely known S. B. cough drop, which is manufactured by the well-known company of Smith Brothers Inc., their product being sold all over the world. Arthur G. Smith, father of the subject, and president of the company of Smith Bros., served as commissioner of charities for the city of Poughkeepsie during 1913-15, and as president of the board during 1914-15. He is also a director in the Fallkill National Bank Poughkeepsie, and a trustee and chairman of the executive committee of Vassar Brothers' Hospital. William Wallace Smith, 2d, received his preliminary education at Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, and was graduated at Williams College in 1910 with the degree A.B. After leaving that institution he entered the factory of Smith Brothers, becoming thoroughly grounded in every detail of the manufacture of their product. In 1915 he was made manager of the factory, and is now (1919) president and general manager. Aside from this interest he is director in the A. C. Dutton Lumber Corporation, wholesale distributors of Pacific Coast lumber products. Since 1911 he has been interested in boy scout work, and for four years has been boy scout commissioner for Poughkeepsie. He is a member of Zeta Psi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and of the Amrita, Dutchess Golf and Country, Poughkeepsie Tennis, and University clubs, Poughkeepsie. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is independent. He married at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 24, 1912, Olive Haworth, daughter of William Lancaster, an underwriter, of Worcester.

BADGEROW, Gordon Ralph, lawyer and realty operator, was born in Scarborough twp., East York co., Ont., Can., Dec. 25, 1846, son of Martin and Elizabeth Badgerow. His father was a woolen manufacturer and farmer. Gordon R. Badgerow received his education in the public schools and later was graduated at the business college at London, Ontario. He studied law at Dubuque, Iowa, under the preceptorship of Federal Judge Shiras; was admitted to the bar in 1876, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Sioux City, Iowa. For eight years he was deputy internal revenue collector at Sioux City, and for ten years served as postmaster. Because of the impaired health of Mrs. Badgerow he visited Tacoma, Wash., in 1885, and during the years that followed he made numerous visits to Tacoma, buying and selling property, and becoming a dominant factor in the real estate field of that thriving metropolis. The Badgerow addition and Badgerow Place, both located in the north end of Tacoma, bear his name. He was an early prophet of Tacoma's future growth. He appreciated fully the resources of the district, and had absolute faith in the steady depelopment of the city. Mr. Badgerow's chief hobby was his country home, a beautiful estate upon West Okoboji lake in Dickinson county, Iowa, which he named Egralharve coined from the names of his three sons. He was a member of various clubs and social organizations, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was an active member and supporter of the Unitarian Church. He was married at Doon, Iowa, Nov. 19, 1872, to Adella S. Rogers, daughter of John Randolph and Martha Rogers, of Berlin, Wis., who survives him, together with three children: Egbert M., a realty operator of Tacoma; Ralph J., and Harve (G.) Badgerow, of the Rockwood-Badgerow Co., Chicago. Gordon Ralph Badgerow died at Tacoma, Wash., Apr. 30, 1916.

HINMAN, Beach Isaac, lawyer and philanthropist, was born at Wysox, Pa., May 23, 1829, son of Abner Curtis and Augusta E. (York) Hinman. His earliest paternal American ancestor was one of two brothers who came from England in the early part of the 17th century and settled in Connecticut, the line of descent being traced through several generations to John Hinman, a native of Connecticut who became a pioneer settler at Towanda, Pa., and who was the grandfather of Beach I. Hinman. The founder of the family in America had been one of Cromwell's bodyguards. On the maternal side his ancestry is traced to the house of York in the 13th century. Amos York, his maternal grandfather, was taken prisoner by the British and Indians in 1778, and later was ransomed and returned to Philadelphia soon after the Wyoming massacre. Abner Curtis Hinman, father of the subject, was a farmer. Beach I. Hinman became a student at Towanda

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Academy, and Franklin University, in Susquehanna county, Pa. At nineteen he was sent by the president of the latter institution to teach a school near Lewisburg, Pa., and while so employed he studied law. He was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1857, and in that year began the practice of his profession in Minnesota. During 1860-62 he was associated with his brother, Washington M. Hinman, in the operation of the latter's ranch near the present site of North Platte, Neb. He resumed his law practice, at Plattsmouth, Neb., in 1862, but two years later went to Montana, where he was engaged in prospecting and mining operations until 1868, when he returned to Nebraska, settling in Lincoln county. Upon the founding of the town of North Platte, in 1869, he located there; engaged in mercantile operations for a year, and then resumed his law practice, in which he continued active until 1890. As a lawyer he gained a wide reputation for integrity and faithful devotion to the interests of a large clientele. He was counsel for the defense in no less than thirty-five homicide cases, and of this number but two were given the death sentence, and on appeal the verdicts of the lower courts were reversed by the supreme court, one of the defendants being set free, and the other, on second trial, found guilty of manslaughter. Among the most famous of these cases was that of Manning, charged with killing his sister. He defended Manning, secured his release, and although the judge of the court and others complimented him for his able handling of the case, a mob gathered and threatened to lynch the subject. When Olive, a wealthy cattleman, was tried at Hastings for murder, mobs gathered for the purpose of lynching both him and his counsel, but the subject and his associates withstood their clamor and finally secured the freedom of their client. He was delegate to the Nebraska constitutional conventions of 1871 and 1875, and a member of the state senate in 1877, being elected on the Democratic ticket from strong Republican districts. In 1884 he was delegate to the Democratic national convention. He was twice a candidate for district judge. He was also widely known for his philanthropic spirit. His method in assisting the poor was to aid them in securing homes. He parceled a large tract of land in small sections, in Lincoln county, and permitted many families to settle thereupon by paying him exceedingly small monthly instalments. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He found his chief recreation in traveling and hunting. He was a member of various bar associations. He was married at Plattsmouth, Neb., Nov. 2, 1869, to Sarah E., daughter of James Minshall, a farmer, of Plattsmouth; she survives, with three children: Curtis, a stockman, of North Platte, Neb.; Cora H. (now deceased), and Miner Hinman, an auto salesman of Kansas City, Mo. He died at North Platte, Sept. 10, 1905.

STEDMAN, Aexander, jurist, was born in Kinross, Scotland, in 1703, son of Robert Stedman. He was well educated both in the classics and in law, and came to have a special reputation as a mathematician. In 1745 he and his family, who had been Jacobites, joined the uprising led by Prince Charles, and after the battle of Culloden he was made a prisoner. He escaped, however, and came to America shortly afterwards, settling in Philadelphia, Pa., where he soon became a prominent citizen. On Oct. 5, 1756, he became a judge of the city court, and on April 8, 1758, succeeded Judge William Coleman as president judge of the county court of common pleas, and of the orphans' court on the following 9th of December. After six years of excellent service in this position he was appointed justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, Mar. 21, 1764. He and his brother had large estates in Lancaster county, which in 1758 became the property of Baron Stiegel, who laid out Manheim upon it. After an able administration of justice on the supreme bench for nearly ten years, he was among those who fell under suspicion of the radical government of Pennsylvania, and on the declaration of independence in 1776 withdrew to New York and finally to England, and was among those whom that state government attainted with treason. He was an active vestryman in Christ Church, and was one of the last trustees of the old College of Philadelphia. His wife was Elizabeth, a daughter of William Chancellor of Peresford, Somerset, England, and his two sons became Pennsylvania lawyers also. One of them, Charles, a commissary under Gen. Howe, became the Tory historian of the revolution. Judge Stedman died in Swansea in 1794.

DEAN, William George, banker, was born at Pulteney N. Y., Mar. 1, 1868, son of George R. and Jennie (Godfrey) Dean. His earliest paternal American ancestor was one of two brothers, John and Walter Deane, who came from South Chard, near Taunton, Somersetshire, England, in 1638, and settled at Taunton, Mass. From one of them the line of descent is traced to William Dean and his wife, Hannah, who in 1762 occupied a large tract of the Phillipse patent, near Carmel, Dutchess co., N. Y.; their son, John, and his wife, Mary Niles, to their son, William N., and his wife, Polly (or Mary) Terry, who were the grandparents of William George Dean. John Dean, a farmer, served in the French and Indian war, and was with Wolfe at Quebec. The old musket which he carried is now in the possession of the family. Subsequently he served in the war of the revolution, as private in Capt. Baker's company of Col. Ludenton's (Luddington's) 7th regiment of Dutchess county militia. He made a tour of inspection of Steuben county on horseback, and later moved through the "beechwoods," settling at Pulteney. His son, Dr. William N. Dean, a native of Red Mills, N. Y., was a man of strong mind and purpose, ranking high in the medical profession; his wife was a daughter of Samuel Terry, an officer in the war of the revolution. George R. Dean, father of the subject, early joined the gold rush to California. He remained there and in Nevada for thirteen years, engaged in mining, business pursuits, held various public offices, became an Indian fighter, and participated in many stirring events on the frontier. At fourteen William George Dean went to Plattsburgh, N. Y., to make his home with his maternal grandfather, Harry Godfrey, a successful farmer, lawyer and financier. Upon the latter's death the management and settlement of a large estate devolved upon him, and he was forced to relinquish long cherished plans for a college education, but this work gave him valuable business training. He also engaged in the insurance and real estate business. In 1904, in association with Dr. Robert J. Scott, he bought the private banking business of W. Frank McLean, at Prattsburgh, and organized the Prattsburgh State Bank, of which institution he became the president. In 1913 he became cashier of the Bath (N. Y.) National Bank, organized in 1912, and was elected president in 1916. At his death he was also interested in the Rushville (N. Y.) State Bank, and in the Livingston County

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Trust Co., Geneseo, N. Y. In early manhood he was elected to several town offices, serving for years as justice of the peace. For twenty years he was a member of the board of Franklin Academy, Prattsburgh, and its president for several years. He was president of the American College Society, Bath, and of the Monday Club, Bath, a literary society; was a 32d degree Mason; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Southern Tier Automobile Federation. He was a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, Prattsburgh, and had been superintendent of its Sunday school. He was active in such and brotherhood bible class work at Bath, and was a familiar figure at gatherings of the county Sunday school association. While banking was his principal business, he embraced every opportunity to further the industrial and social interests of the city and the community. In social circles he was always an attractive personality. With him courtesy and consideration were second nature. His was a strong, manly nature, united to the highest culture of the human heart, without the least ostentation, and he greatly enjoyed the society of his friends. He married at Geneseo, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1913, Mary Esther, daughter of Francis G. Hotchkin, a teacher, then of Geneseo. Her great-grandfather was Dr. William N. Dean. Mrs. Dean, who survives her husband, was educated at Franklin Academy, Prattsburgh, and at New York State Normal School, Geneseo ('06). William George Dean died at Bath, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1917.

COOK, Frederick, financier, was born at Wildbad, Würtemberg, Germany, Dec. 2, 1833. Orphaned at the age of twelve he came to the United States three years later to live with a married sister at Buffalo, N. Y. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker in that city, beginning with ten dollars a year in cash and with board, lodging and shoes; but he was released from his apprenticeship before his term was up, having become convinced that he was not intended for a shoemaker. Removing to Batavia, N. Y., it was not long before he attracted the attention of D. W. Tomlinson, president of the Bank of Batavia, who was interested in local railway lines. He secured for young Cook, then in his seventeenth year, a place as brakeman on what was at that time the Buffalo & Rochester railroad. While thus engaged he made the acquaintance of George M. Pullman, and the acquaintance then formed soon ripened into a friendship which lasted until the death of Mr. Pullman. Becoming convinced that the Pullman Car Co. had a great future before it, Mr. Cook from time to time invested his savings in it. This was the first of his important investments, and proved to be the foundation of his fortune. For the next twenty years Mr. Cook was engaged in various branches of railroading, with headquarters in Rochester, N. Y. He displayed considerable executive ability and an all-round genius for business, which resulted in his becoming president of the Rochester German Insurance Co. in 1876, a position he held until his death. In 1882 he was elected president of the Bank of Rochester, now the German-American Bank, and in 1885 became trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank. He possessed a prodigious capacity for work, and few men had such a multiplicity of interests engaging their active attention as Mr. Cook. He was at various times president of the Rochester Railway Co., the Rochester Telephone Co., the Title & Guarantee Co. of Rochester, the Rochester & Sodus Railway Co., the Ohme Fare Register Co. and the Rochester Driving Park. He was vice-president of the General Railway Signal Co., and the Bartholomew Brewing Co., and a director of the Rochester Railway and Light Co., the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Co., the American Fruit Product Co., the Stromberg-Carlson Telegraph Manufacturing Co., and the New York and Kentucky Co. Despite these manifold business activities, Mr. Cook found time to devote to local politics and civic affairs. As early as 1870 he was appointed excise commissioner of Rochester; two years later he was Democratic nominee for mayor. He was delegate to the Democratic National conventions of 1876 and 1880. In 1885 he was elected secretary of state of New York, and was re-elected for a second term two years later. He fulfilled the duties of this position most acceptably, and would have received a third nomination, but declined to serve further. Subsequently on two occasions he was urged to accept the candidacy for governor of the state. Gov. Hoffman appointed him colonel of the 7th division, N. G., N. Y., with the title of judge-advocate in 1872, and in 1875 he became adjutant-general and chief of staff of the same division. Gov. Cornell appointed him a manager of the Western Home of Refuge in 1880, and in 1891 Gov. Hill appointed him on the board of managers of the Rochester State Hospital, of which he served as chairman. He was also a manager of the Rochester German Home for the Aged. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. Although German by birth, he was a most loyal American. Mr. Cook was not only one of the foremost citizens of Rochester, but was one of the most popular, being distinguished alike for his business ability, his public spirit, broad philanthropy, and rare personal qualities of mind and heart, which endeared him to a large circle of friends and business associates. He was twice married, (I), in 1863, to Catharine Yaky of Rome, N. Y.; she died in 1864, and he was married (II), in 1865, to Barbara Agne, by whom he had one daughter, Frederica Louise, wife of Augustus Masters Macdonell. Mr. Cook died in Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1905.

BROWN, Clarence Archie, capitalist, was born at Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1860, son of Comfort Simmons and Huldah Selina (Hopkins) Brown, and a descendant of John Brown, who came to this country from Holland and settled at Plymouth, Mass., in 1626; from him and his wife Dorothy ———, the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife; their son John and hs wife Ann Mason; their son John and his wife Abigail Cole; their son James and his wife Ruth ———; their son James and his wife Mary Anthony; their son Jonathan and his wife Achsah Arnold; and their son William and his wife Lurana Simmons, who were the grandparents of Clarence Archie Brown. John Brown, settler, was deputy governor of the Plymouth colony and commissioner to the Indians; John (3) was a captain in King Phillip's war, and Jonathan (7) was a soldier in the war of the revolution. Comfort Simmons Brown, father of our subject, was a teacher. The son received his education in the public schools of Elmira, and was graduated at Elmira Free Academy in 1876. Directly after leaving school he was employed as a bookkeeper by the firm of Brown & Roy, Elmira, dealers in agricultural implements. In 1880 he became a traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house located at St. Louis, Mich., and subsequently engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business at Sioux City, Ia. Later he removed to Minneapolis, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. For a time he was engaged in

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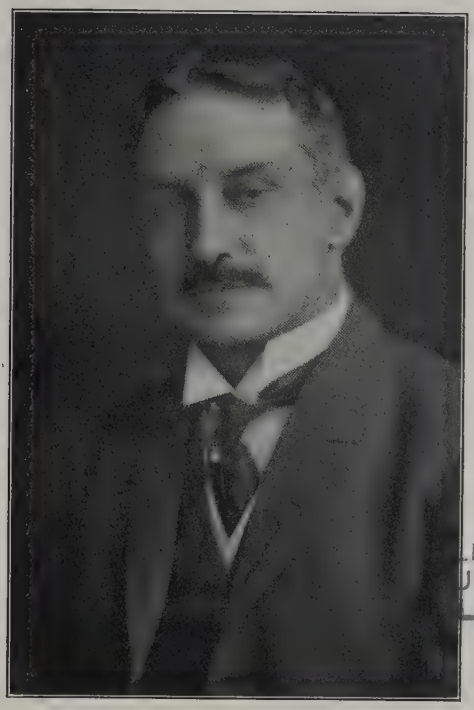
the real estate business in Minneapolis, but it was not until he had entered the grain business that he found the work for which he was peculiarly fitted. Discontinuing the real estate business, he became a bookkeeper for G. W. Van Dusen & Co., grain dealers of the Minneapolis market. Soon thereafter he transferred his services to the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., which was organized in 1886 with a capital stock of $1,000,000, and is the owner of 175 grain elevators and 60 lumber yards in the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and Nebraska. He was successful from the outset in his new position and was promoted rapidly, being elected secretary and a director of this company in 1892. He also became vice-president and treasurer of the Brown Grain Co., Minneapolis, a grain commission house organized in 1908, with a capital stock of $100,000, and which, in 1914, had a surplus of $100,000. In 1907 he became general manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., and in 1914 was elected vice-president of the company, which positions he occupied at the time of his death. Mr. Brown was a business man of high character, intelligent, upright and enjoying life to its fullest capacity. He was admired and loved by all with whom he came in contact, his fine business judgment and probity of nature making him a power for good in every avenue which he chose to enter. He was a member of the Minneapolis, Minnekahda, Lafayette, Minneapolis Athletic and Curling clubs, and was an active member of the Sons of the American Revolution. His favorite recreation was golf. He was married Apr. 25, 1882, to Ellen Beulah, daughter of Edward H. Andrews, an artist of Clinton, Iowa; they had six children: Hazel, who married Erle D. Luce, president of the Electric Short Line Railway Co.; Clarence Jay, an architect; Helen, who married Oscar F. Woodrich, an engineer and contractor, Minneapolis; Wayland H., Comfort E., and Dorothy Brown. The three sons all served as officers in the U. S. army during the war with Germany. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 10, 1917.

SMITH, Lee Stewart, dentist and manufacturer, was born at Cadiz, O., Apr. 24, 1844, son of Wesley and Mary Eliza (Ford) Smith. His father, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of Scotch-Irish parentage, came to this country from the north of Ireland in 1817. His mother, who was of English ancestry, was born in Pennsylvania. The son studied dentistry and practiced for a time, finally relinquishing his practice to enter the business of manufacturing and dealing in dental supplies. In 1864 he enlisted in the Union army, joining the First Pennsylvania artillery, later re-enlisting in the 101st Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. At the close of the war he was discharged with the rank of sergeant. He is a charter member and past commander of Post No. 3, G. A. R., Dept. of Pa. In the reorganization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at the close of the civil war, he was appointed assistant adjutant general of the 2d brigade, with the rank of major, later resigning to become major of the 14th regiment, national guard of Pennsylvania. In August, 1866, he joined Franklin Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. of Pittsburgh, and his rise in Freemasonry has been steady since that time. He was a warrant member and first worshipful master of Bellevue Lodge No. 530, F.&A.M. He is a member of Duquesne Royal Arch Chapter No. 193, and took his Royal Arch Mason's degree in this chapter. He took his cryptic degrees in Allegheny Council No. 38, and his orders of knighthood in Allegheny Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar, in 1871. In 1878 he became commander of that commandery. His further steps in Templardom were marked by his rise in the grand commandery of Pennsylvania as follows: Appointed grand sword bearer of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, 1880; elected grand junior warden, 1883; elected grand senior warden, 1884; elected captain general, 1885; elected grand generalissimo, 1886; elected deputy grand commander, 1887; elected grand commander of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, 1888; appointed to committee to revise the ritual of the grand encampment, 1889—report adopted 1892; past president Masonic Veterans of Western Pennsylvania; received several grades of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in Pittsburgh bodies in 1875; illustrious commander-in-chief of Pennsylvania Consistory, 32d degree, 1896; received 33d degree in 1890; appointed grand standard bearer of Grand Encampment of the United States, Knights Templar, 1898; he was elected grand senior Warden in 1907; grand captain-general in 1910; deputy grand master, 1913; grand master, 1916; and was chairman of committee on correspondence of Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania for nineteen years. Mr. Smith was president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce from 1909 to 1911, and a member of its board of directors for fifteen years. He crossed the Atlantic six times and visited nearly every country in Europe; toured Egypt, the Holy Land, the West Indies, South America and Mexico, as well as the United States. He is an author and lecturer. His works are: "Through Egypt to the Holy Land," and "Round the World Towards the Western Sun." His clubs are Duquesne and Athletic of Pittsburgh. He has been twice married: (1) Oct. 15, 1868, to Agnes S., daughter of Capt. John Wolf, of Allegheny, Pa.; there was one child of this marriage, a son, W. Linford Smith. Mrs. Smith died in 1905, and he was married (2) Dec. 5, 1912, to Mrs. Mary C. Applegate, of Sewickley, Pa. (Picture opposite page 287.)

DUNCAN, Simeon Winfield Scott, civil engineer and promoter, was born in Hardin county Ky., Oct. 22, 1848, son of James A. and Catherine (Daugherty) Duncan, and of Scotch descent. His father, a native of Virginia, became a merchant in Louisville, Ky., in 1857, and in 1870 removed to Texas, locating at Jefferson; in 1875 he took up his residence in Grayson county, and subsequently settled at Dallas. Simeon W. S. Duncan was graduated at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, in 1868. In 1871 he began a business career in Dallas as bookkeeper for the pioneer mercantile firm of Clark & Bryan. He resigned the following year and took a contract to survey the town, completing this work in three months, at the time of the completion of the first railroad into Dallas, the Houston & Texas Central. From this survey he made the first map of Dallas, and from that time forward was engaged in the land business, abstracting of titles, and in general surveying and engineering work, serving two terms as city engineer and one term as county surveyor. From 1883 he engaged exclusively in the abstract business, being one of the pioneer abstractors of north Texas. He was an active worker for the development of Dallas. By an amendment to a charter granted by the Texas legislature to the Texas & Pacific Railroad in 1871 that road was made to run through Dallas instead of Tyler and Corsicana, on the 32d parallel, as previously required by other charters. For this great highway to the Pacific slope to have crossed the Houston &



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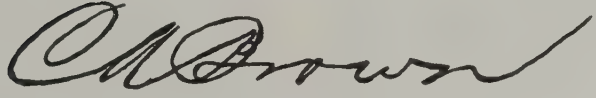

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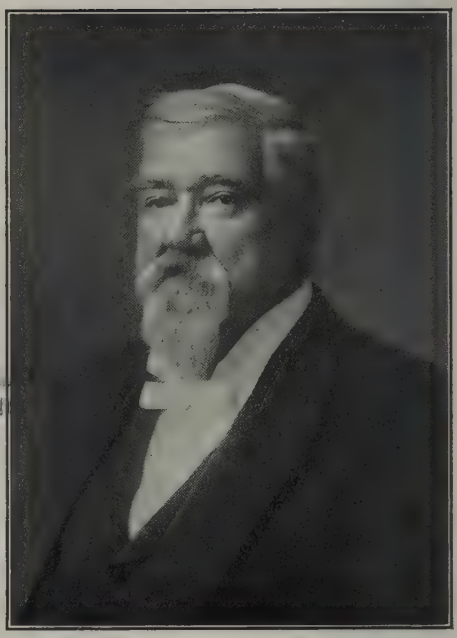
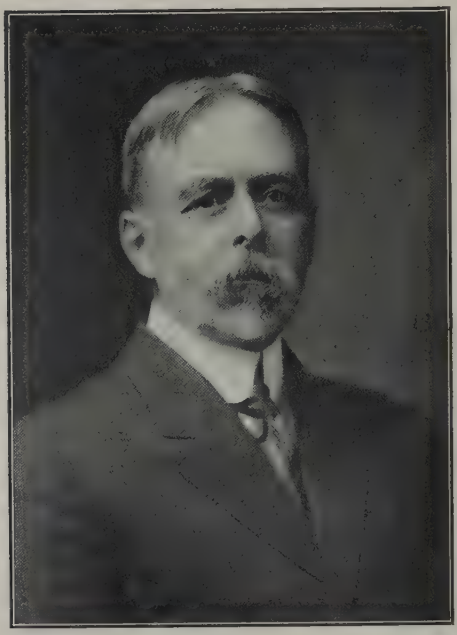
LEE S. SMITH



SIMEON W. S. DUNCAN



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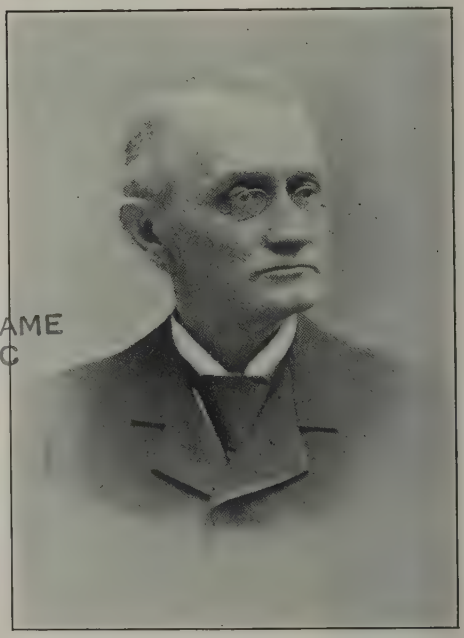
ALBERT P. BRIGHAM



ORLANDO B. TURRELL

Texas Central Railroad at Corsicana probably would have made that city the great commercial center of north Texas. The road was unwilling to ask for a change of route unless for some very potent reason. To provide this reason Simeon Duncan and the leading business men of Dallas organized a railroad company to build from Dallas to Jefferson, the head of navigation on Cypress Bayou, and obtained a charter. Realizing the meaning of this move the officials of the Texas & Pacific immediately became interested and agreed to a change of route if it could be effected. Mr. Duncan prepared the needed amendment, which provided that the Texas & Pacific road should not pass further than one mile from Browder Springs. No one enquired about the location of these springs, and after the amendment had been passed it developed that they were situated in what is now Dallas City Park. Thus Dallas was assured the road, which was built through that city. Mr. Duncan began the campaign to secure the canalization of the Trinity river, with a view to reducing freight rates, and until his death was closely identified with every phase of the development of the project. He became known as the father of Trinity river navigation, and in recognition of untiring efforts in behalf of the movement, his fellow citizens bestowed upon him the title of "Commodore" Duncan. He succeeded in having a new engineering district created with headquarters in Dallas, and he watched with deep interest the completion of each step undertaken to give Dallas a water course for navigation to the Mexican gulf. He made numerous trips up and down the river, and the boat, the "Commodore Duncan," was named in his honor. He was a prime mover in securing the erection of the viaduct connecting Dallas and Oak Cliff, and for this work the business men of Greater Dallas gave him a loving cup, in 1909. In 1911 he retired from active business. He was a member of the Dallas chamber of commerce and manufacturers' association, and others. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He was essentially a man of action, and at all times ready to lend his co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises for the benefit of the community. He was married to Miss Denia Bullian, in April, 1883; she died in 1915. There is one child: Josephine Duncan, Dallas. He died at Dallas, Tex., Oct. 26, 1916.

BRIGHAM, Albert Perry, clergyman, geologist and educator, was born at Perry, N. Y., June 12, 1855, son of Horace Ames and Julia (Perry) Brigham. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Brigham, who came from Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, Yorkshire, England, in 1635, and settled at Cambridge, Mass. His wife was Mercy Hurd, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Howe; their son Samuel and his wife Abigail Moore; their son George and his wife Mary Bragg; their son Phineas and his wife Susanna Howe; their son Phineas Brigham and his wife Susan Ames, who were the grandparents of Albert Perry Brigham. Samuel Brigham (II) founded a tanning and shoe trade at Marlboro, Mass. George Brigham (IV) was a member of the committee of safety and of the general court. Horace Ames Brigham, father of the subject, was a farmer. Albert Perry Brigham received his preliminary education at Perry Academy. He was graduated at Madison (now Colgate) University in 1879, with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1882. He was a student at Hamilton Theological Seminary during 1879-82, and in the latter year was ordained to the Baptist ministry. He was pastor of Baptist churches at Stillwater, N. Y., during 1882-85, and at Utica, N. Y., during 1885-91. He was a graduate student at Harvard University during 1891-92, receiving the Harvard degree A.M. in the latter year, and since that year has been professor of geology at Colgate University. He was instructor in geology, Harvard Summer School, in 1891, 1894-95 and 1900; professor of geography Cornell University Summer Sessions, 1901-04; professor of geography University of Wisconsin Summer School, 1906; gave courses of lectures on American geography in the School of Geography of Oxford (Eng.) University, 1908 and 1914; was chief examiner in geography, college entrance examining board during 1902-13, and examiner in geography New York state educational department during 1911-19. He was secretary (1904-13) and president (1914) Association of American Geographers; president (1905) New York State Science Teachers' Association, and a fellow of the Geological Society of America and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Syracuse University in 1918, and was president of the National Council of Geography Teachers in 1918 and 1919. He is author of "Text Book of Geology," (D. Appleton & Co., 1900); "Introduction to Physical Geography," (ibid, 1902); "Geographic Influences in American History," (Ginn & Co., 1903); "Students' Laboratory Manual of Physical Geography," (D. Appleton & Co., 1905); "From Trail to Railway Through the Appalachians," (Ginn & Co., 1906); "Commercial Geography," (ibid, 1911), and "Essentials of Geography," (American Book Co., 1916). He is the author of many papers in educational and scientific journals and proceedings; is a contributor to the "New International Encyclopedia" and "Cyclopedia of American Government," and he is contributing editor of the "Geographical Review" and "Journal of Geography." His favorite pursuits are the study of glacial geology, physiography and human geography, and he finds his chief recreation in travel, and has had several years of residence in Europe. He was married at Amsterdam, N. Y., June 27, 1882, to Flora, daughter of Charles Pierson Winegar, lawyer and editor of Amsterdam, N. Y. They have one child: Elizabeth (1895), who married Lawrence Valentine Roth, of Andover, Mass.

TURRELL, Orlando Beach, banker, realty operator and agriculturist, was born near Danbury, Conn., Sept. 15, 1834, son of Ephraim and Esther (Higgins) Turrell. His father, a shoemaker, removed to Putnam co., N. Y., in 1842. Orlando B. Turrell received his education in the public schools of Putnam county. From the age of eight he was self-supporting. At thirteen he began working in a general store, which not only carried groceries, general merchandise and drugs, but was also the postoffice and bank for the community. Here he remained until 1858, when he decided to go West and located in St. Paul, Minn., having a position in a bank. Associating with a group of then prominent St. Paul men, and others, he later organized the Marine Bank of that city. At the same time he engaged in real estate operations. Minnesota had just passed into statehood; its credit was at a low ebb; and this, with the civil war years that followed, made banking an unsettled and doubtful business. Nevertheless, the Marine Bank weathered the storm for many years. Mr. Turrell eventually

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retired from the institution, to give his entire time and attention to realty investments and operations. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Robert P. Lewis, St. Paul, to carry out a big development project in Redwood county, Minn., where they set about to improve and dispose of a 16,000-acre tract. The Indian danger was past, the memories of the uprising were fading away, and a great influx of homesteaders was expected in Redwood county. However, because of the long haul; because of the fact that the Northern Pacific Railroad offered special inducements to settlers in Dakota; also because of a grasshopper plague, which continued through several years, prospects in that section were blighted. But Mr. Turrell's faith in Redwood county never abated, and he stayed on to become a dominant factor in every public movement, and the recipient of many political honors. He was a county commissioner during 1878-82, and his four years of service were actively progressive years for Redwood county. He served in the legislatures of 1883, 1885, 1891 and 1893, and in the latter year was one of two prominent candidates for speaker. During the same session he waged a fight for a new state capitol and is credited by many with initiating the movement that gave Minnesota its present splendid state house. In 1892 he was a candidate for congressional nomination in the 2d Minnesota district. Eventually he closed out nearly all of his farm lands, and removing to Redwood Falls, Minn., was the chief factor in the organization of what was known as the Citizens' Bank of Redwood Falls. He retired from active business cares in 1895; and while continuing to make Redwood Falls his home, secured a tract at Ryder, N. D., where he spent considerable time. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He found his chief recreation in driving a span of horses and for several years he did considerable hunting. He was liberal in his gifts to philanthropy, sympathetic, tactful, and unusually cultivated. He appreciated fully the resources of that section of Minnesota at a time when others hesitated, and had absolute faith in its steady development. He was married in Putnam co., N. Y., June 3, 1857, to Harriet Anjavine, daughter of James Smith, a farmer, of Putnam county; she survives him, with two children: Robert A., a civil engineer with the Great Northern Railway, Seattle, Wash., and Luella Turrell, assistant principal of the Redwood Falls high school. He died at Redwood Falls, Minn., Mar. 11, 1917.

CARPENTER, Emlen Newbold, gentleman, was born at "Phil-Ellena" (his father's country seat), Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 18, 1845, son of George W. and Ellen (Douglas) Carpenter, and great-grandson of Miles Carpenter who came from England and settled in Germantown about 1740; he married Mary Steer, and their son Conrad, one of the organizers and first directors of the Germantown Bank, married Ann Adams and was the grandfather of Emlen N. Carpenter. His mother was the granddaughter of Capt. John Douglas, of the 11th Pennsylvania volunteers, who equipped his own company at the outbreak of the revolutionary war; she was also a descendant of Joseph Nilsson, one of the Swedish settlers living in Philadelphia at the time of the arrival of William Penn. His father was a very successful merchant and man of large affairs, a scientist and writer on mineralogy, and treasurer of the Academy of Sciences from his twenty-sixth year until his death; he took part in all the activities of his time, was prominent in organizing the Pennsylvania railroad, in which he was a director until the close of his life, was a director in six other railroad companies, also in the Germantown Bank, and was a leading factor in other organizations. His elegant country seat, "Phil-Ellena," with its extensive and beautiful park, was one of the notable homes of Philadelphia. The son was educated at the Germantown Academy and at Dr. Lyon's school at Haverford, Pa. At the age of sixteen he was preparing to enter Harvard University, but, at the outbreak of the civil war, at once abandoned his studies to enter the military service, enlisting, Apr. 29, 1861, as a private in the 1st City Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, and served with this command three months. He was mustered out Aug. 17, 1861, immediately re-enlisted for three years' service, and was commissioned, Sept. 17, 1861, second lieutenant of Company D, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry. He was attached to Gen. Framlin's command at Fredericksburg, where he was promoted to first lieutenant, Apr. 15, 1862, and on Feb. 5, 1863, he became captain of Company E. He served with distinction during the Peninsular campaign and later with the army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, in the latter battle displaying such gallantry and efficiency, as the aide-de-camp of Gen. George G. Meade, that he was highly complimented by the general. In Oct., 1863, with his company he rejoined his regiment at Todd's Tavern, Va., and in the following May, in a courageous attempt to rescue from the enemy a desperately wounded brother officer, he was captured by the Confederates, taken to Libby Prison, and thence to Columbia, S. C., with his brother, Lieut. J. Quincy Carpenter. They were rescued by the advancing column of Sherman's army, and Capt. Carpenter was detailed on the staff of Gen. Howard, serving thus until March, 1865, when he obtained leave of absence to return home to visit his family, and was honorably mustered out, May 11, 1865. On the 13th of the preceding March he was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg, and lieutenant-colonel for like services at Todd's Tavern. His health was badly shattered by the hardships he had endured, and he lived for some years abroad, devoting himself to the study of art; later he returned to "Phil-Ellena," where he resided until his death. Col. Carpenter was a man of acknowledged virility, was popular in every social organization in Philadelphia, and at his death was sincerely mourned by innumerable friends. In the army he was as much loved and admired by his men as he was by his commanders. He was a member of the Philadelphia, Rabbit, Germantown Cricket, and Philadelphia Gun clubs; Fish House; Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Meade Post, G. A. R.; and the regimental organization of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry. His favorite recreation was painting. He was married, May 17, 1866, to Hannah B. (deceased, Nov. 1, 1917), daughter of William W. Longstreth, of Philadelphia, and their children were: Ellen Longstreth (deceased), and Samuel Emlen Carpenter. Col. Carpenter died at "Phil-Ellena," Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 17, 1891.

ARMSTRONG, De Witt Clinton, banker, was born at Huron, O., Nov. 25, 1867, son of De Witt Clinton and Mary Frances (Armstrong) Armstrong, of Scotch-Irish stock. His first paternal American ancestor was Edward Sunderlin Armstrong, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Rhode Island about 1760, from him the line descends through his son George Sunder-

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E. H. CARPENTER.

DE WITT C. ARMSTRONG

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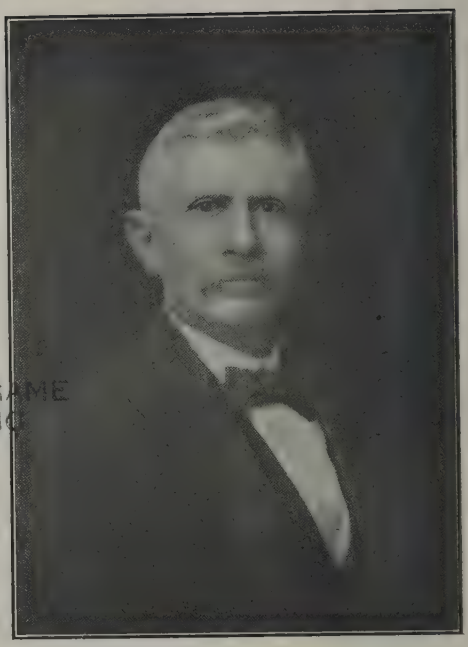
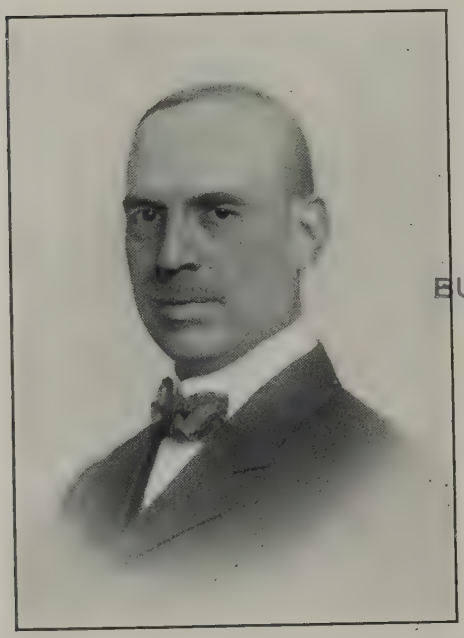


JAMES F. McFARLAND



ARTHUR SCHOELLKOPF

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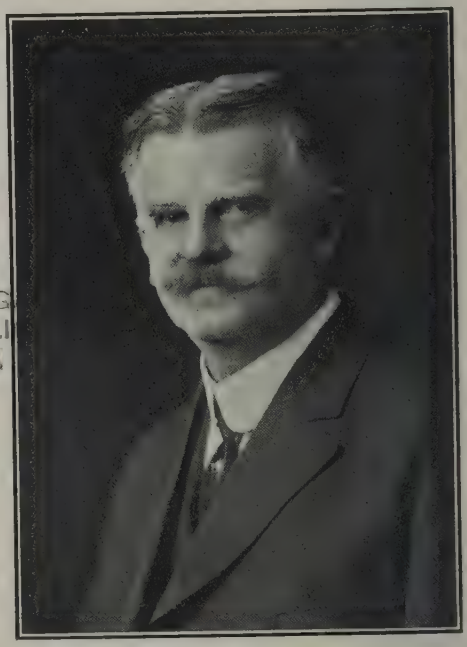

JOHN S. ARMSTRONG

lin, commander of a revenue cutter on Long Island sound, and his wife Olive Beckwith, who were the grandparents of De Witt C. Armstrong. His father, captain of his own ship in our merchant marine, encircled the globe four times before the age of thirty-two; leaving the sea, he went to Ohio, where he married his cousin, and afterwards located at Erie, Pa. The son was educated in the public schools of Erie, and on leaving school entered the employ of the First National Bank of that place. Upon the death of his father in 1884, he removed with his mother and only sister to Albert Lea, Minn., where he became teller of the Freeborn County Bank, of which his uncle, Lieut.-Gov. T. H. Armstrong, was president. From that time until 1893, besides his bank work, he operated elevators at Armstrong and at Albert Lea. In 1893 he assisted in organizing the Albert Lea Milling Co., of which he was secretary and treasurer until 1902, when he resigned to accept the cashiership of the Albert Lea State Bank, of which he was one of the founders; subsequently he became its president, and continued in that position until his death. Mr. Armstrong was for two years alderman of the first ward; treasurer and trustee of the First Presbyterian church for many years; trustee for several years of the Albert Lea College for Women; and president of the Business Men's League for a term of three years, during which time the activities of the association were of great value to the welfare and growth of the town. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Minnesota Bankers' Association for several years, and its president during 1912-13. In the report of the association for 1914-15 it is said: "He has left behind him a splendid record of industry and fidelity to the interests of good banking in the state. The life that he lived should commend itself to the members of our association as a standard of good citizenship worthy of emulation." He was a member of the Fortnightly and Country clubs. It is a singular fact that the same year the first municipal Christmas tree was set up in Madison Square, New York city, Mr. Armstrong was hailed in the West as "the father of the municipal Christmas tree," he having conceived the idea and launched it through the medium of the Business Men's League, of which he was president at the time; thus Albert Lea was widely known as the home of the first public Christmas tree. He was married Mar. 8, 1893, to Anna, daughter of D. R. P. Hibbs, a banker of Albert Lea, and had two children: Clare, Captain, U. S. A., commanding officer of U. S. troops at Tampa, Fla. and Dorothy, a student at Oberlin College. Mr. Armstrong was fond of motoring, and lost his life in an automobile accident at Albert Lea, Minn., Nov. 8, 1914.

McFARLAND, James Franklin, planter, was born near Ladonia, Fannin co., Tex., Aug. 9, 1847, son of Jackson and Arimissa (Pence) McFarland. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John McFarland, who came from Scotland; located first in Maryland, and subsequently settled in St. Francis county, Mo. His son, James McFarland, and his wife, Jane Jackson, were the grandparents of the subject of this biography. James McFarland established the family in north Texas in 1836, locating near the townsite of Ladonia. He was a noted Baptist and was opposed to secession, although six of his sons entered the Confederate army. Jackson McFarland, father of James F. McFarland, was a participant in many of the events of pioneer life in Fannin county. He was present at the home of Daniel Davis when the latter was killed, the first victim of Indian hostilities in Fannin county, and he was also present in Denton county, in 1841, when Capt. John Denton was killed by the savages. He was not a secessionist, his views being the same as those of Gov. Sam Houston (q.v.), and he did not favor slavery, though he was a Southerner, heart and soul; during the war between the states he served with the Texas militia on the gulf coast. James F. McFarland received his education in the country schools. When still a youth he enlisted in a company of Confederates under Capt. "Zeke" Williams, doing guard duty at the Bonham (Tex.) war-prison until the close of hostilities. At twenty-five he became an independent farmer. He regarded farming as a profession and believed it worthy of his best efforts. He was a scientific agriculturist, and raised grain and live stock until cotton supplanted both. Of the five thousand acres under his ownership in Hunt, Fannin, Grayson and Leon counties, twenty-five hundred were in a state of cultivation, and eighteen hundred of this produced one thousand bales of cotton in 1912. Aside from his agricultural pursuits he became interested from time to time in various commercial undertakings, was president of a bank, a member of the mercantile firm of Jackson-McFarland Co., Ladonia, and one of the owners of a local weekly newspaper. He was a communicant of the Christian Church, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. He gave liberally to the cause of Christian education and to various forms of religious welfare work, and was a factor in driving the liquor traffic from Texas. He was married, Feb. 4, 1872, to Mary Jane, daughter of George Washington Harper, farmer and soldier of Fannin county; she survives him, with nine children: Samuel Jackson, vice-president Security National Bank, Dallas; James Robert, cashier First State Bank, Ladonia; John Allen, manager of the estate; Gordon Burnett, a physician of New York; Nancy Elizabeth, who married Horton Edgar Fuller, Ladonia; Florence Cordelia, now Mrs. William M. Williams, editor Christian Courier, Dallas, Tex.; Mary Arabella, who married Rev. Walter P. Jennings, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Tennie, wife of H. L. Graves, merchant, of Ladonia, and Lola, who married Joe M. Hill, attorney, Oklahoma City, Okla. He died at Ladonia, Tex., Feb. 4, 1917.

SCHOELLKOPF, Arthur, business executive, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 13, 1856, son of Jacob F. and Christina T. (Duerr) Schoellkopf. His father, a tanner, emigrated from Kierchiemon-Tech, Germany, in 1841, and became interested in various enterprises in Buffalo and vicinity. The son attended private schools in Germany, and St. Joseph's in Buffalo, N. Y., and later took the course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in that city. In 1873 he was apprenticed to learn the milling trade under his father's direction at North Buffalo, and later in the Frontier Mills at Black Rock, and in 1877 he went to Niagara Falls to take charge of the Hydraulic Canal property which had been obtained by his father. In the following year he was made treasurer and general manager of the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Co., thus early evincing that remarkable capacity for executive affairs which distinguished the remainder of his life. He developed that company until it became one of the chief factors in the upbuilding of Niagara Falls. He constructed, equipped, and personally managed for seven years, the first street railway in the city of Niagara Falls, which was called the Niagara Falls and Suspension

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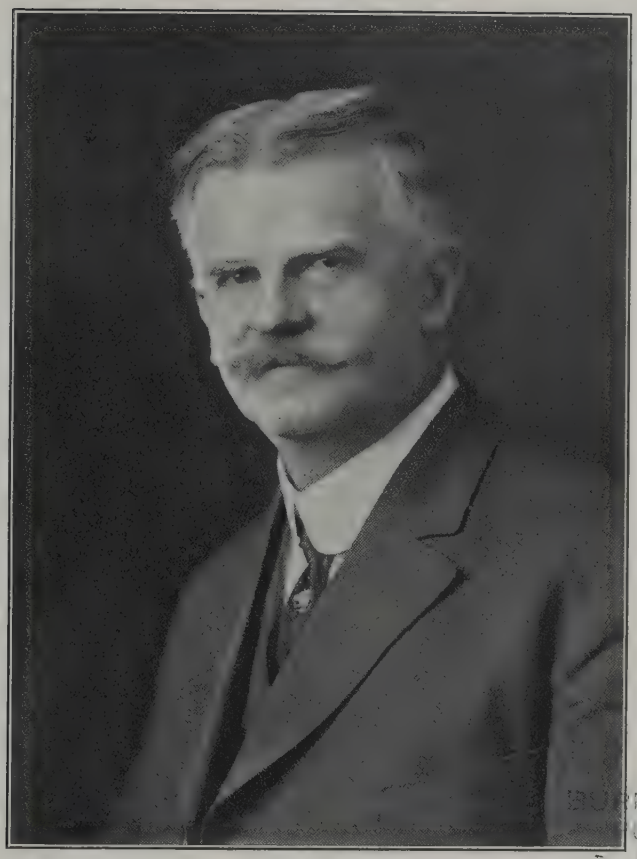
Bridge Railway, and in conjunction with his father founded the Brush Electric Light Co. there. He was mayor of Niagara Falls in 1896–97. His boundless activities as a man of affairs are also indicated by the fact that he had held the presidency of the Power City Bank, the Cliff Paper Co., the Niagara Falls Milling Co., and the Gluck Realty Co. He was a member of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Niagara Club, the Niagara Falls Board of Trade, the Niagara Falls Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Ellicott Club of Buffalo. He was also a Knight Templar of the Masonic Order, Ismalia Shrine of Buffalo. He was married Oct. 13, 1880, to Jessie, daughter of Alvah Gluck of Niagara Falls, by whom he had a son, Paul Arthur (q.v.), and a daughter, M. Beatrice Schoellkopf. The former succeeds his father in the active direction of his chief enterprises. Mr. Schoellkopf died at Miami, Fla., Feb. 3, 1913.

ARMSTRONG, John Samuel, financier, was born in Culpeper, Va., May 5, 1857, son of Joseph Norris and Mary Frances (Corbin) Armstrong and grandson of John Armstrong who came over from Newcastle, Eng., in 1800, settled in Culpeper, Va., married a Miss Spilman, and served in the war of 1812. He was educated in local private schools, including the Culpeper Military Academy. He was superintendent of Indian schools at the Pima Reservation, in Arizona, for two years (1880–82). During his stay there a band of 1,000 Indians threatened to massacre the white settlers. Maj.-Gen. Chaffee had been appealed to for aid, and during the interim, an old chief, friendly to the whites, harangued the Indians from sunrise to noon, impressing them in impassioned Indian fashion with the folly of the thing they were about to do. Then the soldiers arrived and bloodshed was averted. Following his career as a teacher, Mr. Armstrong engaged in a general mercantile and banking business in Tempe, Ariz., and soon became a dominant factor in affairs in the southwestern country. He was the founder and president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Tempe. As a member of the Arizona legislature in 1884, he advocated the bill which brought about the first railroad into Phœnix, Ariz., and introduced the bill creating the Normal School of Tempe, and the Insane Asylum near Phœnix. In 1893 he moved to Wilmington, N. C., where he organized the Wilmington National Bank and was president of it, and later became the head of the merged Wilmington and Atlantic banks, which gave way to the Murchison National Bank in 1907, when Mr. Armstrong closed out his interests and moved to Baltimore. He was also president of the People's Savings Bank. He settled in Baltimore, in 1907, purchasing as a residence the celebrated old Dickey mansion at Eutaw Place and Dolphin street. He acquired the sugar refinery property at Curtis Bay and organized the Atlantic Fertilizer Co. to utilize the plant, becoming president of the corporation, in which he retained a large interest until his death. Patriotic and loyal, he displayed at all times a fine sense of civic duty and was a factor in Democratic politics, having organized and served as president of the Wilson and Marshall Business Men's League of Maryland. At this time he virtually retired from active banking and devoted his entire time to the campaign, presiding at meetings and working up interest in the Democratic cause and policies. His business in Arizona had taken him frequently into Mexico and he possessed an intimate knowledge of Mexican conditions and politics. In 1914, at a critical period in the border troubles with the southern republic, he wrote to Pres. Wilson offering to raise a regiment of cavalry composed of men familiar with the Mexican country and people and to lead them against the marauding bands along the border. He was chairman of the U. S. group committee for Honduras, the object of which was to promote business relations between the two countries. As a man Mr. Armstrong possessed the noble traits which make a gentleman. He was firm in adhering to his own conception of right; fearless to express his opinions; positive in his character, and able to maintain with skill and ability his views on all important subjects and questions. Yet his enlightened and charitable mind made him careful to respect the views of others. He was not egotistical and was careful not to parade his own virtues and accomplishments before the public. His was a heart full of benevolence and feeling. He was married in Chowan county, N. C., Oct. 2, 1879, to Sarah M., daughter of Rev. Gilbert M. L. Finch, a Baptist clergyman of Franklin county, N. C. She survives him with six children: John S., Jr., American consul at Bristol, Eng.; Olive, wife of George Davis Crow, Dallas, Tex.; Joseph M., mayor of Maxton, N. C.; Beulah Ellis, Dorothy F. C., and Marjorie A. Armstrong, wife of A. Patterson Pendleton. He died in Baltimore, Md., June 17, 1917.

JOHNSON, John, surveyor, millwright, and civil engineer, was born in Canterbury, N. H., Dec. 2, 1771, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Boardman) Johnson, and a descendent in the sixth generation of John Johnson, a native of Waterham, Kent co., England, who settled in Massachusetts before 1635, and became principal proprietor of Ipswich and later of Andover, Mass. John Johnson received an academic education and early in life made a special study of surveying, designing mills and bridge building. The development of Vermont then presenting an attractive field, he removed there in 1796, settling in Essex on the Winooski river. Here he built a dam and bridge at Hubbells falls and grist, saw and paper mills and operated them for some time until the increasing demand for his services in connection with surveying and mill and bridge engineering in various places induced his removal to Burlington, in 1808, here he resided until his death. He built the first saw and grist mills in Waterville, Vt., in 1796–97. He soon became the most prominent surveyor, millwright and bridge engineer in Vermont and Lower Canada. He designed what was then known as the Johnson arch truss for long bridges, some of which over a century old are still standing in New England, New York and Canada. During 1800–12 he surveyed a large number of the towns in northern Vermont. As captain in the state militia during the war of 1812, his services were in constant demand by the officers in command of operations on Lake Champlain, and his home was made the headquarters of these officers while in Burlington. He furnished the government maps and data on the region around Lake Champlain. He was surveyor general of the state 1813–23 and 1832–38. In 1815, he was appointed one of the United States commissioners for investigation and settlement of claims against the government for the transportation of troops and supplies in that section of the country, retaining this office until 1817. He was appointed in 1817, by the United States commissioners under the treaty of Ghent to superintend the surveys of the northeastern boundary line between the United States and Canada. This important work he completed



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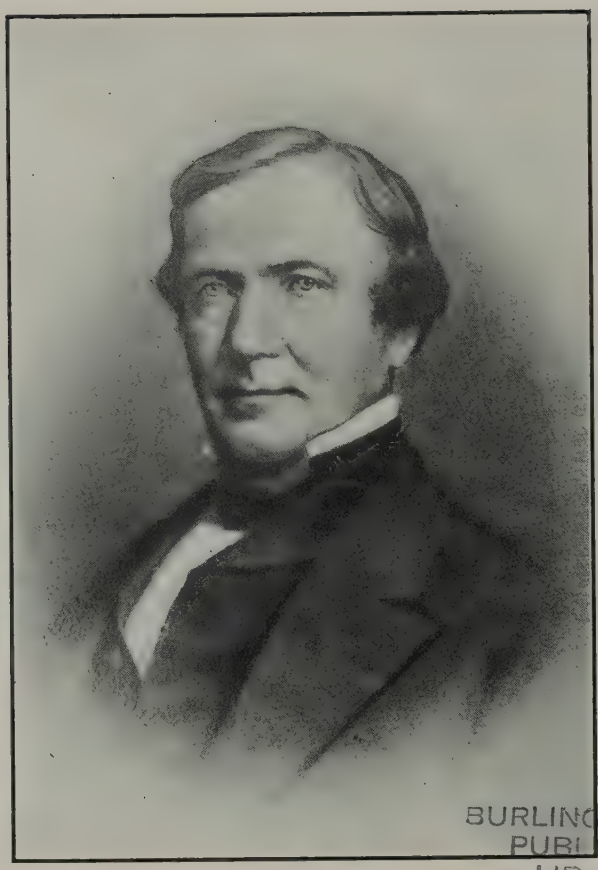
Jno. V. Armstrong



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EDWIN F. JOHNSON

in 1820 and his surveys and reports were made the basis of the treaty of 1842. In 1822 he became interested in developing the iron industry of Keesville, N. Y. He was an extensive owner of land in Essex and other sections of the state. In 1825 he made surveys for a canal to connect the Connecticut river and Lake Champlain via Montpelier. He was secretary of a railroad convention consisting of delegates from New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and New York, which met in Montpelier, Oct. 6, 1830. For some time he was in charge of the locating of United States lighthouses on the Atlantic coast as far south as Virginia. With his active management of extensive business interests he gave much attention to scientific matters, and from 1818 to his death kept a record of magnetic variations and meteorological changes. He organized a mechanical association in Vermont in 1806. He held several civil offices from time to time and was one of the most highly respected citizens of the state. He was fond of entertaining and his home was the scene of extended hospitality. He was one of the ablest men in his professional line in New England and many young men working under him qualified under his instruction as surveyors and engineers. He was twice married, (1) March 3, 1799, to Rachel Ferry of Granby, Mass., by whom he had two children: Eliza Rachel and Edwin Ferry; she died in 1806 and he was married (2) Apr. 6, 1807, to Lucinda Smith of Richmond, Vt., who died in 1866, leaving five children: Anson Smith, Almira Smith, Lucius Augustus, Lucy Augusta, and John Boardman Jones. He died in Burlington, Vt., Apr. 30, 1842.

JOHNSON, Edwin Ferry, civil engineer, was born in Essex, Vt., May 23, 1803, son of John and Rachel (Ferry) Johnson. His father (above) was a noted engineer and surveyor. He was prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and attended the University of Vermont but did not graduate. He was a fine scholar, excelling in Latin and mathematics. He acquired his knowledge of surveying under the instruction of his father, whom he assisted in the survey of the Canadian boundary and various sections in the northern part of the state. He studied medicine for a time, but abandoned the idea of that profession in favor of civil engineering. In January, 1823, accordingly, he entered the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, now Norwich University, where his proficiency in mathematics and surveying led to his appointment as tutor in those branches. In 1824 he assisted Joseph D. Allen (q. v.), a fellow cadet, in surveys on the Connecticut river at Brattleboro. While a cadet at the academy he also made a geological excursion along the shores of Lake Champlain, and drew maps of the region of Crown Point and Ft. Ticonderoga. He was graduated in 1825, and in 1836 received from his alma mater the degrees of A.M. and C.E. in course. In the year of his graduation the institution was removed to Middleton, Conn., and he was professor of mathematics, philosophy and civil engineering during 1825–29. He and Prof. Valentine B. Horton had full charge of the university in 1828–29, Capt. Partridge having retired from the presidency. He was the first in this country (1825) to give systematic training in railroad engineering, and at that early date predicted that "most of the internal business of the country would be conducted by rail rather than by canal." In 1825 he reviewed William C. Redfield's pamphlet on the proposed railroad from the Hudson to the Mississippi river, calling attention to the route to be followed in detail, and naming Rock Island as the western terminus. He gave eighteen reasons from an engineering standpoint why the plan was practical and why that route should be followed. This pamphlet, with Johnson's comments printed in the back, was published in May, 1829, six months before Robert Stephenson demonstrated that the locomotive was practical. It was widely circulated and attracted much attention. It was republished in the "New York Statesman" in 1830. He was an enthusiastic advocate of the superiority of steam-propelled cars for overland communication, and this pamphlet, embodying his views, was reissued in 1831 and extensively distributed by him along the line of the proposed road, which afterwards became the New York & Erie railroad. His next important work was making surveys for the Catskill & Canajoharie railroad in 1831. In the winter of 1831-32 he prepared plans and estimates for a railroad from Hartford to Guilford, Conn. He was resident engineer on the Utica & Schenectady railroad under William C. Young; chief engineer of the Auburn & Syracuse railroad, 1835-37; associate engineer on the New York & Erie road, 1836-37, and chief engineer, 1837-38; chief engineer of the Ogdensburg & Champlain railroad, 1840; of the New York & Albany railroad, 1845; and of the New York and Boston air line, 1847; consulting engineer of the Springfield & Boston Air Line, 1848-49; chief engineer of the Rock River Valley Union and Illinois & Wisconsin railroads in 1851-52, and chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad, 1866–70. There after he was consulting engineer of the same road until his death. This last was his most important railroad work. Mr. Johnson became deeply interested in the project of a road from the Mississippi river to the Columbia, having formulated a plan as early as 1850 while surveying in Wisconsin, during which he interested Thomas H. Canfield, a capitalist of Burlington, Vt., who became financial manager of the Northern Pacific when it was recognized in 1865. He issued an elaborate treatise on the proposed route in 1854, with a map and profile of the country from the Great Lakes to Puget Sound. His profile was characterized as "remarkable in that it differed from the actual elevations ascertained by accurate surveys no more than would probably the measurements of two surveyors using differing instruments." His successor, William Milnor Roberts, said of Mr. Johnson: "The Northern Pacific and the Americans who are to be largely benefited by the construction of this important thoroughfare across the northern portion of the continent are indebted more to the intelligent forecast and untiring energy of Edwin F. Johnson than to any other individual. Had he lived five years longer he would have seen the metal laid on practically his own lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific." Mr. Johnson was president of the Stevens Joint Stock Association of Hoboken, N. J., from July, 1839, to June, 1840, having in charge the company's estates, steamboats and railroad in New Jersey. He conducted an office as consulting engineer in New York in association with W. R. Casey during 1843–45. He was considered an expert authority on bridge construction. He made plans and specifications for a bridge over the Potomac river at Washington for the United States government and he designed the bridge over the Passaic river at Belleville; he was consulting engineer on the bridge over the Ohio at Wheeling, W. Va., and in 1856 made a report on the bridge over the Hudson river at Albany, N. Y. He was called to Wash-

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ington in 1862 and again in 1864 to advise with Secretary Stanton on the military defenses of the country and methods of conducting the civil war, being also offered the position of assistant secretary of war, which he declined. His home was in Middletown, Conn., of which he was mayor in 1856-58, in which capacity he made a new survey of the city, planned a sewer system and compiled a new city charter. He was also a director of the Middlesex County Bank of Middletown and of the Shaler & Hall Quarry Co. of Portland, Conn., of which he was president and treasurer during 1858-64. With William B. Ogden and Robert J. Walker he was interested in the Chicago Land Co. and the Wisconsin Land Co. He was a member of the Connecticut senate during 1857. Mr. Johnson was one of the ablest technical writers of his time, and was the author of the following published books: "Treatise on Surveying" (1825); "Tyler's Arithmetic Revised and Reviewed" (1827); "The Newellian Sphere" and "Land Surveys" (1828); "Review of a Project for a Great Western Railway" (1829); "Method of Conducting the Canal Surveys of New York" and the "Epicycloid" (1836); "Cubical Quantities, Railroads and Canals" (1837); "Mountains in New York" (1839); "Tables of Quantities for Tracing Railroad Curves" (1840); "Width of Track" (1842); Gauge of Railways" (1853); "Caesar's Bridge" (1863); "First Meridian" (1864); "Water Supply of New York" (1870); "Historical Sketch of Norse Settlements and the New Port Tower" (1870); "Niagara" (1868). He also made numerous reports on railroad projects and other engineering work. Possessing great mechanical ingenuity, he invented a screw power press; a six-wheel truck for cars; an eight-wheel locomotive; a device for a marine railway, and an improved canal lock. He was an excellent draughtsman and an artist of more than ordinary ability. He was also a gifted public speaker, and was much sought in political campaigns. Mr. Johnson was married Sept. 7, 1830, to Charlotte, daughter of Nathaniel Shaler, and had eight children: Louisa, Elizabeth, Edwin Augustus, William Shaler, Frederick Allen, Charles Shaler, Joseph Allen and Lucy Ann Johnson. He died in New York city Apr. 12, 1872.

CARDEN, George Alexander, lawyer and financier, was born at Dalton, Ga., Nov. 23, 1865, son of Moses W. and Salena (Dunn) Carden. The first of the family in America was James Armistead Carden, who came to this country from England and settled in Virginia about 1750. From him and his wife the line of descent is traced through their son James A. Carden and his wife Susan Floyd; their son George W. Carden and his wife Elizabeth White, who were the grandparents of George A. Carden. Mr. Carden's father, a native of Tennessee, was a soldier in the Confederate army; was wounded at Chickamauga, and while convalescing was made provost marshal of the eastern district of Alabama. The son was graduated at Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, with the degree of A.B., in 1882. He studied law at Union College of Law of Northern University, before which time he served as a newspaper correspondent in the Dakotas, Montana and Idaho. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar. He opened a law office at Lamar, Mo., but a few months thereafter settled in Dallas, Tex., where he built up a large practice within a comparatively brief time, and soon became a dominant factor also in the industrial and financial life of the city. His associates in the law firm of Carden, Starling, Carden, Hemphill & Wallace are Charles W. Starling, D. Frank Carden, his brother, Benjamin B. Hemphill, and George O. Wallace. In addition to an extensive law business, he has been active in other fields of endeavor, investing in oil lands with great success. In 1914 he headed a syndicate which bought from Austrian owners seven vessels, aggregating 52,651 tons, which were sold for a sum that netted him a profit of $1,500,000, but at the request of Pres. Wilson he patriotically rescinded the sale in order to sell them to the U. S. government at cost. He was vice-president of the Universal Shipbuilding Co., which at its large plant on Buffalo Bayou, near Houston, built wooden ships for the government during the European war. He is president and a director of the National Shipping Corporation. In politics he has long been active in the Democratic party in Texas, serving as chairman of the Democratic state executive committee. He is a member of the Texas State Bar Association, Dallas County Bar Association, City Club of Dallas, Dallas Country Club, Trinity Rod and Gun Club, Lambs, Squash and Bankers' clubs of New York city, and Dallas Chamber of Commerce. His favorite diversions are hunting and fishing. He was twice married: (1) June 26, 1889, to Carrie Burns, daughter of Dr. George G. Shummard, a surgeon in the U. S. army; there were three children of this union: Isabel, wife of William V. Griffin; Salena, wife of Lieut. Garnet Hulings, of the U. S. navy, and Carrie Burns Carden; Mrs. Carden died in 1899, and he was married (2) Feb. 17, 1902, to Rose, daughter of Mr. Richard Porter, of Paris, Mo.; three children are the offspring of this second marriage: Leona, Elizabeth, and George A. Carden, Jr.

SEIPP, Philip Walter, lawyer, stock broker and commission merchant, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 26, 1877, son of William Conrad and Emma Angelina (Huck) Seipp, and grandson of Conrad and Catherine (Orb) Seipp. His paternal grandfather, a native of Frankfort, came from Germany in 1848, and after a brief residence in Rochester, N. Y., settled in Chicago, where he was the founder and president of the Conrad Seipp Brewing Co., amassing a large estate. William Conrad Seipp, father of Phillip W. Seipp, succeeded his parent as the executive head of the brewery, subsequently devoting his time to real estate matters and to the administration of his father's estate. He was active in political affairs, and served as city treasurer as well as county treasurer; was twice a member of the electoral college, representing the state of Illinois, for Grover Cleveland, and was active in the affairs of the Chicago Art Institute and the Chicago Historical Society, also interesting himself in charity hospitals. Philip W. Seipp received his preliminary education at Harvard school, Chicago, and the Hill school, Pottstown, Pa., also attending the Universities of Geneva (Switzerland) and Heidelburg (Germany). He was graduated at the college of law of the University of Michigan in 1899 with the degree LL.B. In 1900 he was admitted to the bar of Illinois and began the practice of his profession as an associate in the law firm of Eschenburg & Whitfield, specializing in probate (surrogate) work, as well as taking care of estates. In 1907 he became a partner in the firm of A. O. Slaughter & Co., stock brokers and commission merchants, having their headquarters in Chicago, which firm was founded in 1865. During 1916-17 he traveled in South America, and in 1918 opened law offices at No. 27 Cedar street, New York city, and now is vice-president of the Standard Statistics, 47

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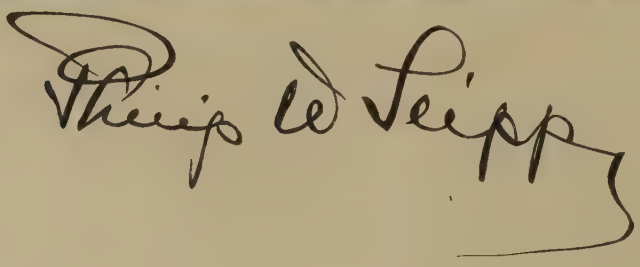

West St., N. Y., in charge of the foreign business, making his headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland. He has a summer residence at "Restawhile," Seabright, N. J. He was formerly a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, New York Coffee Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Minneapolis Exchange, Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, and the National Chamber of Commerce, Washington. He was a member of the committee appointed by the mayor of Chicago, known as the committee on municipal improvements, serving on that committee during 1913-17; was a member of the committee appointed by the Association of Commerce of Chicago, known as the downtown streets committee, during 1912-15; was a director of the Grant Hospital, serving as a member of the finance committee of this hospital during 1912-17, and was vice-president of the Lincoln Club, Chicago, during 1900-1902. He still retains membership in the Lincoln, University, South Shore Country and Industrial Clubs, also the Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, and the Lawyers' and City Clubs, New York city. During the Spanish-American war he served as private in Co. G, 32d regiment, Michigan volunteer infantry. He finds his chief recreation in travel, art, music and study. He was married in New York, N. Y., June 12, 1916, to Edith Marie, daughter of John Dobie, farmer and lumberman of the Province of Quebec. They have one child: Philip Walter Seipp, Jr.

MAYES, Robert Burns, jurist, was born in Gallatin, Miss., June 28, 1867, son of Herman Bowmar and Charity (Barlow) Mayes. Robert Burns Mayes received his early education in private schools and the high school of Hazlehurst, Miss., and entering the University of Mississippi was graduated LL.B. in 1890. He was admitted to the bar and began practice at Hazlehurst, but two years later was elected to the state senate, serving in 1892 and 1893, when he was made special agent in the United States treasury department and was engaged in its duties for two years. In 1895 he removed to New York city and opened an office for the practice of his profession. Three years later he returned to Hazlehurst, and had been engaged in successful work there for five years, when, on the death of Chancellor Henry C. Conn of the fifth chancery district in May, 1903, Mr. Mayes was appointed to the vacancy by Gov. Vardaman. In 1906 he was appointed justice of the Mississippi supreme court, and four years later became chief justice, occupying that position until Aug. 12, 1912, on which date he retired from the bench, and has since been district counsel for the Illinois Central railroad and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad. Judge Mayes is a member of the Mississippi State Bar Association, of which he was president in 1913-14. He was married, Feb. 21, 1900, to Lelia Hart Beaty, of Jackson, Miss.

FARMER, William M., jurist, was born in Fayette co., Ill., June 5, 1853, son of William and Margaret (Wright) Farmer. William M. Farmer received his preliminary education in the public schools and his collegiate training at McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill. His professional instruction was gained at Union college, now the Northwestern University Law School, at Chicago, which gave him the degree of LL.B. in 1876. Upon his admission to the bar in the same year he settled at Vandalia, Ill., in practice. In 1880 he was chosen state's attorney, and eight years later was called to service in the legislature of Illinois, first, during 1888-90 in the house of representatives, and during 1890-94 in the state senate. In 1897 he was elected judge of the circuit court, a post which he held with eminent satisfaction for practically a decade. On June 4, 1906, Judge Farmer was elected to succeed Justice James B. Hicks on the bench of the state supreme court, and by the custom of the court, three years later he succeeded Chief Justice James H. Cartwright as head of the state's highest tribunal for one year. On the expiration of his term in 1915 he was re-elected to a term which ends in 1924, and at the time of his re-election again became the chief justice of the state supreme court for the usual period. He was married Dec. 23, 1875, to Illinois V. Henninger of Hagerstown, Ill.

FOSS, Edgar Benjamin, lumberman, coal operator and capitalist, was born at Willimantic, Conn., Feb. 28, 1851, son of John and Sarah B. (Slade) Foss, and a member of an old colonial New England family of English extraction. He received his education in the public schools of Woonsocket and Providence, R. I., and, having lost his father when a mere youth, became office boy for Henry Lippitt (q.v.), at the time he was war governor of Rhode Island. In 1866 he entered the employ of Dexter A. Ballou, a lumber manufacturer, of Kawkawlin, Bay co., Mich. After several years he became traveling salesman for Van Etten, Kaiser & Co., lumbermen, and subsequently for their successors, Van Etten, Campbell & Co., and George Campbell & Co. When the latter firm retired from business he ventured upon an independent lumber enterprise at Bay City, Mich., and was soon heralded as one of the leading dealers and operators in the country. He maintained his home and headquarters at Bay City, where in his yard and planing mill he handled fifty millions of feet annually, and he owned saw mills and vast timber tracts in the Georgian bay and other districts of Canada, also a fleet of lake-going carriers to transport his product from the Canadian mills to the markets. He developed his lumber interests with a view to their perpetuation and as a result had one of the largest enterprises in the world, extending his interests to the Pacific coast section and the gulf country. When coal was discovered in Genesee and Bay counties he was quick to grasp its possibilities and became a pioneer operator. He established the Wenona mine, which has since been worked out; the What Cheer mine, in Merritt township, and the What Cheer mine near Flint, his annual coal output aggregating 200,000 tons. His lumber and coal interests furnished employment to more than a thousand men. Throughout this period he was an independent operator, except during 1878-83, when he was associated with his brother, Samuel S. Foss, the firm name being S. S. & E. B. Foss, the relation terminating in the tragic death of his brother. Aside from his operations in lumber and coal he had long been a director in the People's Commercial & Savings Bank, Bay City. All lumbermen regarded him as thoroughly informed upon every detail of the trade, and they had confidence in the soundness of his judgment. In political matters he was a stalwart Republican; was a presidential elector in 1904, and a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1908. Every man who worked for him was his friend. He treated with them on every phase of their mutual relations and welfare, and was fair in all his dealings. His discernment in anticipating needs and demands in the furtherance of constructive enterprise was especially noteworthy. He was buoyant and optimistic; his urbanity and kindliness never wavered. He was a 32d degree Mason, and member of the

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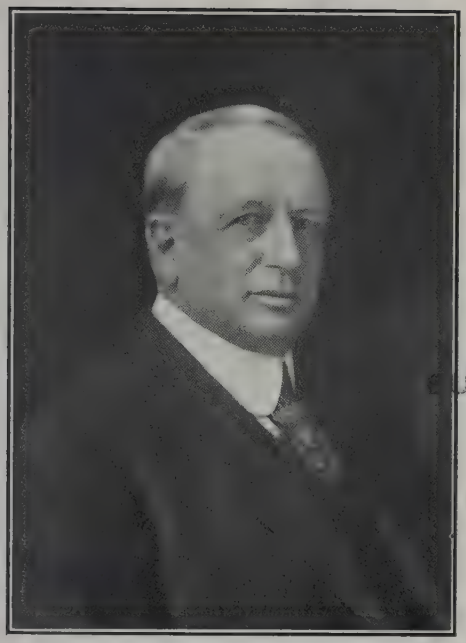
Bay City commandery, consistory of Moslem Shrine, as well as of the Bay City, Bay City Country, Bay City Boat, Bay City McKinley (president), Detroit Athletic, Saginaw and Fellowcraft clubs the National Association of Manufacturers, Bay City Board of Commerce, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. He was a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married at Bay City, Mich., Sept. 1, 1871, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Fitz Geraldt, of Dublin, Ireland; she survives him with three children: Walter I., Edgar H., and Edith Hope. He was killed in an automobile accident at Bay City, Mich., Nov. 26, 1915.

STOWELL, Henry, journalist, was born in the township of Jackson, Pa., April 28, 1834, son of Samuel and Anna (Goff) Stowell, and a descendant of Samuel Stowell who came to this country from England and settled in Vermont. Early in Henry Stowell's life his parents removed to Seneca county, and as a lad he attended the schools of Seneca Falls and later the Seneca Falls Academy. In his youth he began writing editorial matter while working as a machinist in the factory of Downs & Co. During those years he began the practice of good reading and careful writing, a practice which he continued through life; and that practice, coupled with innate ability, won for him unusual eminence in journalism. In 1859 he acquired the "Seneca Falls Reveille" and joined the New York Press Association; thereafter he became closely identified with the community in which he lived. In 1868 he was elected to the Seneca Falls board of education and served thereon for forty-six years, four terms as president. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Baltimore convention which nominated Horace Greeley for president of the United States, and that same year he was chosen state committeeman. He was elected president of the village of Seneca Falls in 1875, and in 1881 he was appointed postmaster of Seneca Falls under Pres. Cleveland, being reappointed to that office by Pres. Cleveland in 1889. In 1900 he represented the State Press Association at a national convention in New Orleans, and the following year, at Lake George, he was elected president of the New York State Press Association. In 1893 Gov. Flower appointed Mr. Stowell as one of the New York state commissioners to the World's Exposition at Chicago. In 1908 Mr. Stowell was recommended by his party associates in the legislature as their choice for regent of the university of the state of New York. However, the great work of his life was bestowed upon the paper which he edited. As a journalist he wielded a facile and trenchant pen. He was a polished and entertaining speaker, and was often called upon for after-dinner addresses. In politics he was continuously and staunchly a Democrat. He was a member of the Masonic Order for sixty-one years and his religious affiliation was with the Episcopal Church. He was married in 1859, to Harriette Susan, daughter of Harry and Cynthia Wood Stone; she died in 1907; there is one child of this marriage, Maud I. Stowell. He died in Seneca Falls, N. Y., July 25, 1918.

HARRIS, Henry Archibald, certified public accountant, heating and ventilating engineer, was born at Cedar Rapids, Ia., Apr. 26, 1885, son of Henry and Mary Ellen (Snouffer) Harris. His father was a silver mining operator in New Mexico, and, in addition to English, spoke Spanish and Chinese. The mother of the subject, educated at Notre Dame University, had been assistant general passenger agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northwestern Railway Co., and was perhaps the only woman to hold such a position in the history of American railroading. She later went to Mexico to study sociological conditions. She was likewise a linguist of ability, speaking both Spanish and French, and was widely known in railroad circles. Joshua J. Snouffer, her father, came from the vicinity of Emmittsburg, Md., and Gettysburg, Pa.; was wounded in service in the Mexican war; became a pioneer in Iowa, and one of the fathers of Cedar Rapids, of which city he was a member of the council for thirty-five years, and its mayor, in 1900. He was the dominant factor in securing for Cedar Rapids its first railroad, the Chicago & Northwestern. H. Archibald Harris received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of his native city, and while in the latter was in charge of the laboratories, sang in the choruses and played in the orchestra. Also, while at high school, held clerkships with mercantile houses. He received a broad commercial training through many positions held for purposes of education. During the summer of 1903 he constructed an irrigation canal for a rice farm near Beaumont, Tex., and he was interested in oil operations there for several years. Subsequently, in 1915, he was owner of the land upon which was struck the famous Cicero well, near Humble, a suburb of Houston. For one year he was a student at Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago. Since 1905 he has been engaged as an accountant, practicing that profession at various places in Indiana and Illinois until 1907, when he became associated with the National Regulator Co., engineers, manufacturers and contractors of Chicago, as accountant; subsequently, became assistant secretary and treasurer, and, since 1912, has been secretary and treasurer of this corporation, having full charge of its accounting, financial and engineering operations. He resigned in December, 1917, to return to the practice of accountancy. He is a director in the Indiana Association of Certified Public Accountants, and member American Association of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the National Society League and Navy League, the Masonic fraternity in which he holds the Knights Templar and 32d degrees, and the Hamilton Club, Chicago. He is known as a contributor of accounting, technical and organization articles for "System," many trade journals and other magazines and newspapers, and has also contributed under the sobriquet of "Business Doctor." A series of important articles by him on the little developed field of accounting for building constructors with costs, profit-taking, and financial statements is included in C. Bertrand Thompson's "Factory Costs." He is considered an authority on the subject of the automatic control of temperature, and is well known in heating and ventilating circles. He is a communicant of Christ Protestant Episcopal church at Chicago, and is a lay reader in charge of St. David's Mission in the parish. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He finds his chief recreation in music and reading. He was married Apr. 14, 1909, to Alice Elizabeth Emma Beatrice, daughter of B. Thornton, who was a civil war veteran and a pioneer of Chicago. They have one child, Clarke Wilfred Harris (1915).

KENT, Henry Thomas, manufacturer, was born at Upper Darby, Pa., Nov. 4, 1854, son of Thomas and Fanny (Leonard) Kent. His father, a native of Middleton, Lancashire, came from



EDGAR B. FOSS

HENRY STOWELL

BURLINGAME
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HENRY A. HARRIS

HENRY T. KENT

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Wm A. Butler Jr

England in 1839, studied law in Philadelphia, and the following year rented a mill on Darby creek, Delaware county, Pa., and there began a business in woolen yarns. At the outbreak of the civil war his mills were exclusively devoted to the making of uniform cloth for the Federal army, and from that time to the present they have continued largely on government work. Henry Thomas Kent received his preliminary education in private schools in Philadelphia, and attended Cornell University. He began his business career in his father's mills. Upon the death of the parent, in 1887, the industry was carried on by the estate, until 1890, when it was reorganized and incorporated as the Thomas Kent Manufacturing Co., of which he was president, and which subsequently became the Kent Manufacturing Co. The business was greatly enlarged by him and his associates, and in 1899 a tract of twenty acres at Clifton Heights was purchased and a large brick mill erected thereon for the manufacture of fine worsted yarns. This is considered one of the best appointed mills of its kind in the country. During the war with Spain the various mills of the company were operated day and night, as they were during the European war. Their government bill at the close of the Spanish American war was approximately $2,000,000. The material used is almost exclusively American-grown wool, many millions of pounds being purchased annually. He became one of the most widely known woolen manufacturers in America, and was a recognized authority on woolen and worsted goods, especially blankets and uniform cloth. He was an organizer and president of the First National Bank of Clifton Heights. He was a member of the New England Society of Pennsylvania, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Pennsylvania Historical Society, and the Union League and Manufacturers' clubs, Philadelphia. He was a communicant of the Swedenborgian church. Politically, he was a Republican. He was married at Bridgewater, Mass., Oct. 1, 1885, to Louise, daughter of Capt. Nahum Leonard, a statesman, who served as captain in the 58th regiment Massachusetts volunteer infantry in the civil war, and afterwards represented Plymouth county in the Massachusetts legislature. She survives him, with six children: Henry Thomas (1887), captain in infantry, U. S. A.; Everett Leonard (1889), now president Kent Mfg. Co.; Russell Hathaway (1891); Evelyn (1892); Warren Thompson (1894), U. S. A., a lieutenant, aviation, during the war; killed in action Sept. 7, 1918, and Rosamond Kingman Kent (1901). Mrs. Kent, a direct descendant of John and Priscilla (Mullens) Alden (q.v.), is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 7, 1918.

BUTLER, William Addison, Jr., banker, was born in Detroit, Mich., May 30, 1847, son of William Addison and Mary Ann (Harter) Butler. His first paternal American ancestor was Richard Butler, a native of England, who came to this country in 1632 and settled in Hartford, Conn., two years later; from him and his wife, Elizabeth Bigelow, the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel and his wife,———; their son William and his wife, Hannah Hills; their son John and his wife, Sarah Foster; their son John and his wife, Chloe Norton; and their son Samuel and his wife, Elizabeth Pine, who were the grandparents of William Addison Butler, Jr. His father was a banker and capitalist. The son received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Detroit and was graduated at the University of Michigan with the degree of B.S. in 1869. He then became associated with the banking house of his father, and continued in this connection until 1886, when he was made assistant cashier of the Mechanics Bank of Detroit, then the Butler Bank. In 1891 he became cashier, a position he retained until 1902, when the bank's charter expired and it was liquidated. Aside from his banking interests he was connected in a financial capacity with numerous other important organizations, and at the time of his death was a director of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Co., the Detroit Trust Co., and the Oak Grove Sanitarium of Flint, Mich. During 1887-91 he was inspector of elections. In 1896 he became one of the trustees of the Detroit Light Guard, and in 1907 he was unanimously elected a member of the board of directors. During the iron riots at Ishpeming he served as second lieutenant, and soon rose to be colonel of the guards. In 1885 he was elected a member of the executive committee of the American Fisheries Society. He was one of the directors of the first University Club in 1888, and president of the Detroit High School Alumni Association in 1890. In 1897 he was made a member of the board of managers of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and served as delegate-at-large in the annual congress of the national society of that body, held in St. Louis in 1904. Col. Butler was prominent in the commercial life of Detroit, and his social connections were many. He was a member of the Detroit Country and Detroit Boat Clubs, of Detroit; the Old Club of St. Clair Flats and the Windsor Club of Windsor, Ont.; he was also a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity and of the Detroit Assemblies. His favorite pursuit was reading. He was an acknowledged authority on subjects pertaining to the civil war, and presented to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a set of war maps of various battle fields. Col. Butler was prominently identified with all educational matters, and was at one time a candidate for regent of the University of Michigan. He was a broad, intellectual and scholarly man, and his business ability, integrity and public spirit were conspicuous examples in the community. His name was the synonym of all that is honorable in business and social relations. He was married, July 20, 1876, to Fanny Judson, daughter of Lemuel Partridge Knight, a banker and railroad man, and they had two children: Lawrence Knight and Mrs. Edith Knight Butler. Col. Butler died in Detroit, Mich., Mar. 14, 1914.

MASTERS, Thomas, jurist, came to America by way of Bermuda in 1700, when William Penn was in Philadelphia on his second visit. Nothing more about his origin is known. He was married and at once built what is said to be the first three-story brick house in Philadelphia—three stories on the street side and five stories on the river side—at the corner of Front and High, now Market street. Then he became judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, and without taking his degree as justice, leaped at once to be one of the five judges of the provincial supreme court, on Aug. 20, 1701, under the new constitution of that year. His service was extended to Apr. 10, 1704, when the court was reorganized under Chief Justice Clark. Judge Masters was an alderman of Philadelphia in 1705 and was mayor of the city during 1707-09. Little seems to be known of him during the later years of his life, and he died in Philadelphia, in December, 1723.

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VALENTINE, Robert Grosvenor, adviser on labor problems, was born in West Newton, Mass., Nov. 29, 1872, son of Charles Theodore and Charlotte Grosvenor (Light) Valentine. His first paternal American ancestor was John Valentine, of Bencliffe House, Eccles Parish, Lancaster, Eng., who came to this country and settled in Boston in May, 1675; from him and his wife Mary Lynde the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Gooch; their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Jones; their son Charles and his wife Laura Chamberlain, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Robert G. Valentine passed the greater part of his early boyhood with his mother on a farm in Holliston, Mass., where, until the age of fourteen, he attended the country school. His mother was an invalid and the spiritual quality of her mind together with the delicacy of her body bred in her son a sense of chivalry that became one of his strongest qualities. It was in these early days, too, that there was developed in him a deep feeling for nature. The quiet strength of rocky upland pastures, the sunlight and storms that sweep across the sky, were reflected in the eyes through which he looked out upon the world and found expression in early manhood in some as yet unpublished verse. His preparation for Harvard, from which he was graduated A.B. in 1896, was made at John Hopkinson's School in Boston. At Harvard he was one of a group of men several of whom have since reached positions of high importance; men whose individual efforts will never be limited to wholly personal ends. During 1896-99 he was instructor in English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, interrupting that work to study finance by associating himself with the National City Bank of New York, from 1889 to 1901, being part of the time in the accounting department of the Union Pacific Railway at Omaha, Neb. In 1901 he again took up teaching at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but the world of affairs made too strong an appeal to a nature like his and in 1902 he again returned to New York where, for two years (1902-04) he worked for the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. At this time he lived in a settlement house in Greenwich village, giving much of his time to an evening class of boys from the surrounding neighborhood. At the same time he threw himself into municipal politics, taking an active part in the campaign that elected Seth Low (q.v.), as first mayor of greater New York. In 1904 the strain of these various activities became too great and he went to Washington, D. C., and engaged in government work, entering the office of Indian affairs in March, 1905, as private secretary to Commissioner Frances E. Leupp (q.v.), and remaining in the service seven and one-half years, being successively Assistant Commissioner and Commissioner of Indian affairs. To the first of these offices he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt, to the second by Pres. Taft. In the fall of 1912, in sympathy with the wave of progressiveism that stirred so many of the younger members of the Republican party, he resigned from his office and returned to New England to work for the Progressive party. Full as his life had been (he was the youngest man who had ever held the office of Indian Commissioner) and manifold and weighty as the responsibilities of that office were, Mr. Valentine considered that the great work of his life came when he entered upon his professional career as Industrial counselor in Boston, in December, 1912. This profession, which he created, and in which he was engaged at the time of his death, brought out his powers to the full, and none of the earlier work to which he had given himself touched his enthusiasm to so great a depth. Realizing the imminence of the vast industrial conflict, it was to the great task of opening to each side a new view of the other, and so bring about a better mutual understanding, that he bent his efforts. In the all too short time given him (1912-16) he accomplished much, holding several positions of importance. In 1913 he served as chairman of the first minimum wage board of Massachusetts, and in 1914 as chairman of the Massachusetts committee on unemployment, and acted in a professional capacity for many business firms as well as labor associations in Boston, New York and elsewhere. Early in 1916 he associated with himself Richard B. Gregg and Ordway Tead, under the firm name of Valentine, Tead & Gregg, and in February of that year he went to New York as director of the board of Protocol Standards in the dress and waist industry of New York city, a board holding the unique position of having the support both of the Manufacturers' Association and the Employees' Union. In that same summer he acted in an advisory capacity for Mayor John Purroy Mitchell in the New York Street Railway crisis that for a time threatened the paralysis of passenger traffic in that city. It was at the close of this strenuous summer that death came. There can be no complete picture of Mr. Valentine, none that his friends would recognize, without some word to describe the unquenchable sense of the humorous that played throughout all except his most serious moments—laughter that never lost its boyish ring even within a few moments of his death. The Outlook on Nov. 22, 1916, closed an article on Mr. Valentine with the following words: "Such a man should be counted among the real makers of America. If this nation proves that in the end self-government can be both efficient and fine and can withstand both external attack and internal demoralization, it will be because of the continual patriotic service of such men as Robert Grosvenor Valentine." He was married Dec. 31, 1904, to Sophia, daughter of Judge Asa French, of South Braintree, Mass.; there is one child of this union, a daughter, Charlotte Grosvenor Valentine. He died in New York city, Nov. 14, 1916.

ELY, Dinsmore, soldier, was born in Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1894, son of James Owen and Emma (Dinsmore) Ely. His father was a dentist. He was educated at the Chicago Latin School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, taking the course in architecture at the latter. When the United States declared war on Germany in 1917, he volunteered his services and sailed for France in June of that year, as a member of the Institute of Technology's unit of the American Ambulance Field Service. He immediately availed himself of an opportunity for active service by joining the Franco-American Flying Corps and became a member of the Lafayette Flying Corps with the rank of sergeant. He had several spectacular adventures while in training, and showed his coolness and his iron nerve in coming out of them unscathed. The French instructors reported that no American had passed through the French aviation schools, showing a higher devotion to duty or a loftier character than young Ely. He broke all existing records for marksmanship in the French training school at Cazaux, by making twenty-seven hits in 100 shots at a moving target the size of an airplane, while swooping at the rate

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Dinsmore Ely

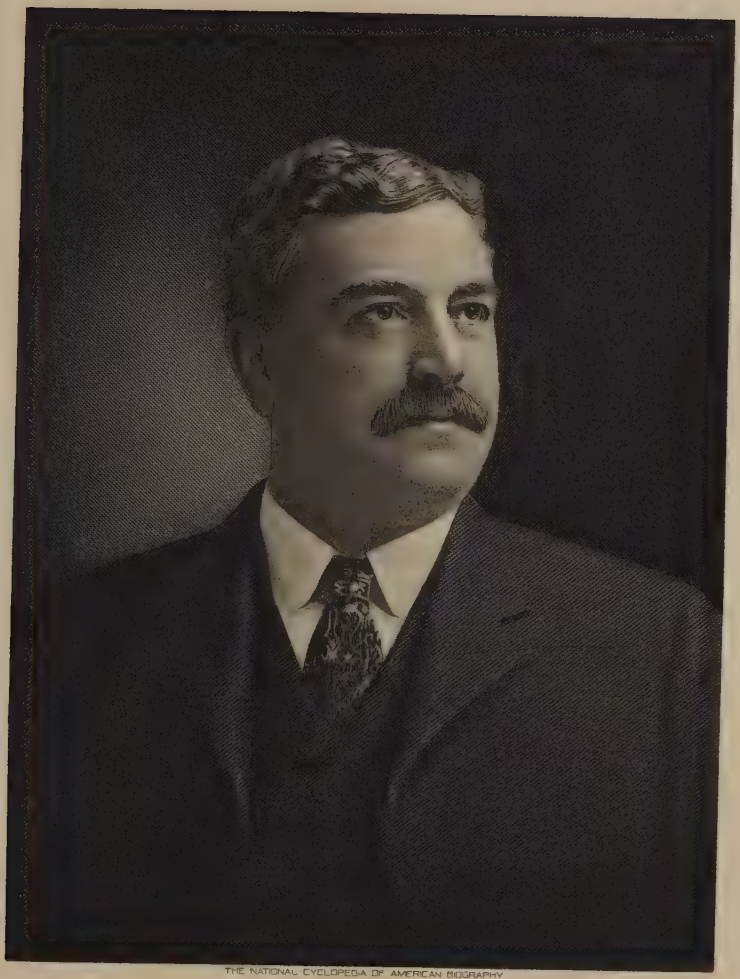
of two hundred miles an hour, the next best record being sixteen hits. Upon the completion of his training, he volunteered for active service under the French flag, and on Feb. 18, 1918, was ordered to the battle front in the Toul sector, guarding the American lines. He remained at Toul in active service until Mar. 29, 1918, when he was ordered to the great battle then centering around Amiens. He was released from his French squadron and commissioned a second lieutenant in the American Expeditionary Force, but as the American forces were not fully organized, he obtained permission to volunteer and return to his French escadrille as a detached American officer. Within a month he was fatally injured in an airplane accident while flying to the battle-front and died three days later. A short time before his death, in a letter to his parents he gave expression to a noble and patriotic sentiment which has thrilled the hearts of all Americans. He wrote in part, "And I want to say, in closing, if anything should happen to me, let's have no mourning, in spirit or in dress. Like a Liberty Bond, it is an investment, not a loss, when a man dies for his country. It is an honor to a family, and is that the time for weeping? I would rather leave my family rich in pleasant memories of my life than numbed in sorrow at my death." This message received after his death, was published in the Chicago "Tribune," May 1, 1918, just prior to the close of the third Liberty Loan campaign. It flamed all over the United States, and within two days over 15,000,000 copies were printed. It proved one of the inspirations which brought millions into the coffers of the United States during the campaign. The message was widely circulated through the press and the government quoted it in a million full page posters for the Fourth Liberty and Victory Loan campaigns. Lieut. Ely's grave in the cemetery of Gonards at Versailles, France, is marked with a stone cross inscribed with his inspiring words. He possessed some literary talent, and wrote a number of poems on the war, while in service; his letters from France were published in book form under the title, "Dinsmore Ely, One Who Served," (1919). He was president of the Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity and vice-president of the Architectural Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The date of his death was Apr. 21, 1918, and it was indeed an "investment" for his family, his friends, and his country.

KERNER, Theodore, inventor and manufacturer, was born near Port Washington, Wis., Oct. 13, 1854, son of Frederick and Dorothea (Schmaloeck) Kerner. His father, a wagon-maker, came to this country from Germany about 1823, and settled in Baltimore, Md.; he joined the Federal army in 1861 and served nearly three years in the Civil war. The son attended a public school in Racine, Wis., for six months, and an evening school for three months, his educational advantages being limited to these brief periods. During 1872-77 he served an apprenticeship with Frederick Graham, a mason, bricklayer, and plasterer, of Racine. For twenty years thereafter he followed the business of a building contractor. He also built, owned and managed several stores and apartment houses, in the meantime devising several labor and fuel-saving appliances for convenience of tenant and janitor, among them a down-draft boiler, patented Mar. 23, 1913; also a garbage and refuse incinerator, patented Aug. 25, 1914, which promises to come soon into general use. Various systems of disposal or destruction of garbage and waste material have been tried both in this country and Europe, but the only thoroughly satisfactory method so far developed is that of burning. The Kerner Incinerator is built into an enlarged base of the kitchen chimney, wherein is placed an arrangement of grates designed with a by-pass, which permits the draft to pass over and around as well as through the material to be burned. No fuel is required. A hopper door is placed in the chimney flue in the kitchen and in the upper stories of the building if desired. Into this hopper is dropped all manner of household refuse from time to time as it develops—newspapers, wrapping paper, kitchen waste of all kinds, card-board boxes, tin-cans, bottles, rags, sweepings, etc. This may be continued for about a week, or until the incinerating chamber is practically full of alternating layers of thoroughly combustible and relatively non-combustible material, but with the combustible material far in excess of the damp or non-combustible. The tin cans, bottles and other material of this character hold the mass in a loose condition, permitting the draft, fire and heat to circulate through and around the moist material. This material is set on fire once a week. The intense heat from the large amount of burning material quickly evaporates the moisture in the vegetable matter, and this dried material, in turn, becomes fuel. The burning, however, is of relatively short duration and does not result in radiating any heat into the kitchen or upper floors. The fire being hot while it lasts creates a strong draft, and no smoke or odor can or does go out from the hopper door into the kitchen or upper stories. The fire thoroughly sterilizes the entire chimney flue, maintaining a perfectly sanitary condition from the bottom to the top. The soot on the walls of the chimney absolutely prevents garbage from adhering to the side walls of the flue which is not in any way comparable to the so-called garbage chute. The burning out of the incinerator is of so short duration and the flue so large, that it only scorches the face of the flue and does not heat the brick nor the receiving hopper doors; everything burnable is consumed, the unburnable residue which is a comparatively small bulk, may at any time be dumped into the ash pit below the grate and left there for future collection. The business of the Kerner Incinerator Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., was founded in 1912 by Theodore Kerner for the manufacture and sale of the Kerner Built-In-The-Chimney-Incinerator, which was privately owned until March, 1915, when the company was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin, and capitalized for $100,000.00, and with the following officers: Theodore Kerner, president; H. P. Andrae, vice-president; F. L. Sivyer, treasurer; T. H. Spence, secretary. The assembling and shipping rooms are located in Milwaukee, Wis., and $1,000.00 worth of incinerators may be shipped each day. The present market extends mainly throughout the Eastern and middle states, but the business is steadily and rapidly increasing. Branch stores are located in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Detroit, St. Louis, Racine, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Cleveland, Rochester, Atlanta, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore. The firm hopes soon to have permanent branch offices in all the principal cities of the United States. Mr. Kerner has been twice married: (1), in 1876, to Lucy, daughter of John Houser of Racine, Wis. Mrs. Kerner died in 1885, and he was married (2), in 1897, to Belle H., daughter of Merritt M. Nutting of Toledo, Ia. His children are: George W., a dentist of Racine, Wis.; Charles W. and Florence M. Kerner.

GOODWIN, James Junius, merchant, was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 16, 1835, son of Maj. James and Lucy (Morgan) Goodwin. The first of his family in America was Ozias Goodwin, a passenger on the ship Lion, which arrived in Boston harbor in September, 1632; and from him the line of descent is traced through his son Nathaniel; his son Ozias 2nd; his son Johnathan, Johnathan's son James and his son James, Jr., the father of our subject, and president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. James J. Goodwin was educated in private schools, and after graduating at the Hartford High School, began his business career as clerk in a mercantile establishment in Hartford. In 1857 he went abroad for a period of study and travel. Returning two years later he became associated with the firm of William A. Sale & Co. of New York. In 1861 he became a partner with his cousin, J. Pierpont Morgan (q.v.), who at that time was American agent for George Peabody & Co. of London. Mr. Goodwin continued in the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co. until the latter was dissolved and the business merged into a new firm, Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. After that date Mr. Goodwin was not engaged in active business but for many years he was associated with his brother, Rev. Dr. Francis Goodwin in the management of the extensive real estate holdings of the family. He was for many years director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., the Collins Co. and the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Co., the Holyoke Water Power Co., The New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad and the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the General Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut, the Hartford Club and the Union, Century, Metropolitan and City clubs of New York. Mr. Goodwin was married June 19, 1873, to Josephine S., daughter of Joshua B. Lippincott of Philadelphia. Their children were: Walter Lippincott, James Lippincott, and Phillip Lippincott Goodwin. He died in Hartford, Conn., June 23, 1915.

COX, George Barnesdale, politician, was born in Cincinnati, O., Apr. 29, 1853. His father came from England in 1847 and after his death in 1861 the son was obliged to contribute to the support of the family. Beginning life as a newsboy he early interested himself in Republican politics, "because," he said, "my father was a Republican." Built in heroic mould, he was useful, at eighteen, as a challenger at the polls, became active in ward politics, and at twenty-four was elected to the city council. While a councilman he was elected a member of the decennial board of equalization, which reappraised all property every ten years. Eventually Mr. Cox became the leader of his ward, and soon garnered a large following in outside wards, not only subduing rival leaders, but making them his loyal followers. In the middle 80's he ruled "half the city" and it was not long before the whole Republican machine was his. When the leaders of his party were in a panic during the Blaine-Cleveland campaign of 1884, he was entrusted with the congressional campaign and brought the candidates of the party through triumphantly in Cincinnati, which for the first time showed a large Republican majority. He then set out to learn the art of city management. His mastery of civic affairs was not acquired academically. He visited New York so that he might sit at the feet of Tammany Hall and learn bossism at its birthplace—this in the halcyon days before the downfall of the Tweed ring—and returning to Cincinnati he built a machine which lasted for more than a quarter of a century. He caused a ripper bill to be introduced in the Ohio legislature which substituted the board of public works, then Democratic, with a board of public affairs, to be appointed by the governor. The bill completely upset the municipal government, for the new board proceeded to oust all Democratic office-holders. He was given the privilege of naming the Republicans who were to get most of the vacant jobs and he scattered these appointments so judiciously over all wards that his power became supreme. No man in Ohio ever had such power. Judges called at his office for counsel. No mayor, judge or congressman was nominated without his sanction. Controlling the large Hamilt county delegations he was in a position to say who should or should not be nominated, and because of his indirect control over the state he was potent over the state legislature. The estimated normal strength of his following was 30,000. But there was always a minority of Republicans bitterly opposed to his rule, and they frequently combined with the Democrats to unseat him. They failed in 1894 because Cox craftily placed in the field a third party of supposed reformers. Fusion won in 1897, but in 1899 he again elected his full ticket. He was beaten in 1905, but returned to even greater power in 1907, although a Democratic legislative investigation in 1906 had brought out the fact that the collections of Cox averaged $7,000,000 a year, a large part of which came from banks favored by the Cox machine. In 1911 the district attorney of Hamilton County, having secured evidence that Cox received for his political machine vast sums from favored banks, obtained an indictment for perjury against Cox because the latter had testified that he never in any way received secret interest money from public funds. Later the indictments against him were quashed, but his fight in the campaign of 1911 was his last, and he was beaten decisively. Thereafter he devoted himself exclusively to his business interests—then chiefly theatres and moving pictures. He gave most attention to the World Film Corporation, merged in 1916 with the Equitable Co., which made it the largest organization of its kind in the world. He had been the head of the Cincinnati Trust Co., and was also once president of the Ford-Johnson Co., chair makers, and of the Cincinnati, Dayton & Toledo Traction Co. He himself acknowledged the title of boss, and took pride in his achievements. Like other bosses he rarely talked, especially for publicatio1, but he once declared that he had evolved into a boss because of his peculiar fitness, and stated that he personally had never made a cent out of politics. He said: "I take great pride in my achievement of taking the schools, the fire and police departments out of politics. It was through my efforts that Cincinnati obtained its water works, but my chief work as boss has been in preventing graft and seeing that the city has the right men to serve it." He was married to Caroline, daughter of Samuel Sheilds of Cincinnati. Mr. Cox died in Cincinnati, O., May 20, 1916.

THAW, William, capitalist and philanthropist, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 12, 1818, son of John and Eliza (Thomas) Thaw. The family had lived for three generations in Philadelphia, and the father was sent to Pittsburgh in 1804, to establish a branch of the United States Bank of Philadelphia, the first bank established



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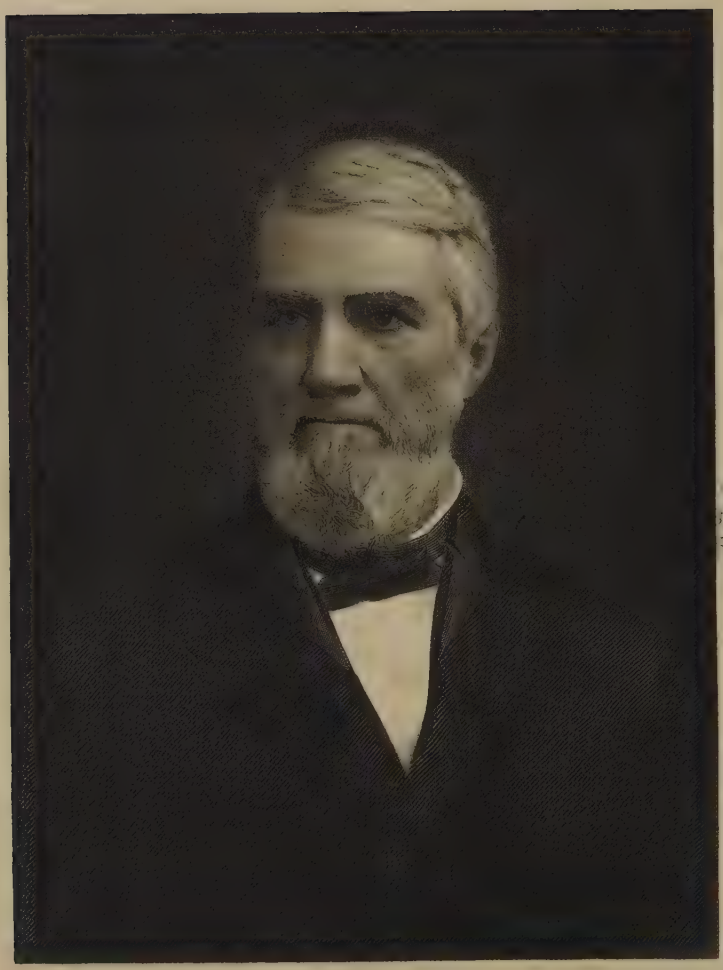

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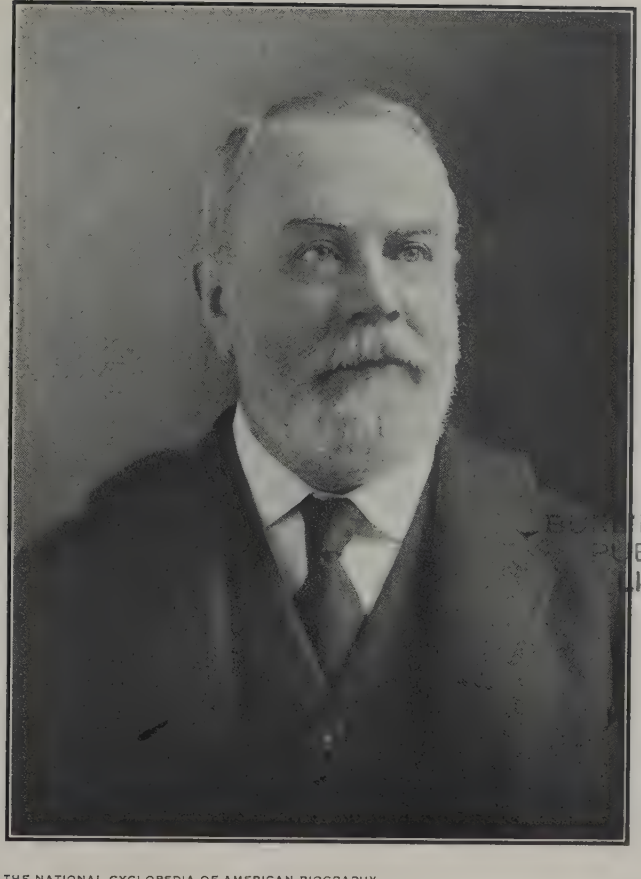
Very truly Yours
W. Shaw



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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

James J. Goodwin

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Fred'k Douglass

in Pittsburgh. The son, William, was educated in the public schools and at the Western (now Pittsburgh) University. When sixteen years of age he became a clerk in his father's bank and seven years later he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Shields Clarke, in the transportation business, consisting of the operation of canal portage and steamboat lines from Philadelphia to New Orleans. With the advent of the steam railway, Mr. Thaw became interested in the quicker method of carrying freight. The road was completed in 1854, and by a subsequent purchase of the Philadelphia & Columbia Road, its line was made continuous from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. In 1865 Mr. Thaw rejoined his former partner, Thomas S. Clarke, who had undertaken the supervision of freight traffic of the Pennsylvania railroad west of Pittsburgh. No railroad had at that time evolved any real system of freight transportation; and in 1864 he devised the Star Union Line, which was a system of through transportation of freight cars over different lines, and of which he had charge until 1873. It is said that the creation of the present cheap and efficient freight service is due more to the genius of Mr. Thaw than to that of any other one man. The Pennsylvania Co. was incorporated in 1870, to manage for the Pennsylvania railroad its various collateral lines west of Pittsburgh. The control of the following lines was transferred to the Pennsylvania co. in 1871: Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago; Erie & Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis; Little Miami; St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central; Indianapolis & Vincennes; Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley; Steubenville Extension Pennsylvania; New Castle & Beaver Valley; Lawrence; Indianapolis & St. Louis; St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh; in 1873 Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, and some years later the Grand Rapids & Indiana and others. Mr. Thaw became second vice-president of this corporation and a director in the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. After 1873 he devoted his attention principally to the internal and financial affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad co., with which he remained associated as a director until the close of his career. In association with H. H. Houston of Philadelphia and Messrs. Von der Beck and Marsille, Antwerp, he established the Red Star Line in 1871, which was the first international steamship line between the United States and Europe. Although a successful business man, Mr. Thaw will be longer remembered as a philanthropist and a generous patron of art, science, and education. Three distinguished scientists who achieved fame in Pittsburgh owed their success very largely to his liberality, interest and counsel—Samuel Pierpont Langley, James E. Keeler and John A. Brashear. Said the last: "Few men in this country have contributed more during their lifetime for the advancement of human knowledge than William Thaw, not only in monetary ways, but by words of encouragement, advice, and counsel, to scientists to carry on original research, and in assisting institutions of learning that would have failed had it not been for his helping hand and his valuable advice and encouragement. No one knows better of this than the writer, for when struggling to bring instruments of precision up to the highest status this great-hearted man came, unsolicited, and appreciating the circumstances as not one man in ten thousand would, lent a helping hand for the benefit of science." He gave liberally and unostentatiously to charity, churches, literary and scientific institutions, to persons overtaken with financial troubles, or starting in life, and to the poor. He was twice married: (1) in 1841 to Eliza Burd Blair, of Washington, Pa., who died in 1862, leaving two daughters and three sons; (2) Dec. 12, 1867, to Mary Sibbet, daughter of Josiah Copley, a prominent editor and writer of Pennsylvania. By this marriage he had seven children, of whom three sons and two daughters survived. Mr. Thaw died in Paris, France, Aug. 17, 1889.

STOEPEL, Frederick Christopher, merchant, was born in Schloss-Heldrungen, Saxony, Germany, June 3, 1846, son of William and Katherine (Koehler) Stoepel. When he was six years old, his parents came to the United States and located in Milwaukee for one year, then moved to Detroit, Mich. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of thirteen began his business career as a parcel boy in the retail drygoods store of Campbell, Linn & Co., then one of the leading drygoods houses of the city. He remained with this firm eleven years, acquiring experience and self-reliance, and in 1871 became associated with the wholesale drygoods firm of Allen Sheldon & Co. In 1875, in company with James K. Burnham and Albert H. Munger, he organized the firm of J. K. Burnham & Co., wholesale dealers in drygoods, Mr. Stoepel taking up the work of traveling salesman for a time. Twelve years later the principals in this concern purchased the stock and business of the wholesale drygoods house of Tootle, Hanna & Co. of Kansas City, Mo., in which the firm of Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co. was then founded, Mr. Stoepel being a general partner in this new concern. That same year he assumed charge of the Detroit firm, the name of which was changed to Burnham, Stoepel & Co. With Mr. Stoepel as president, on Jan. 1, 1902, the business was incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000, and the following officers were elected: Frederick C. Stoepel, president and treasurer; James Wilson, vice-president; George A. Corwin, secretary. In 1906 the annual business of the company aggregated $4,500,000, and extended throughout Michigan and into Indiana and northern Ohio. No employe who wished an audience with Mr. Stoepel was ever denied the permission, and it was his pride that he knew personally all of the men and women in the establishment which he directed. Notwithstanding a busy commercial career, he found time to devote attention to public service, and served as a jury commissioner of Wayne county for four years. He was a director of the First and Old Detroit National Bank. In politics he was a Republican and in religion was a communicant of the First Congregational Church, of which he was a trustee for twenty-five years and had charge of the music during that time. His clubs were: Detroit and Detroit Country; he was also identified with other social and fraternal organizations. His chief characteristics were a firm determination to do his duty, an unusually retentive memory, a mind trained to be just in all decisions and a most genial and sociable disposition. He was married, July 13, 1881, to Anna R., daughter of Nehemiah M. and Mary Elizabeth (Sallerthwaite) Sutton, of Tecumseh, Mich., and had two sons, Frederick Sutton and Ralph Stoepel. He died in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 5, 1917

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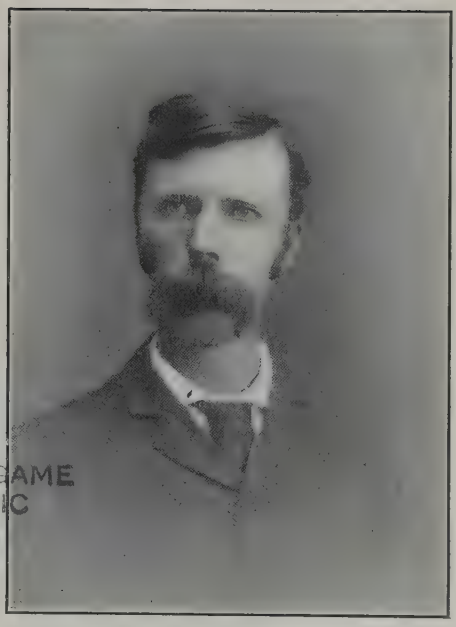
TUTTLE, Harry A., telegraph official, was born at Oswego, New York, Sept. 19, 1846, son of John J. and Elizabeth Perkins Tuttle. His father, a native of Wayne county, New York, was a grain merchant, owning and managing a grain elevator at Oswego, New York, and a merchant ship on the Great Lakes. The son received his education in public schools. At fifteen he learned telegraphy, entering the service of the old United States Branch Telegraph Co., and he worked in various cities as operator, chief operator and manager. In 1882 he became manager for the Western Union Telegraph Co., in Minneapolis, continuing four years in that capacity. Upon the organization of the North American Telegraph Co., in 1886, he was made secretary and general manager, and he held the post of president and general manager, with headquarters in Minneapolis, from 1894. He possessed a splendid sense of civic duty. He was one of the first directors in the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association; a vice-president of the old Minneapolis Commercial Club; an organizer, and at his death director and vice-president, Minneapolis Athletic Club, and he was a member also Elks and Rotary clubs, Minneapolis; Minnesota Club, St. Paul, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Chicago Athletic Club. He found his chief recreation in his home life and his love of horses. Politically he was a Republican, and he was an attendant of Trinity Baptist Church. Mr. Tuttle's character was simple, sincere and straightforward. He had great capacity for friendship and was endowed with many social graces. He was married at Ilion, New York, June 15, 1870, to Amanda, daughter of Charles W. and Lucretia Palmer Carpenter, of Ilion, New York. She survives him. He died at Balsam Lake, Wis., June 16, 1919.

WARD, Joseph Henry, banker, was born near Liberty, Adams co., Ill., Aug. 20, 1850, son of Bernard and Ann Thompson (Limb) Ward, and grandson of Thomas Ward, a native of Ireland. Bernard Ward, father of the subject and a native of Northampton county, Pa., was a farmer. Joseph Henry Ward received his education in the district schools of Illinois and at Stewartsville (Mo.) Academy. He began his business career in 1875 at Gower, Mo., as a druggist. In 1877 he went to Severance, Kan. He returned to Missouri in 1879 and at King City entered the banking business as president of the King City Bank, later First National Bank of that place. Two years later he removed from Gentry county to Andrew county and established a bank at Bolckow, Mo., returning again to the King City institution in 1883. While retaining an interest in this institution he settled at Hays, Kan., in 1886. In 1900 he established the Citizens' State Bank of Hays, the largest bank with but one exception, west of Salina. Disposing of this bank, in 1912, he was for four years engaged in the real estate and loan business at Hays, and, from 1916, conducted a prosperous automobile agency. He was the last custodian of the Fort Hays military reservation of 7,600 acres adjoining Hays. For years he was leader of Chautauqua work at Hays. He was a member of various banking associations and was a Mason—Royal Arch and Knight Templar, also a Shriner. He found his chief recreation in music, and was particularly fond of the violin, which he played. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was loyal and public-spirited, with a fine sense of civic duty, and was liberal in his support of all churches. He was married at Severance, Kan., July 3, 1878, to Etta L., daughter of Henry W. Holmes, a merchant of Severance; she survived him, with five children: Jennie Ann, who married William D. Philip, Hays; Gertrude Elizabeth, Tampa, Fla.; Lincoln A., underwriter, Hays; Walter W., farmer and automobile agent, Hays, and Ralph Holmes Ward, a student at the University of Michigan. Joseph Henry Ward died at Hays, Kan., Jan. 9, 1917.

WILD, John Bannister, manufacturer, was born in Stockport, England, Oct. 14, 1839, son of John and Alice (Walker) Wild, and came with his parents to America in 1843, locating first at Olneyville, R. I., and subsequently settling at Cannelton, Ind. His father was a textile worker. John B. Wild received his education in public schools at Olneyville and Cannelton, and later was employed in textile mills at Cohoes, N. Y., and Indian Orchard, Mass. In 1862 he enlisted for the civil war as private in the 8th regiment Massachusetts volunteer infantry, serving about a year. After the war he was engaged in knitting mills at Oswego and Oswego Falls, N. Y. In 1870, with Charles Stewart as partner, he established a knitting mill at Utica, N. Y. He entered into a partnership with Nicholas E. Devereux in 1874, they establishing a small factory employing but twenty-seven hands. This factory, one of the first of its kind in the Mohawk valley, met with success, and a new and larger factory was built in 1880. In 1898 the business was incorporated as the Oneita Knitting Mills, and in 1900 a yarn mill was built in connection with it. The Oneita became one of the largest knitting mills in New York state, and at his death turned out approximately 2,000 garments a day, chiefly union suits, and employed about 1,500 people. He was president of the corporation from its organization, until 1903, when he practically retired from active business cares but continued as a director. He was also an incorporator and member of the official board of the Skenandoa Cotton Co. He was vestryman and warden of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Utica, and at his death was a trustee of the Memorial Church of the Holy Cross. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Fort Schuyler Club, Utica. He found his chief recreation in reading, motoring and social life. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was married (I) Oct. 14, 1866, to Sarah Matilda, daughter of Benjamin Clark, of Napanee, Ontario, Canada; she died in 1898. He was married (II) at Utica, N. Y., May 14, 1914, to Carolyn, daughter of Edward S. Merwin, a clergyman, of New Milford, Conn.; she survived him, with three children by the first union: William H., New York city; Elida Helen, who married Francis J. Frey, New York city; and Clara Frances, who married Edward J. Otis, Utica. John Bannister Wild died at Utica, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1917.

WEBSTER, Bradford, patent lawyer, manufacturer, business executive, and scientist, was born at Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 18, 1881, son of Daniel Frederick and Elizabeth Rogers (Fox) Webster. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Gov. John Webster, who, with his wife Agnes, came from Warwickshire, Eng., about 1630, settled in Cambridge, Mass., moved to Hartford, Conn., in 1636, and was fifth governor of Connecticut Colony. From them the line of descent is traced through their son Lieut. Robert Webster, who surveyed the present site of Waterbury, Conn., in 1673, and his wife Susannah Treat; their son Deacon Johnathan Webster, born Jan. 9, 1656, and his second wife, Mary Judd; their son Deacon

HARRY A. TUTTLE



JOSEPH H. WARD

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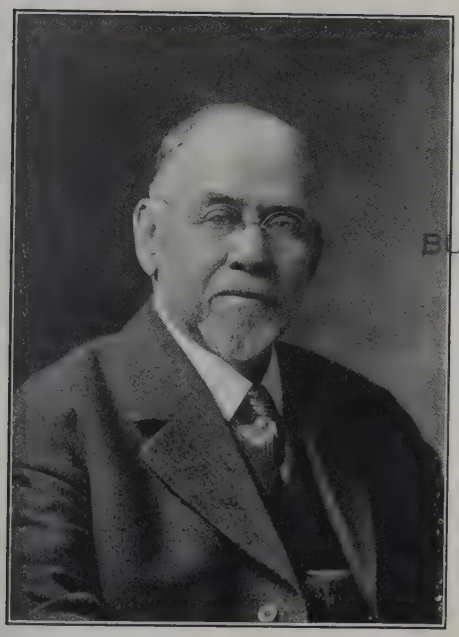
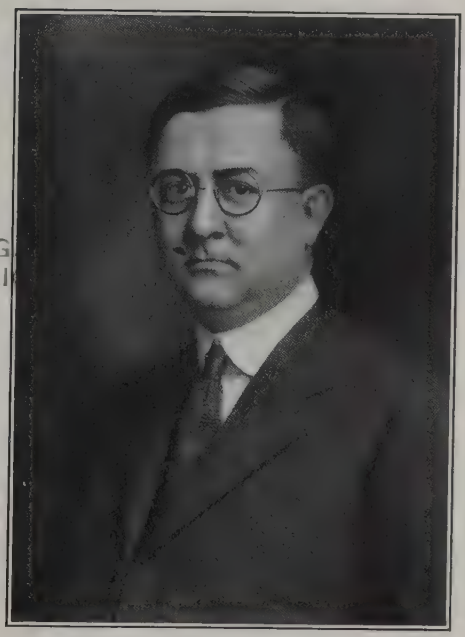


JOHN B. WILD



BRADFORD WEBSTER

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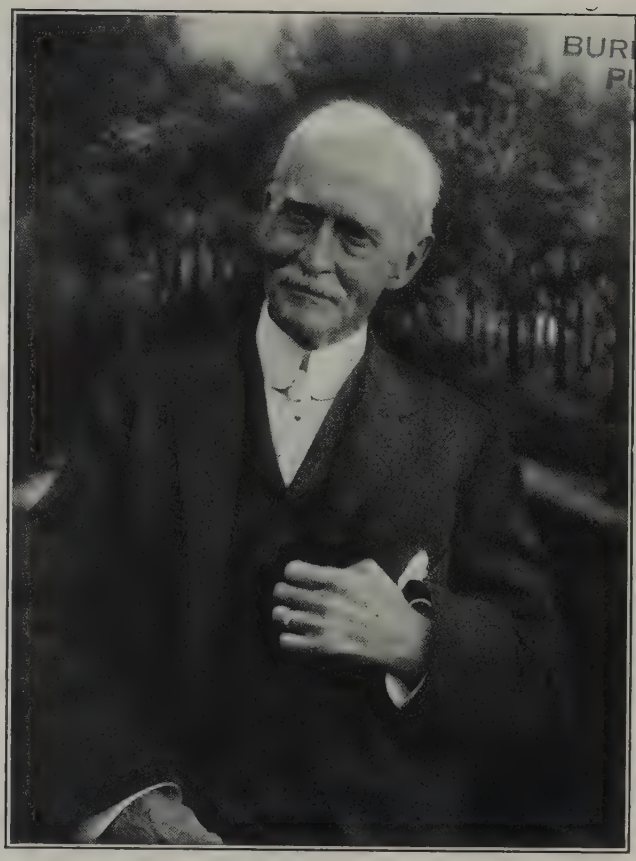

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John C. Welk

Benjamin Webster, born Aug. 9, 1698, and his wife Elizabeth Peck; their son Benjamin Webster, born Dec. 8, 1736, a soldier in the French and Indian wars, and his wife Lucretia Buell; their son Benjamin Webster, born Feb. 10, 1769, and his wife Sally Hotchkiss; and their son, Capt. Benjamin Webster, captain in the Litchfield light infantry, born May 24, 1795, and his wife Rachel Baldwin; to their son Frederick Buell Webster and his wife Cornelia C. Loomis, who were the grandparents of Bradford Webster. Frederick Buell Webster served in the civil war with the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, and died in the service at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 9, 1862. On the maternal side, the subject is descended, through his great-grandmother Laura Bradford, from William Bradford (q.v.), second governor of Plymouth Colony. Through his maternal grandmother, Hannah Hall of Plymouth, Mass., he is descended from Asaph Hall, whose children and grandchildren have been leaders in astronomy, war, and literature. Daniel Frederick Webster, father of the subject and a native of Litchfield, Conn., was a lawyer, mayor of Waterbury, and member of the Connecticut State Senate. Bradford Webster received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Waterbury. He was graduated at Yale College in 1903 with the degree A.B., and at the college of law of the University of Louisville in 1906 with the degree LL.B. He received a further degree in patent law from the Washington School of Patent Law in 1908. During 1903-04 he was instructor in mathematics and athletic advisor, Blees Military Academy, Macon, Mo., and he held a similar post at University School, Louisville, during 1904-05. He was engaged in the general practice of law in Louisville during 1906-11, and in the practice of patent law in that city during 1908-14. Since 1915 he has done some work as a patent lawyer in New York city. He was also engaged in oil operations in Central Kentucky during 1906-07, making one test well of 835 feet in new territory. During 1911-14, in Louisville, and during 1914-15, in Newark, N. J., he was engaged in the manufacture of office appliances, including book files, punches, shelves, etc., of his own invention. Since 1916 he has been the executive head of the Dye Exchange Corporation, New York city, a brokerage clearing house for dyestuffs, a business adapted to the emergency created by the World War. His success in this business has been due to the wide variety of previous experience, business and technical. He recognized the need of trade arbitration in such complicated industries as the dyestuffs industry, and, in March, 1918, before the American Association of Dyestuffs Manufacturers, told of the advantages to be derived in having a board of arbitration in the dyestuffs industry. He has also made research and investigation in the philosophy of science; nature of matter; relations of life to energy and of radial energy to potential energy; and in physiological and biological chemistry. Numerous of his inventions have been patented both in the United States and in foreign countries. He is author of the poem, "Battle Hymn of Democracy," and other poems, letters and articles on public affairs. During 1897-99 he served as clerk of the city court, Waterbury, Conn. He is a pastmaster in the Masonic fraternity; member of Phi Beta Kappa society, and of the Yale Club, New York. He is something of an athlete, having boxed and played football, baseball, and tennis, and done long distance running. He finds his chief recreations now in rowing, mountain climbing and cross-country walking He is unmarried. He has an adopted daughter: Raymonde Granier, of Montpellier, France.

WICK, John Cooke, banker, was born at Brookfield, Trumbull co., O., Dec. 9, 1836, son of Hugh B. and Lucretia G. (Winchell) Wick, and grandson of Henry Wick, who left New England in the early days of the nineteenth century and founded the Ohio branch of the family. In 1838 the family moved to Youngstown, O., where John C. Wick was educated in the public schools, later studying at the private school of Prof. Luftsin in Cleveland, O. After leaving school he spent three years in Cleveland, O., as a partner in the banking business of H. B. & H. Wick & Co. In 1859 he returned to Youngstown, O., and thereafter was connected with the firm of Wick Bros. & Co., bankers, of which firm his father was senior partner. In 1881, when his father died, John C. Wick became the senior and controlling member of the firm. In 1894 they converted their business into the Wick National Bank, and Mr. Wick was made its president. In 1906 the Wick National Bank was united with the Dollar Savings and Trust Co., and Mr. Wick retired from his active position as president, and became a vice-president of the merged institutions. He was also interested in the Ohio Steel Co., several rolling mills and a blast furnace. In 1907 he accepted the office of vice-president of the First National Bank of Youngstown, in addition to his duties with the Wick National Bank. He also held directorships in a large number of important Youngstown companies. Mr. Wick was a man of unusual business ability, conservative and yet courageous, prudent yet sufficiently daring. His record of sixty years of unbroken activity as a banker has few parallels in the annals of American banking. He was one of the ablest bankers in Ohio. He was a lifelong member, and an active supporter, of the First Presbyterian church of Youngstown. He was married June 3, 1869, to Caroline H., daughter of William Bonnell, a prominent business man of Youngstown, and had one child, Sarah, who died at the age of thirteen. He died in Youngstown, O., May 6, 1919.

WALLACE, Carleton Lyman, lawyer and legislator, was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 10, 1865, son of Jacob Potter and Caroline (Clark) Wallace, and a descendant of the Wallaces of Craigie, Ayrshire, Scotland. His first American paternal ancestor was Sir Adam Wallace, of Craigie, who with his wife, came to America in the 18th century. From them the line of descent is traced through their son Sir Richard and his wife Bathsheba Rich, to their son Luther Wallace and his wife Hanna Wood, who were the grandparents of Carleton Lyman Wallace. Sir Richard Wallace served in the American army in the war of the revolution, and his name is on the Bunker Hill monument. A history of the United States gives an account of his swim across Lake Champlain, with one Webster, to carry a message to Gen. Washington. When Webster's strength gave out, Sir Richard saved him, and was made captain for this heroic feat. The Wallaces in America were of Thetford, Vt. Jacob Potter Wallace, father of the subject and a native of Saratoga Springs, was a building contractor, and in 1871 settled in Minneapolis, Minn. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of that city. His first business experience was in the advertising department of Minneapolis newspapers, and for several years he was manager of the Minneapolis branch of the St. Paul (Minn.) "Pioneer

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Press.'' While in this work he attended the night college of law of the University of Minnesota, at which he was graduated in 1897 with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the Minnesota bar and began the practice of his profession in Minneapolis, entering into partnership with George K. Belden, representing the National Surety Co. in the northwest. He was elected to the Minnesota house of representatives in 1898 and re-elected in 1900, serving also in the special tax session of 1902. In 1904, he was again elected to the state assembly, to which body he was re-elected in 1908. In 1910, he was elected to the state senate, and in 1914 was re-elected without opposition from the new 34th district, comprising the 8th ward of Minneapolis. In 1902 he organized the Meadow Land Co., dealing in farm lands, and at his death was its treasurer. In 1916, with his brother-in-law, Mason W. Spicer, he organized and became president of the Minnesota Mutual Investment Co., a land and mortgage corporation; was president Minnesota Mutual Bond & Mortgage Co., and secretary and counsel Schoolcraft Land Co., operating in tax titles in Michigan. He practically retired from active professional cares in 1913, confining his work thereafter to investigating land titles for the various concerns in which he was interested. He was a member of various bar associations and was a 32d degree Mason and a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He was a vestryman of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Minneapolis. He found his chief recreation in gardening, especially floriculture, being extremely fond of flowers, and also in hunting and fishing. In the state senate, to which he was re-elected in 1918, he was chairman of the Hennepin county delegation, and he had been prominent for years in the councils of the Republican party in Minnesota. He had a great faculty for making friends, and his good judgment and energy as an organizer caused him to be in constant demand to help movements of various kinds. He had also been a member of the Republican state committee. His optimism, his cheerfulness and his remarkable memory were his dominant personal characteristics. In many different fields of general lawmaking he was unusually expert, and he specialized in the questions of taxation and state finance, and had become a recognized authority of a highly practical sort. He was married in Willmar, Minn., Sept. 20, 1893, to Amy, daughter of John M. Spicer, banker and realty operator, Spicer, Minn.; she survives him, with three children: Captain Carleton S., (1895) who served during the European War with the 6th regiment, U. S. marines, A. E. F., and was twice wounded; Bruce, (1900), and Jean Wallace (1903). He died in Minneapolis, Jan. 13, 1919.

TURNER, August, manufacturer, was born at Zitomir, Russia, in 1865, son of Jacob and Bessie Tarkovsky. He received his education under the preceptorship of private tutors in his native country; came to the United States in 1885, settled in Chicago, and began his business career in a picture-frame factory, working on a very small salary. His energy and activity brought success to the enterprise. Eventually he founded a business of his own, and is now president and treasurer of the Turner Manufacturing Co., Chicago, the largest picture-frame manufacturing establishment in the country. He has a fine sense of civic duty but has steadfastly declined to accept any political office. He was an organizer of the Hebrew Literary Association, and is a member of the board of the Jewish Home for the Aged, Chicago, of which he was chairman of the building committee and served as president of the institution in 1902. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Federated Jewish Charities of Chicago, and holds membership in the Independent Order B'nai B'rith (''Bikur Cholim''), Hebrew Institute, and the Covenant Club, Chicago. He finds his chief recreation in chess, automobiling and in literary studies. He is married and the children are: Clara, who married Dr. Bernard DeKoven; Kate; Oscar; Belle; who married Eli Daiches; Minnie, who married Emanuel Dressner, and Jacob M. Turner, a rabbi, who served during the European War as field representative of the Jewish Welfare Board at Great Lakes, Ill.

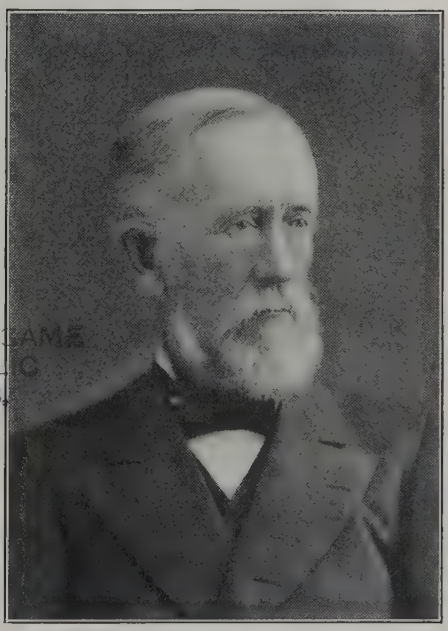
SEARLE, William Beecher, civil engineer, was born at Topeka, Kan., Dec. 31, 1862, son of Robert H. L. and Amelia B. (————) Searle. He received his education in the public schools. At seventeen he entered the engineering department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Co.; was a locating engineer for this company on its line to the Pacific coast, and later was one of the party which made the first railroad survey in Mexico, all of this band of pioneer engineers being killed save himself and three companions. While in the employ of this company he was for years chief engineer of the Alberta Canal & Storage Co. In 1889 he came to Utah with the Utah, Nevada, and California engineering corps. He immediately saw the possibilities of water for electric power and located the power sites that were afterward taken over by the Telluride Power Co. He afterward became the chief engineer of all this company's field work, and while in their employ conceived the idea of bringing electric power from Bear Lake, Idaho, to connect with the company's holdings in Utah. This project was successfully carried out and is one of the big electric power systems of the west. From 1904 he was chief engineer of the Green River Irrigation Co., with headquarters at Provo, Utah. From time to time he was identified with other important engineering projects in the Inter-Mountain section. He was a member of the Commercial clubs at Salt Lake and Provo, belonged to the Benevolent Order of Elks and had taken a degree in Masonry. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was one of the notable figures in pioneer railroad and mining engineering in the West. He was married at Provo, Utah, Dec. 12, 1899, to Roseltha M., daughter of Stephen B. Moore, of Provo, Utah; she survived him. He died in New York city, Mar. 22, 1913.

LEACH, DeWitt Clinton, editor, publisher and legislator, was born at Clarence, Erie co., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1822, son of Jeshuran and Theoda (Huntington) Leach. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Lawrence Leach, who came from England in 1629 and settled at Salem, Mass., where he founded a large mill. Samuel Leach, great-grandfather of the subject, was killed in the French and Indian war, and his son, also Samuel, served in the war of the revolution. On the maternal side the subject was descended from Christopher Huntington, who came from England in the early part of the 17th century and settled at Norwich, Conn. His wife was Ruth Rockwell, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Christopher and his wife Sarah Adgate; their son Christopher and his wife Abigail Lathrop; their son Theophilus and his wife Lois Gifford, to their son Theophilus Huntington

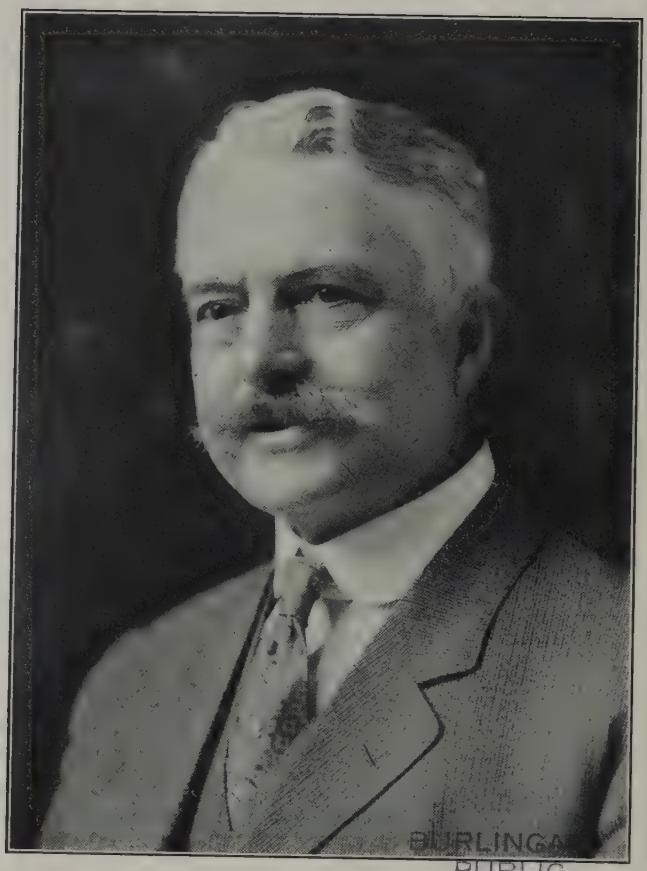
CARLETON L. WALLACE

AUGUST TURNER

WM. B. SEARLE



DE WITT C. LEACH



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George L. Arrowsmith

and his wife Phoebe Hall, who were the grandparents of DeWitt Clinton Leach. Christopher Huntington (II) was the first white male child born at Norwich. Jeshuran Leach, father of the subject and a farmer, removed to Genesee county, Mich., during the early boyhood of the subject. DeWitt Clinton Leach received a meagre education in crude district schools in southern Michigan, then almost a wilderness. His subsequent education was largely the result of self-effort. His early surroundings inured him to toil and adversity. There was no royal road to success in any promise that was held out to him; but the very obstacles with which he had to contend stimulated those mighty hopes which make men great. He was essentially a product of the country, and, just as rural surroundings furnish a clearer physical air, so they furnish a clearer moral atmosphere, and they exercised a very prominent influence upon his life work. At seventeen he taught his first school. Very early he took a decided and active interest in and stand on the anti-slavery question which then absorbed the public interest. In 1849 he was elected to the Michigan house of representatives on a ticket supported by the Whig and Free Soil parties, and in 1850 was elected by the same parties to the constitutional convention, and made a speech before it advocating negro suffrage. He was a delegate present at the formation of the Republican party, "under the oaks," at Jackson, Mich., July 6, 1854. In 1855, after the first Republican victory, he was appointed state librarian by Gov. Bingham, and when the legislature adjourned he was appointed private secretary to the governor, having charge of the executive office most of the time, the governor giving his attention largely to his farm. He was the first editor of the Lansing "Republican," continuing as such until he was nominated for congress in the old 4th district in 1856. This district then embraced the counties of Macomb, Oakland, Genesee, Shiawasee, Ingham, Saginaw, Midland and all that part of the state north and northwest of the counties named, in the lower peninsula, and all of the upper peninsula—more than two-thirds the entire area of the state. His competitors for the nomination at the Pontiac convention were Moses Wisner (q.v.), afterwards a governor of Michigan, and Omar D. Conger (q.v.), prominent in public life and the law. George W. Peck (q.v.), who later also became a governor of Michigan, his opponent before the people, had been elected in 1854 by 1,700 majority, but was defeated by the subject by 3,500 majority. He was reëlected in 1858, and was therefore in congress (35th and 36th) during the four years immediately preceding the civil war, one of the most stirring and exciting periods in the history of the congress. Throughout this period he was always in his place, not much given to talking, but taking a faithful and conscientious part in the work of the house, and making some speeches on special occasions which were widely circulated at the time. In his first session he served on the committee on revisal and unfinished business, and in the second session on the committee on Indian affairs. In 1861 Pres. Lincoln appointed him Indian agent for Michigan. He served four years in a difficult post with entire satisfaction, and without a word of criticism from either friend or political opponent. He then removed to Traverse City, Mich. In 1867 he was elected from Grand Traverse county to the state constitutional convention, and was also appointed commissioner to locate the Traverse Bay and Houghton Lake state road. In the same year he purchased the "Grand Traverse Herald," which he edited and published for nine years, speaking through its columns with no uncertain sound. In 1876 he removed to Springfield, Mo., where he owned and published the "Patriot-Advertiser" and later the "Southwest Farmer," he having had farm-journal experience at Traverse City, where he conducted the "Northwest Farmer" for a brief period. He returned to Traverse City, to look after property interests, in 1882, and shortly thereafter engaged in cranberry culture at Walton Junction, Mich. This business was continued with varying success until 1902, when he returned to Springfield, he having retired from active business and political cares. He was a steadfast communicant of the Presbyterian church and active in the religious welfare and charitable work of that denomination. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was justly proud of the fact that he had been the last man to hold a business conference with Abraham Lincoln. No one could meet him without having the highest regard for his sterling qualities of manhood or without being attracted by his genial nature which recognized most heartily the good in others. He married at Birmingham, Oakland co., Mich., Apr. 17, 1850, Abigail P., daughter of Thomas Comfort, a farmer, of Birmingham; she died in 1918. There are three surviving children: Mina A., who became the wife of Lucius W. Hubbell, Springfield; Lois Emma, widow of Lieut.-Col. John W. Lisenby, U. S. A., civil war, now residing at Springfield, and Sarah Hattie, wife of Prof. William Addison Chalfant, Springfield. He died at Springfield, Dec. 21, 1909.

GREENAWALT, George Leiter, physician and surgeon, was born near Washingtonville, Mahoning co., O., Sept. 5, 1851, son of Jesse and Susanna (Shimp) Greenawalt. His father, a native of Ohio and a farmer, removed near Ft. Wayne, Ind., during the boyhood of the subject. George L. Greenawalt received his preliminary education in a Methodist college, at Ft. Wayne and at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. He then became superintendent of the schools, of Bourbon, Ind. Later he read medicine under Dr. H. M. Beer, of Valparaiso, Ind., and graduated at Bellevue Medical College, New York city, with the degree M.D. He began the practice of his profession at Ft. Wayne, where he remained until his death in active general practice. After a special course at the college of medicine of Johns Hopkins University, he specialized to a large extent in surgery. He held membership in various medical and surgical associations and societies, and was a 32d degree Mason. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He found his chief recreation in hunting. Dr. Greenawalt aspired to the highest ideals of his profession. Not only was he the learned physician and the skilled surgeon, but he was also a wise counselor, and, above all, a staunch friend. His personality was a tonic, and to have his friendship was to have a priceless possession. He was widely known as "The doctor with a heart." He was married at Ft. Wayne, Ind., Sept. 5, 1883, to Mary E., daughter of Oliver W. Jefferds, a woolen manufacturer, of Ft. Wayne. He was survived by his wife. No children were born to them. He died at Ft. Wayne, Dec. 6, 1917.

ROBESON, Henry Bellows, naval officer, was born at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 5, 1842, son of Abel Bellows and Susan (Taylor) Robeson.

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His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Robinson, who came from England early in the seventeenth century and settled in Massachusetts. His wife was Elizabeth Cutter, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Jonathan and his wife Ruth Morse; their son James and his 3rd wife Elizabeth, to their son Jonas Robeson and his 2nd wife Susan Bellows, who were the grandparents of Henry Bellows Robeson. Jonas Robeson (IV) was the first postmaster of Fitzwilliam, N. H.; he served as major in the state militia, and in 1819 was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature. Abel Bellows Robeson, father of the subject, was a noted physician of New York city, and at the time of his death was chief physician to Bellevue Hospital. The maternal grandfather of the subject was Rev. Nathaniel William Taylor (q.v.), for ten years pastor of the First Congregational Church, New Haven, and later professor of didactic theology at Yale College. Henry Bellows Robeson received his preliminary education in the public schools of Walpole, N. H., and at Walpole Academy. In 1856 he was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy from the 2nd congressional district of Connecticut, and was graduated at that institution in 1860 and made a midshipman in that year. He was appointed a master in 1861; a lieutenant in 1862; lieutenant-commander in 1866; commander in 1874; captain in 1887; commodore in 1898, and rear-admiral in 1899, and in the latter year was retired with that rank. He served through the civil war, being attached to the Niagara on the blockading squadron in southern waters in 1861-62, and fighting through the engagements at Forts McRae and Fisher in 1861. In 1862 he was ordered to the ironclad New Ironsides, which participated in the defense of Fortress Monroe. Commanding the gunboat Stettian he led the assault on Morris Island, Charleston harbor, and was the first to land in the face of a heavy fire. He likewise participated, as acting captain of the steam frigate Colorado, in both bombardments of Fort Fisher, and the attacks on Forts Sumter, Wagner and Moultrie. After the war he visited the chief ports of the continent on the Colorado, and for three years served on the flagship Delaware on an Asiatic cruise. He was afterwards an instructor in electricity at the naval torpedo station, Newport. In 1876 he was placed in command of the corvette Vandalia, on the European station, and subsequently this vessel was for more than a year at the disposal of Gen. Grant and party, who were then making the tour of the world, while he was thrown into intimate association with his distinguished guests. In 1879-83 he was head of the department of ordnance and gunnery at the U. S. Naval Academy, and during the ensuing four years was in charge of the navigation office at the New York navy yard. In 1888 he became a member of the advisory board in charge of the construction of new cruisers. He was detailed, in 1895, as captain of the yard at the Portsmouth (N. H.) naval station, continuing in that capacity until he was raised to the rank of commodore. Upon his retirement he took up his residence at Walpole. In social circles Adm. Robeson was always an attractive and entertaining personality. He greatly enjoyed the society of his friends, while for his comrades he cherished the most kindly regard and affection. In the navy he never shirked a duty nor sought a reward for its performance. He was modest without being weak; uncompromising where principle was involved; aggressive where need be, but never offensive; firm, yet never stubborn. He was married in New York city, June 11, 1873, to Katherine Nichols, daughter of Rev. John N. Bellows. He died at Walpole, N. H., July 16, 1914.

GITTINGS, William George, banker, manufacturer and dairy farmer, was born in Caledonia township, Racine co., Wis., Oct. 6, 1858, son of William and Elizabeth (Gittings) Gittings, natives of Wales. William Gittings, father of our subject, came from Newtown, North Wales, in 1840, and settled near Utica, N. Y., removing to Racine co., Wis., in 1855; he was a farmer, and held numerous local offices. William G. Gittings was educated in the public schools and at Racine Academy; spent one year as a district school teacher; served seven years as superintendent of schools of Racine county, and then became assistant postmaster at Racine. On leaving the latter position he became secretary and manager of the Gold Medal Camp Furniture Co. In 1907 he was an organizer, and later president of the Racine City Bank, incorporated with a capital of $50,000. Among other business enterprises he was the owner of two fine dairy farms, the entire supply of which was consumed by the International Harvester Corporation of Milwaukee. He took an active interest in civic affairs, as well as in Republican politics, and was a member of the board of commissioners of the Wisconsin Industrial School, Racine. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, chapter, commandery and consistory. He was married in Caledonia township, Racine co., Wis., Nov. 6, 1890, to Jennie, daughter of I. L. S. Bailey, a pioneer of Racine county. They had one child, William L. Gittings, Racine, Wis. Mr. Gittings died in Racine, Wis., July 11, 1918.

ESTILL, Thomas, commissioner Salvation Army, was born at Whitby, Yorkshire, England, Mar. 13, 1859, son of William and Margaret (Philpot) Estill. His father was a master mariner. Thomas Estill received his education in the public schools of Whitby. At eighteen he became an officer in the Salvation Army, with rank of lieutenant, and was promoted captain within ten days; to staff-captain in 1885; major in the same year; colonel in 1899, completing eleven years' service in Great Britain. He was in command in South Africa during 1889-94; in New South Wales, Australia, 1894 to 1898; in New Zealand during 1898-1902, and in the latter year was promoted to rank of commissioner, the highest in the Army. He was in command in Holland during 1902-07; in Japan during 1907-08, and in the latter year was appointed commissioner and chief officer of all Salvation Army operations in the states west of the Mississippi and the Hawaiian Islands, with headquarters in Chicago. In 1920 he was made commander of the Eastern territory. He was married at Nottingham, England, Feb. 5, 1883, to Mary Ann, daughter of John Barber, and had six children: William T., Herbert B., Olive B., wife of Arthur Andrews; Reuel C., Katherine I., wife of Wesley Bouterse, and Neriah H. Estill. He died in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1926.

KOEHLER, Robert, artist, was born in Hamburg, Germany, Nov. 28, 1850, son of Ernst Koehler, a mechanic of unusual skill, who married Christian Louise, the daughter of a master shipbuilder, and a woman of artistic tastes and attainments and an expert in fine needlework. In 1854 the family came to America and settled in Milwaukee, Wis., where the father established his own machine shop. The son was educated in

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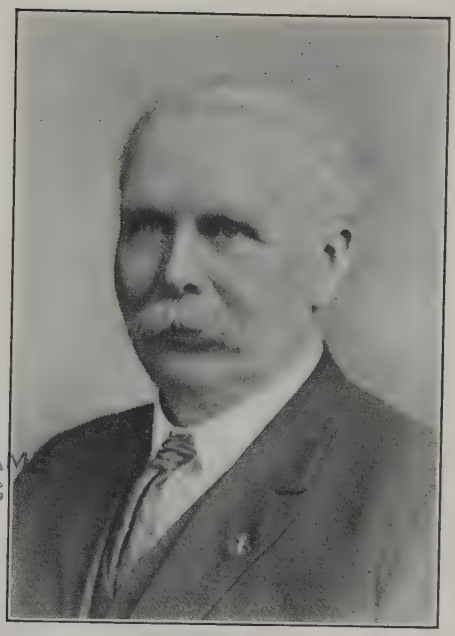

WM. G. GITTINGS

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THOMAS ESTILL

ROBERT KOEHLER

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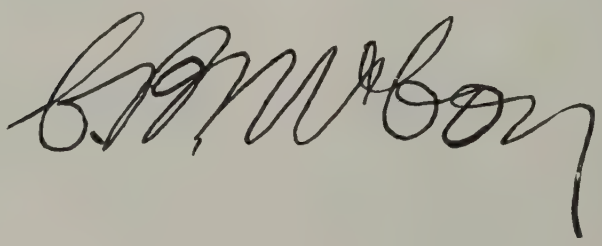

private academies, and at an early age was specially proficient in drawing, both free-hand and mechanical. When it came to the choice of a profession, which was also influenced by reason of a deformed foot, his tastes led him to that of lithographer. Apprenticed to a Milwaukee firm of lithographers he was trained in commercial engraving. Removing to New York in 1871, he secured employment in a small engraving establishment, meanwhile attending night classes at the National Academy of Design and devoting all his spare time to the study of drawing. He studied at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Munich in 1873-75, and at the Art Students' League, New York. By hard work in the commercial art field and devoting his spare time to the study of painting under Piloty, he made rapid progress. A still life painting exhibited at the National Academy of Design in 1879 attracted the notice of George Ehret, who quite unexpectedly provided him with the means for continuing his studies and the next dozen years were spent chiefly in Europe, completing his course at the Royal Academy in Munich under Loefftz and Defregger, finishing with his large painting, "The Strike" (purchased by subscription for the Minneapolis public library), and which work made him a modern master. For it he received a silver medal at Munich and honorable mention at the World's Fair, Paris, 1889. "A Holiday Occupation," painted at that time, was exhibited in Philadelphia and acquired for the permanent gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He had been detailed by the Munich Artist's Society to enlist the co-operation of American artists for the grand international art exhibition to be held in Munich in 1883, the first collective exhibit of the works of American artists ever seen in Germany. This proved such a unique success that the same society commissioned him to organize the American department for the exhibition of 1888. His New York committee during his abode in Munich failed to secure the funds necessary to carry out the design and disbanded on the eve of the day Pres. Cleveland sent his special message to congress in behalf of the appropriation. This committee did not reconvene, whereupon he hurriedly conferred with American artists, his friends in Paris and other European cities, who brought together a creditable exhibit and received a number of medals of award that exceeded those received by the artists from any other country. For this energy and labor in art the Prince Regent of Bavaria awarded him the cross of the Order of St. Michael, which made him a knight. In 1889 he took charge of a private art school in Munich, at the same time painting a number of canvasses of distinction. In 1892 he reopened a studio in New York city and in the following year was called to Minneapolis to take charge of the School of Fine Arts, which post he filled, in spite of most discouraging conditions, for twenty-four years. He became director emeritus in 1914. His earnest and conscientious work in Minneapolis is an important chapter in the history of the art development of the northwest. With pen and pencil, on the lecture platforms and in the classrooms, he labored indefatigably and unselfishly for the cause. In 1910, $750,000 was pledged for the building of an Art Institute, and in 1915 the School of Fine Arts moved into the new Institute of Arts, and later, in 1917, into a building erected for it on the grounds adjoining the Institute of Arts as a memorial to Mrs. Julia Morrison. His Minneapolis school received the silver medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition in 1904, and the gold medal and honorable mention as the second best art school of the United States at the Panama-Pacific Exhibition, 1915. His pictures, other than those already mentioned, include: "Twenty Minutes for Refreshment," owned by the Kunstverein, Munich; "Love's Secret;" "The Socialist;" "In the Cafe;" "Kaffee Luitpold;" "In the Carpenter's Family;" "Her Last Jewels;" "Rainy Evening;" "Evening Promenade, Platz, Munich," referred to by Muther in his "History of Modern Painting;" "The First Guests;" "Violet;" "In Summer," exhibited at the International Exhibition, Buenos Ayres, where it received a medal and brought him election as a member of the Society of World's Artists, Paris; "The Artful Dodger;" "The Blacksmith;" "Homeward Bound;" "Bavarian Girl;" "Prosit;" "At Lake Minnetonka;" "Spanish Nobleman;" "Listening to the Sermon;" "The Sower;" "Judgment of Paris;" "The Smoker;" "An Old Patrician;" "The Last Token;" "In the Grip of Winter;" "The Mantle of Night;" "Salva Luna," and dozens of portraits, many beautiful landscapes, marine pictures from East Gloucester, etchings and water-colors. He was author of "History of Painting in the XIX Century in Germany, Holland, Scandinavia, Russia, etc." (18—.) He was president of the Minnesota state art commission during 1903-10, and had been member and secretary of the art commission of the city of Minneapolis since its creation. He was four times president of the American Artists' Club, Munich; president Minneapolis Art League; president Studio Club, Minneapolis; honorary member Minnesota State Art Society, of which he was president for seven years, the limit of term; a founder of the Munich Teachers' Society; associate member, Society of Western Artists, and member also Munich Artists' Association. He served as a member of the jury of awards International Art Exhibition, Munich, 1883, and was chairman of awards at the Munich Exhibition, 1889. He was in Italy with Whistler; he knew intimately Edwin Abbey, the Chases and scores of other leading artists both at home and abroad. Prof. Koehler was married in New York city Sept. 17, 1895 to Marie, daughter of Christian Edward Fischer, who survives him with one son, Edwin Frederick Albert Koehler. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 23, 1917.

McCOY, Clifford Benson, publisher and manufacturer, was born at Spring Mountain, Coshocton co., O., Dec. 31, 1867, son of Corwin and De Lyle E. (————) McCoy, and of Scotch and Irish descent. His father, a native of Ohio, was a merchant of Coshocton. The son received his education in the grammar and high schools of Coshocton and at Lebanon University. On leaving Lebanon he began his business career as clerk in his father's store. In 1892 he became editor and chief owner of the Coshocton "Age," a Republican weekly newspaper, and in 1899 established a daily edition. He retired from the newspaper business in 1905 to devote his entire time and attention to industrial interests. He organized the Coshocton Light & Heating Co., of which he was for two years president; was for five years president and general manager American Art Works, and from its establishment in 1903 was president of the Coshocton Glove Co., with plants at Coshocton and

Urichsville, while from 1911 he devoted much of his time to the duties of general manager of the latter industry. His public career began early. While yet in his twenties he was appointed postmaster at Coshocton, serving two four-year terms, and declining a third term. While greatly engrossed with private business, he found time to devote to civic enterprises as well as to politics. For years and at his death he was a member of the advisory committee of the Republican state committee; was delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1908 and 1916, and in the former made the nominating speech presenting Joseph B. Foraker for president. From 1915 he was president of the Ohio Manufacturers' Association, and in 1917 was elected vice-president and director National Association of Manufacturers. He was a dominant factor in all the local activities connected with the European War; served as chairman of his county chapter, American Red Cross; was chairman of the committee which successfully conducted the Coshocton county war-chest drive, and was chairman of the war-chest board of control. In 1918 an effort was made to have him lend his name as Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, but to these appeals he turned a deaf ear. He was affiliated with the Presbyterian church. He found his chief recreation in motoring. He had a ready command of language and expressed himself with clearness and power. His social qualities were good. He was kind, sympathetic, cordial and courteous in his social relations. He never married. He died at Coshocton, O., May 11, 1919.

WEST, John Walter, capitalist, was born in Brooks co., Ga., Feb. 3, 1853, son of James and Mary (Hunter) West. His father was a planter and once represented his country in the legislature. John W. West received his education in the common schools, and supplemented his school training with a great deal of reading and became very well informed on many subjects. He began his business career in 1876 at Madison as clerk in a dry goods store, remained there three years, and then went to Dubois, Ga., and was manager of a store there for three years. In 1882 he went in the naval stores business for himself and a year later went in the lumber business at West Farm, Fla. He early became a dominant factor in the naval stores trade and helped many young men to success in the business. He knew a great deal about timber lands and their possibilities, and his judgment in these matters was frequently sought. There was an integrity in his business relationships, and an earnestness in his recognition of friends which endeared him to all those who knew him. He judged people by what they were, not by their wealth. To rich and poor alike he was a sympathetic, helpful friend. His relations with his family were ideal. He was married at Jennings, Fla., Aug. 16, 1893, to Miss Jeannette Bryden Kelly, daughter of James A. Kelly of Jennings, formerly Clarkton, N. C. She survives him with two children: James and Mary. He died at Valdosta, Ga., Oct. 23, 1915.

SMITH, Edward Brinton, banker, capitalist and philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23, 1861, son of Albert Holmes (q.v.) and Emily (Kaighn) Smith, and grandson of Moses B. Smith. Both his grandfather and father, graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, were physicians of Philadelphia. Dr. Albert H. Smith attained a high degree of eminence, being regarded as one of the leading surgeons of the city. He resided for years at Broad and Chestnut streets, was president of the American Gynecological Society, and honorary member British Gynecological Society. Edward B. Smith received his preliminary education at William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, and he was a member of the class of 1882 at the University of Pennsylvania. He began his business career in 1881 as clerk for William G. Hopper & Co., bankers and brokers, Philadelphia. Two years later he went to Baltimore and formed the brokerage firm of Smith & Hopkins. He sold this business in 1886 and returned to Philadelphia, where he became a partner of Thomas R. Tunis, under the firm style of Tunis & Smith, becoming at the same time a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. In 1892 he formed the firm of Edward B. Smith & Co., in which his original partners were Francis E. Bond and George W. Norris, and of which he remained the head until his death. With main offices in Philadelphia, this firm maintained branches in New York and other cities. In and out of this firm he did a number of big things which required courage, decision and financial skill. In 1905 his firm took the leadership of a syndicate which offered to advance the city of Philadelphia $20,000,000 to enable it to take back the gas works, and then to lease them for seventy-five years at $1,250,000 per annum. The proposition was made against that which the United Gas Improvement Co. made to pay $25,000,000 for a seventy-five years' lease, and defeated that proposed steal. Powerful interests had to be met and defied in that instance, and the matter brought about a political upheaval. Mayor Weaver, who opposed the lease submitted to councils by the United Gas Improvement Co., dismissed his director of public safety and director of public works, who had sanctioned the action of the "gas ring." Mass meetings were held, and the finance committee advertised for bids for the leasing of the gas works. In addition to the liberality of the lease offered by the Smith syndicate, it in addition offered to divide the profits with the city and give an option on reducing the price of gas. The United Gas Improvement Co. was forced to withdraw its former lease, and it submitted another which was passed by councils over a great deal of opposition. On another occasion Edward B. Smith & Co. broke through the time-honored custom by which Philadelphia municipal bond issues used to be sold on all-or-none bids to powerful syndicates. As a result that method of sale was abandoned, and the city fares better in consequence. He was one of the group of men who became deeply interested in the rehabilitation of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, which has since become an important part of the present Rock Island system. He became identified with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. in 1904, heading a syndicate which purchased 60,000 shares of stock. He was then elected a director of the company, and immediately set about to develop the company for the greater advantage of stockholders. Thereafter his banking house participated in such financing as was done by the company, and he was also made a director in the the Lehigh Valley Transit Co., which under his direction was reorganized and rebuilt, subsequently being taken over by the Lehigh Power Securities Co. His banking house was primarily responsible for making the Philadelphia & Western Railway Co. a transportation line of real public value, and his company also financed such corporations as the J. G. Brill Co., and Hale & Kilburn Co. He was also a director in the Franklin National Bank, Girard Fire Insurance Co, Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Am-

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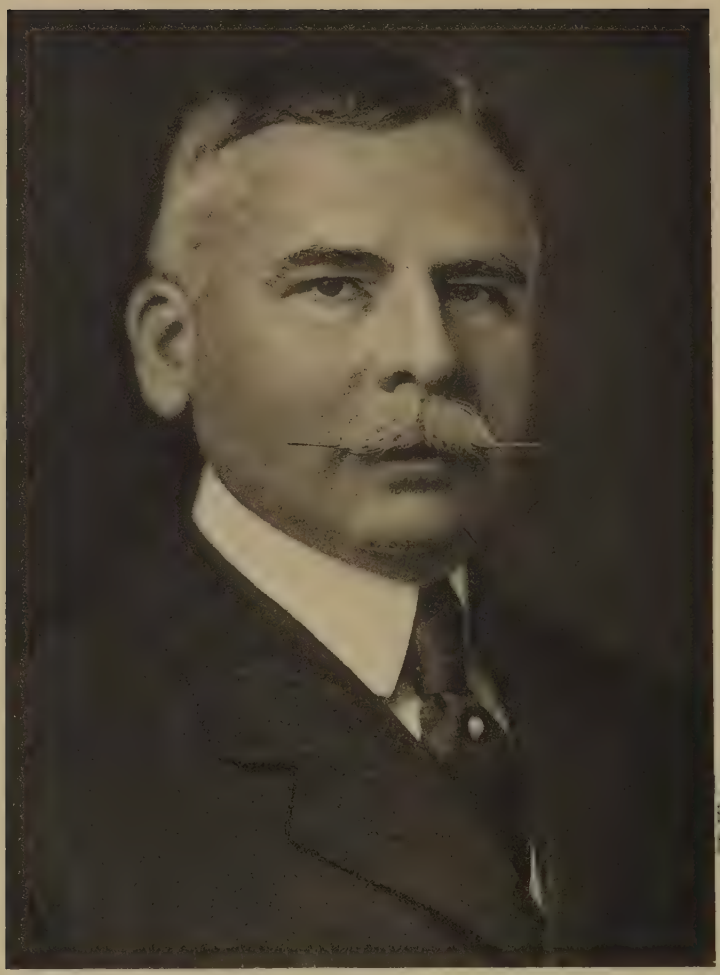
J. W. Wolfe



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Edward P. Smith

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erican Gas Co., and Giant Portland Cement Co. In 1906 he was named by the board of judges a member of the board of directors of city trusts of Philadelphia, that board having the management of the estate of Stephen Girard and Girard College, and other important estates and properties belonging to the city. The income of the Girard estate alone is more than a million dollars annually. The board therefore had an enormous responsibility. He took a deep interest in the work. He had also from time to time taken a similar interest in civic improvement. Mayor Blankenburg made him a member of the advisory committee on city finances, the committee being composed of five of the leading bankers and financiers of Philadelphia. During 1882-89 he served in the 1st troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, the organization of the Pennsylvania national guard. He found time, despite onerous business duties, to devote time to charitable and philanthropic enterprise. He was president of the Public Baths Association, an executive of the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, and was connected with the Tuberculosis Camp. When America entered the European War he was a factor in aiding in the disposal of loans and securities, and was a generous contributor to all war charities. He gave his fast power boat, "Vigilant," to the government for coast patrol duty. When the 1st city troop of Philadelphia, in which he maintained honorary membership, was waiting orders to go to the Mexican border, he gave it a machine gun. In 1907 he was urged to accept the presidency of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. For years he was president of the Philadelphia Four-in-Hand Club, and he held membership also in the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Racquet, Union League, Radnor Hunt, Rose Tree Hunt, and White Marsh Valley Hunt clubs and Corinthian Yacht, Philadelphia, and the Union and New York Yacht clubs, New York. His country home was "Temora," in the Gwynedd valley, although he usually spent the greater part of the summer season in yachting. For some years he was a familiar figure in coaching parades in New York city and elsewhere. He was one of the few men who dared break through the traditional financial practices and alignments so long in vogue in Philadelphia. He was that type of man who feels that he has a just right to such place as he can make for himself, and that independent action, even in the face of criticism and condemnation by those who stand by old orders of things, should not be turned aside from its course. He won both position and great wealth in the financial world, and he also won and kept a legion of staunch and stalwart friends who loved his genial presence, hearty good nature and attractive personality. He could play and frolic with the gusto of youth; he was a welcome guest and a liberal host; he liked business and worked hard at it, but he also enjoyed club and country life, and was an enthusiastic horseman and rider to the hounds. He had a distinguished presence, a mind of an unusual intellectuality, a common sense which never failed him, an honesty impregnable to assault, devotion to duty, an unfaltering assiduity in the discharge of obligations, and an unblemished character. He married in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 11, 1888, Laura Howell, daughter of John Storey Jenks, a woolen merchant of Philadelphia; she survived him, with four children: Capt. Albert Lawrence, U. S. A.; Ensign Edward B., Jr., U. S. N. R. F.; John Story and Geoffroy S. Smith. He died in Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1918.

HILL, Agnes Leonard, author, was born at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 20, 1842, daughter of Dr. Oliver Langdon and Agnes Howard (Sayle) Leonard. On the paternal side she was descended from the English Earls of Sussex, one of whose house came to New England in early colonial days and in gratitude for his safe landing named his first child born on American soil "Preserved," and this name was given to the oldest son for several generations. One of these, Preserved Leonard, married Joanna Langdon, daughter of John Langdon (q.v.), presiding officer of the first U. S. senate and a signer of the constitution, and they were the grandparents of our subject. Her first American ancestor on the maternal side was Louis Francois Phillip Jacob Copeland Irion (later spelled Arion), a French nobleman who settled in Virginia during the French revolution. Dr. Oliver Langdon Leonard was a well known educator, president of the Masonic College at LaGrange and of the Henry Female College at New Castle, Ky., and he founded the Inductive Academy at Lexington, Ky. He evolved from Pestalozzi's theories a method of education which he defined as "teaching a child to grow his own thoughts rather than repeat, parrot-like, the thoughts of others." Agnes was educated under the direction of her father and at the Henry Female College, where she was graduated in 1862. At four years of age she could write a simple letter, and before the usual period she was taught grammar, algebra, and geometry. At the age of eight or nine she was taught to turn her thoughts into rhyme, and at thirteen her verses were published in the Louisville "Courier." Soon after this her name became well known as subscribed to verses, sketches and short stories, published in the "New York Weekly" and "Knickerbocker Magazine" and several Chicago papers. Her first work as an editorial writer was on the "Chicago Times" under the regime of Wilbur F. Story and she later became an editorial contributor to the "Chicago Tribune," "Inter Ocean" and other leading dailies. At various times she was editor of "Sorosis" and the "Elite News" in Chicago and published a magazine, "Home and Society," also "Western Society;" these magazines published by her dealt with ethical subjects and emphasized the importance of good manners. Mrs. Hill went to Colorado in the 80's to assist her brother, Percy Allan Leonard, who was engaged in newspaper work in the West. Many of her poems, stories and philosophical studies were published in "The Daily Dispatch" of Leadville, Colorado, the "Chaffee County Times" of Buena Vista, Colorado, and several other publications owned by her brother. She also contributed to leading Denver newspapers. Her published books included two novels, "Vanquished" (1866) and "Heights and Depths" (1871), two books of verse "Myrtle Blossoms" (1863) and "Said Confidentially" (1902), a book on conversation entitled "Hints on How to Talk" (1901), "What Makes Social Leadership," "How to Give Gifts Acceptably" (1903), "The Coming Religion" (1900), and "Evidences of Reincarnation" (1903). Some of her writings appeared under the pseudonym "Mollie Myrtle" and also "Garth Godfrey." In addition she left many unpublished writings which are being arranged by her children. As a lecturer Mrs. Hill was held in high esteem, among her themes being English and American literature and social questions in their various aspects. During the last year of her life she lectured on temperance and edu-

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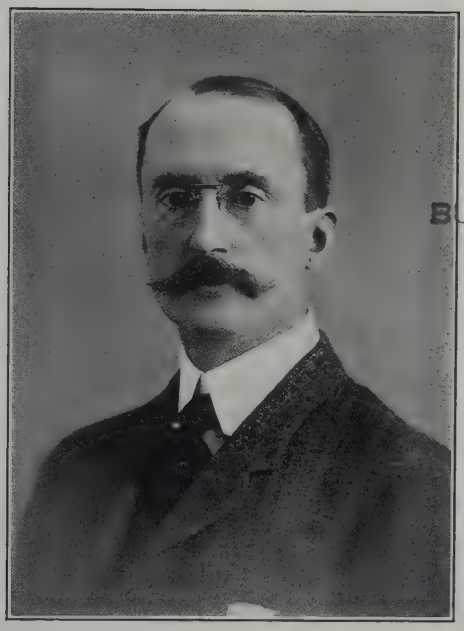
cation in the West and South and gave several courses of parlor lectures. Evangelical work was an important part of Mrs. Hill's activities; she was assistant pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church in Chicago in 1896 and occupied as temporary supply various pulpits in Colorado, Illinois and Connecticut. She went to England and France in 1904-05 and while in England held a pastorate in a Congregational church at Wollaston. She also founded a children's temperance society and mission in England. Mrs. Hill did much prison work. She spoke to convicts in penitentiaries and visited jails and prisons in different parts of the United States. She was a brilliant conversationalist and possessed a vivid personality of unusual charm. She was a deep student of psychology, and her quick perception and sympathetic imagination rendered her remarkably able to understand people of all classes and adapt herself to their needs. She loved her home and was intensely maternal, often lamenting the demands of her career which drew her from the shelter of the fireside. She was twice married: (1) Oct. 29, 1868, to Dr. Simeon Edwin Scanland of Kentucky; there was one child by this union, Edith Scanland. Dr. Scanland died in April, 1871, and she was married (2) May 15, 1872, to Samuel Howe Hill of Bangor, Maine, a grandson of Samuel Howe, of Boston, and related to Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine. There were three children of the marriage: Percy Leonard Hill, Marie Olive Hill, and Agnes Leonard Hill, who married William Arthur Voyce. Mrs. Hill died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20, 1917.

WILSON, John Gordon, physician, surgeon and scientist, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Dec. 10, 1864, son of John and Grace (Glass) Wilson. His father was associated with Rev. Dr. Guthrie in Edinburgh in teaching manual training. John Gordon Wilson received his preliminary education in St. Bernard's School, and the Normal School, Edinburgh. He was graduated at Edinburgh University in 1885 with the degree M.A., receiving the degrees M.B. and C.M. from that institution in 1889. During 1890-91 he was a student at the Universities of Berlin and Vienna. He was dispensary surgeon to Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, during 1894-1900. He came to America in 1900, settling in Chicago, and until 1908 was a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago as instructor and assistant professor of anatomy. Since the latter year he has been professor of otology and head of the department, Northwestern University Medical School. As a physician he specializes in diseases of the ear, nose and throat. During 1916-17 he served with the Canadian and British army medical corps, with rank of captain, and investigated the effects of high explosive shells on the ear. Since 1915 he has been secretary of the Institute of Medicine, Chicago. He is a member of the American Anatomical Association, American Laryngological Association, American Otological Society, American Medical Ass'n, and of the University and Quadrangle clubs, Chicago. He has been engaged in scientific research for a number of years. In 1909 a paper of his was read before the Royal Society of London in which the nerves and ganglion cells of the atrio-ventricular bundle in the heart muscle were illustrated and described. In 1911 he published in the "Anatomical Journal" the first description of the nerves and nerve endings in the drum membrane of the ear of man. Since 1908 he has been engaged in a series of investigations along with Prof. Pike of Columbia University on the physiology of the equilibrium mechanism of the ear. On this subject a number of papers have been published, the chief of which are: "The effects of stimulation and extirpation of the labyrinth of the ear, and their relation to the motor system" (read before the Royal Society of London and published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Society, series B. vol. 203, 1912, pp. 127-160), and "The mechanism of labyrinthine nystagmus and its modification by lesions in the cerebellum and cerebrum—An experimental investigation" (read before the 17th International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913). As the result of investigations carried on in England and France on cases of deafness, resulting from shell fire, Dr. Wilson published several articles in the medical journals, and in 1918 delivered a Harvey lecture in New York on the pathology and treatment of shell concussion deafness. He finds his chief recreation in fishing. He was married, Sept. 8, 1900, to Lilias, daughter of Thompson J. Aimers, of Dublin, Ireland.

STRONG, William Thaddeus, educator and diplomat, was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 24, 1854, son of Edward and Margaret Scott (Sherman) Strong, and grandson of William Lightbourne and Harriet (Demming) Strong. On the maternal side he was a direct descendant of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father, Rev. Edward Strong, D.D., of New Haven and Pittsfield, Mass., was a minister of the South Congregational Church and a descendant of Elder John Strong, one of the early Puritans. William T. Strong received his preparatory education at Thomas Henness' German School, New Haven, Conn., at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and was graduated A.B. with honors at Yale College in 1876. He at once prepared himself for teaching by obtaining, after pursuing a condensed course, the diploma of the Westfield State Normal School, and by fitting at Washington, D. C., the son of Chief-Justice William Strong, for Princeton. For seven years thereafter he taught in the Boston Latin School (founded 1634), and was a frequent contributor to the Boston press, at the same time taking his M.A. degree from Yale in modern languages. In consequence of this and five years of work abroad, partly as secretary of legation and chargé d' affaires at Vienna, and partly as student at Leipzig, Munich and Bonn, he was appointed instructor in German and French at Yale University in 1888. In 1890 he returned to Boston, to continue the same work in the English High School. For three years he was a member of the College Entrance Examination Board and for a long time was one of the officers of *L'Alliance Francaise.* During thirteen years he organized and built up the Spanish department in the English High School; by request of the head of the Modern Language department made for his use detailed reviews of German books; and by request of the supervisors of Boston public schools made, for their use, examinations of Spanish books and corrected papers of Spanish examinations given to teachers. Aside from his work on the daily press, his principal writings are, first, a contribution sent to the U. S. government, at their request, regarding the dual system of ventilation in the Vienna Court Opera House, to be used for future government buildings in Washington; and second, an article on the "Fueros," in the "Political Science Quarterly" for June, 1893, and contributions to "Outing" and other magazines. In 1915 he retired from active work on the advice of physicians. He was a members of the Castilian

AGNES L. HILL

JOHN G. WILSON



WM. T. STRONG

FRANKLIN P. SMITH

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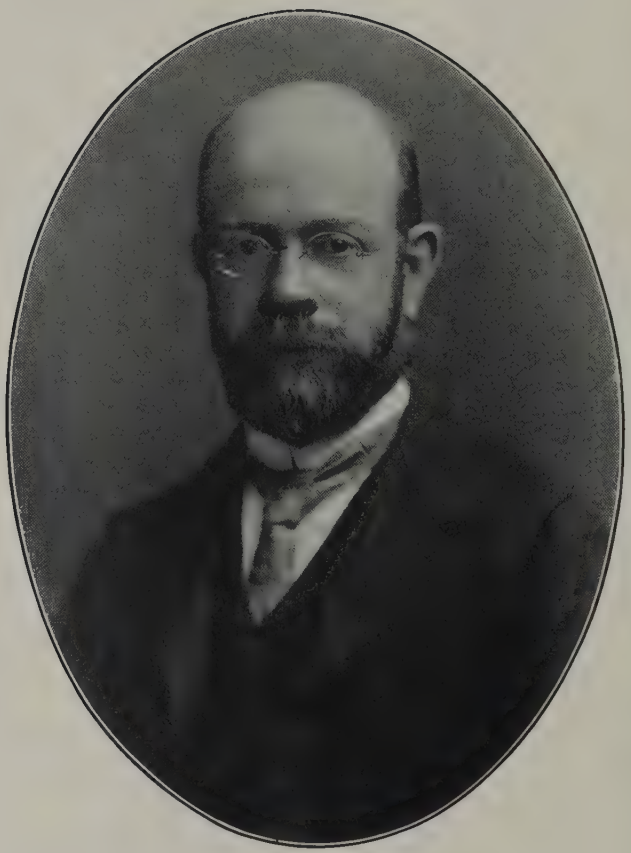


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

James Mac Keller

Club, Boston (vice-president, 1891); Yale Alumni Association (member executive committee, 1891); Spanish Club, Boston, (director, 1907-1918); Cercle Francais de Victor Hugo (president 1907-08); Bostoner Deutsche Gesellschaft (1908-11); Boston Group of New England Modern Language Association (chairman 1910-11); board of trustees, Posse Normal School of Gymnastics, Boston (director, 1911-19). He was married, July 6, 1904, in Boston, Mass., to Baroness Rose Posse (widow of Baron Nils Posse, of Stockholm, Sweden,) born Rose Moore Smith, daughter of Foster Waldo Smith, of Newburyport, Mass. He died in Brookline, Mass., April 22, 1919.

SMITH, Franklin Pratt, manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, 1864, son of Eben Byron and Harriet Newell (Barnum) Smith. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Hezekiah Smith, who came from England about 1745, located first at Woodstock, Conn., and later settled at Colerain, Franklin co., Mass. His wife was Eunice Morris, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Rominor, Jr., and his wife Hannah Wilkinson, to their son Rominor Smith and his wife Sallie Willis, who were the grandparents of Franklin P. Smith. The name of Hezekiah Smith (1) appears among a list of officers of the Massachusetts legislature militia chosen by that body in 1776, as 1st major of the 5th New Hampshire regiment. On the distaff side Franklin Pratt Smith is a descendant of Hopestill Willis, of Sudbury, who marched on the Lexington Alarm, and later was a lieutenant under Gen. Gates. Eben Byron Smith, his father, became a pioneer resident of Detroit, Mich., where he entered into partnership in the wholesale dry goods business with Zachariah Chandler (q. v.), the statesman. In 1862 he settled in Chicago and engaged in the same line under the firm style of Partridge & Smith; subsequently was a partner in the firm of Hamlin, Hale & Co., and during 1887-98 was in partnership with his son, our subject. Franklin P. Smith received his education in the grammar and high schools of his native city. As a youth he began his business career in the service of Langdon, Shepard & Co., railroad contractors, St. Paul, Minn. In 1882 he became a bookkeeper for the Chicago Wire & Iron Works, of which he subsequently became owner, in 1884, having previously been secretary of the company for a period. In 1887 he reorganized the business and changed the firm name to the F. P. Smith Wire & Iron Works, of which he is still the executive head. This concern manufactures ornamental iron and bronze, wire-cloth, stable fittings, iron fences, builders' iron work, guards and railings, and as iron and bronze founders is widely known to the trade. It has an investment of $600,000, and annual sales approximating $500,000. He was for three years president of the Architectural Iron League of Chicago; was for ten years a director of the National Association of Ornamental Iron & Bronze Manufacturers. He is life member Art Institute, Chicago, Sons of the Revolution; member National Founders' Association, Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago Association of Credit Men, Chicago Builders' and Traders' Exchange, Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Navy League of the United States, Masonic fraternity, Chicago Athletic Association, and the Chicago Yacht, Chicago Automobile, Ontwentsia, and South Shore Country clubs, Chicago, and Winter Club, Lake Forest. He is an attendant of the First Presbyterian church, Lake Forest. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He finds his chief recreation in tennis, golf and automobiling. He was married at Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 7, 1901, to Daisy, daughter of Henry C. Durand, a wholesale grocer of Chicago, Ill.; they have three children: Durand, Daisiana, and Hoyt Smith. His summer residence is "Clover Nook," Lake Forest. (Portrait opposite previous page.)

Mac KELLAR, James, physician and surgeon, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Aug. 8, 1864, son of Archibald and Lillias Wood (McIntyre) Mac Kellar, and came with them to the United States in 1865, settling in Philadelphia. His father, who had been a sailor, served in the British and Brazilian navies, and in the Federal navy during the civil war, and had also seen service in the Indian mutiny and in the Crimean war. The son was reared largely in Canada. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and was graduated at Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, in 1891 with the degree of M.D. In that year he began the practice of his profession at Jeddo, Pa., in association with Dr. Kalb; became assistant to Dr. William R. Longshore, Hazelton, Pa., in 1895, and from 1901 practiced independently at Hazelton. He had a large clientele throughout the coal regions. He volunteered his services for the European war, but much to his regret was not accepted. He served, however, as a member of the legal exemption board, and had also been a member of the board of health, of which he was president. He held a high place in Masonry and was a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Grand Fraternity, Luzerne County Medical Society, Society of Physicians of Hazelton and Vicinity, Alumni Association of Medico-Chirurgical College, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and American Medical Association. He was examining physician for many of the large insurance companies and fraternal societies and for the Lehigh Traction Co. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Baptist church. He found his chief recreation in literary studies, also in automobiling. Entirely self-made, he had worked his way through college. His dominating characteristics were a keen judgment, a kindly sympathy, and a quiet but forceful manner. He was a splendid judge of human nature. His professional skill he held in trust for his fellow men. Poverty always found him ready and willing to relieve suffering and affliction. He was married (1) at Coldstream, Ont., Can., May 10, 1894, to Emily, daughter of Jacob Marsh, a merchant of Coldstream; she died in 1898. He was married (2) at Emmaus, Pa., June 12, 1907, to Annie L., daughter of William F. Martz, an accountant and business manager of Hazelton; she survived him, with two children: Emily Louise, an educator, and Gordon MacKellar, a civil engineering student (Cornell, '20). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 31, 1918.

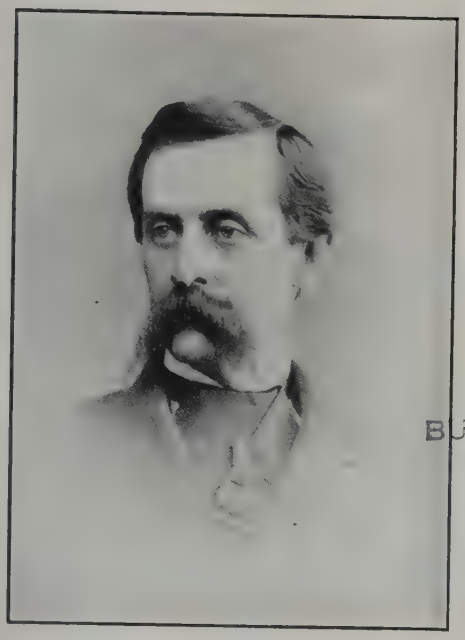
BRINTON, Joseph Painter, lawyer and railroad executive, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., July 22, 1835, son of Ferree and Elizabeth (Sharpless) Brinton. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Brinton, who came from England in 1684 and settled in Birmingham township, Chester county, Pa.; his wife was Anne Bagley, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife, Jean Thatcher; their son Joseph and his wife, Mary Pierce; their son Moses and his wife, Eleanor Vernon, and their son William and his wife, Lydia Ferree, who were the grandparents of Joseph Painter Brinton. Joseph

Brinton 3d served as associate judge of the courts of Chester county in 1730-51, and was a member of the provincial assembly. Ferree Brinton, father of our subject, also served as associate judge and was a large landholder in Lancaster county. Joseph Painter Brinton received his preliminary education at Westtown (Pa.) Academy, and was graduated at the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1855 with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar immediately and began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. At the beginning of the civil war he went to the front as a member of the 1st troop, Philadelphia city cavalry, and at the end of three months' service was mustered into the federal service for three years. Re-enlisting as major, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd Pa. Vol. Cav. in 1862. He was breveted colonel in 1864. and honorably discharged within a few months of the close of the war. He participated in the chief battles and engagements of the army of the Potomac, including Wilderness, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. He served on Gen. Meade's staff, and for a period was judge advocate of the army of the Potomac. After the war he was breveted brigadier-general. He then resumed his law practice; became president of several small corporations and of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad (Pennsylvania system) Co., to which position he was elected in 1881, resigning in 1891 because of impaired health. He was prominent in the higher social, intellectual and ethical life of his adopted city, and to all the enterprises and undertakings in which he was interested he gave conscientious, intelligent and untiring support. He held membership in the Rittenhouse, Philadelphia and Penn clubs, Philadelphia, and in the Westmoreland Club, Richmond, Va. He found his chief recreation in literary studies, horseback riding, agricultural pursuits and in travel, having visited Europe, Egypt, the Great Desert, Holy Land, India, China and Japan. In his private life he was courteous and gentle, and throughout his life represented and illustrated the highest type of manhood and citizenship. He was married Apr. 5, 1877, to Kate, daughter of Paul Henry Mallet-Prevost, a banker of Philadelphia; and she survived him with three children: Natalie Mallet-Prevost, wife of Carroll Hodge, Philadelphia; Charles Chauncey, president of the Keystone Coal Co. of West Virginia, Philadelphia, and Paul Henry Mallet-Prevost Brinton, professor of chemistry, University of Arizona, Tucson. He died at his summer home, "Frampton," Devon, Pa., Sept. 25, 1915.

KOLLEN, George Edward, lawyer and banker, was born at Overisel, Allegan co., Mich., Jan. 24, 1871, son of John and Johanna (Wormser) Kollen. His father, a native of Overisel, Netherlands, was a merchant. George E. Kollen received his preliminary education in public schools. He was graduated at Hope College, Holland, Mich., in 1892, with the degree A.B., and at the college of law of the University of Michigan in 1893 with the degree LL.B. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar of Michigan and began the practice of his profession at Holland, Mich. In 1901 he formed a partnership with Gerrit J. Diekema, under the firm style of Diekema & Kollen, which firm subsequently became Diekema, Kollen & Ten Cate, the junior partner being Daniel Ten Cate. One of the ablest lawyers in Western Michigan, he participated as counsel on one side or the other in practically all of the important cases known to Ottawa county in a quarter of a century, and he was confidential adviser of many important commercial, industrial or financial institutions. He served for years as justice of the peace and as city attorney, and was a factor in drawing up Holland's charter. He was president of the Holland Chamber of Commerce, and served as circuit court commissioner. Aside from his professional activities he was a director in the Holland Sugar Co., First State Bank of Holland, DePree Chemical Co., Ohio Sugar Co., Superior Foundry Co., Holland Canning Co., and Columbus (O.) Heating & Ventilating Co. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Dutch Reformed church. He combined many qualities of business leadership and found in work the recreation that some men find in sports. He was married at Holland, Mich., June 20, 1894, to Martha, daughter of Wiepke Diekema, a farmer, of Holland; she survives him, with two adopted children: John Lloyd and Helena Kollen. He died at Holland, Feb. 4, 1919.

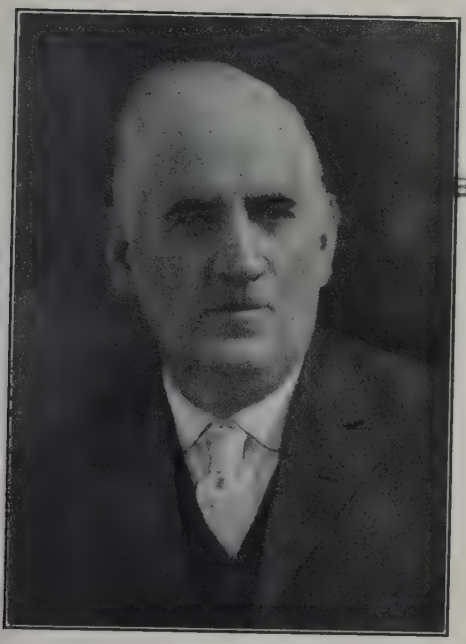
ROBINSON, Oliver Pearce, physician, planter and capitalist, was born at Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 26, 1853, son of Benjamin W. and Joanna (Huske) Robinson. Benjamin W. Robinson, his father, was an eminent surgeon of North Carolina. Oliver Pearce Robinson began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father, and was graduated at Bellevue Medical College, New York City, with the degree M.D. He then began practice at Fayetteville in association with his father, but in 1880 he moved to Arkansas, locating on a plantation in Pulaski county. He there devoted his entire time and attention to planting, and did not again follow his profession. In 1900 he settled at Little Rock, and he soon came to play an important part in its business and social life, as well as in social, intellectual, ethical and civic matters. He was a pioneer in telephone construction in rural sections of the state. At the time of his death he was president of the Arkansas Building & Loan Association, and of the Charles F. Penzel Grocery Co., and vice-president of the German National Bank and the Retail Grocers' Ice Co., and was an associate member of the Little Rock cotton exchange. He attended Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, and his political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He took no active part in politics and never cared for public office. He was married on June 28, 1877, to Laura, daughter of William S. Pemberton, a planter, near Little Rock, Ark., and a member of the distinguished North Carolina family of that name. She survived him, with one child, Alice, now Mrs. Gordon Campbell, Little Rock. He died at Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 21, 1917.

MAYNARD, George Colton, curator and electrical engineer, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct., 23, 1839, son of Charles Moseley and Sophronia (Colton) Maynard. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John (called Sir John) Maynard, who came from England in 1638 and settled at Sudbury, Mass. From him and his wife Mary, the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Mary Gates; their son David and his wife Hannah Wait; their son Ebenezer and his wife Amy Dodge; their son Malachi and his wife Elizabeth Hines, to their son Ezra Maynard and his wife Raney Moseley, who were the grandparents of George Colton Maynard. The subject was a cousin of Dr. Edward Maynard (q.v.), the dental surgeon and inventor



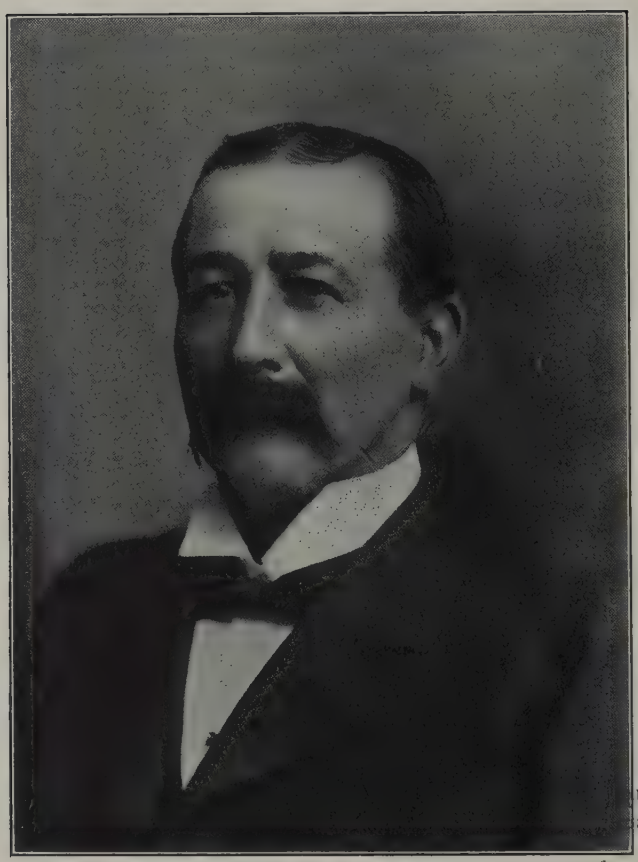
JOSEPH P. BRINTON

GEORGE E. KOLLEN



OLIVER P. ROBINSON

GEORGE C. MAYNARD



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R. G. Fehr

of the Maynard rifle, and of George W. Maynard, (q.v.), the artist. Charles Moseley Maynard, father of our subject, was a native of Dalton, Mass., and his mother, Sophronia Colton, was from Long Meadow, Mass., a descendant of Quartermaster George Colton. The son received his preliminary education in public schools and under the preceptorship of private tutors, and subsequently took a special course in the scientific department of the University of Michigan. At the outbreak of the civil war he went to Washington and joined the military telegraph corps under Gen. Thomas T. Eckert (q.v.), being employed as cipher operator in the war department. Subsequently he became chief operator in Washington for the Western Union Telegraph Co. He resumed government work, with the U. S. signal service, in 1870, and organized the telegraph system of the weather bureau, continuing with the signal service for six years. In 1876 he established himself as an independent electrical engineer in Washington, also conducting an electrical supply business. He was closely associated with the early development of the telephone. In 1877 he constructed and leased wires for private telephone lines; organized the first exchange in Washington, with twenty subscribers, and held its management until 1881, continuing the private line interests for several years thereafter. He was with the Bell Telephone Co. during 1878-83. At one time he was proprietor of Martha's Vineyard Telegraph Co., having purchased from the government the cable connecting Woods Hole with Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. In 1896 he was appointed custodian of the electrical collections in the National Museum (Smithsonian Institution), Washington, having been detailed to collect and arrange this exhibit. Afterward he was made curator of the department of mechanical technology and remained in that relation until his death. His last important work, in this connection, was hanging for display in the Museum the original Langley flying machine. He was an authority on firearms, and was much consulted by collectors and others interested in the subject. He organized, and for several years was secretary of the Telegraphers' Historical Association of North America, which at the Montreal reunion of 1901 was amalgamated with the Old Time Telegraphers, the name being changed to the Old Time Telegraphers' & Historical Association; was past president (1891) Old Time Telegraphers; was past governor (1901) Society of Colonial Wars, and for many terms on the board of management of the Sons of the American Revolution; member of U. S. Military Telegraph Society; Telephone Pioneers' Association; American Anthropological Association; American Society of Electrical Engineers; and the Cosmos Club, Washington. He wrote much on electrical and telegraphic subjects. He was a Congregationalist, and a member of the Republican party. At his death his associates in the Smithsonian inscribed resolutions declaring that his exceptional abilities had been of the highest importance in the development of the branch of applied science to which the later years of his life were devoted; that in his death the art of transmitting information through the medium of the electric telegraph and telephone lost one of its ablest workers and one who had contributed most effectively to the history of these branches and to the preservation of the material evidences of the various steps which led from the simplest beginnings to the marvelous achievements of the present day. He was a notable figure in the history of the electric telegraph. He was married at Hallstead, Pa., Apr. 10, 1879, to Lucy Julia, daughter of Henry Warner, and Julia Truesdell Warner; she survived him, with two children: Henry Warner Maynard, of New York, and George Maudesley Maynard of Washington. He died in Washington, D. C., July 28, 1918.

FEHR, Rudolph Godfrey, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Zurich, Switzerland, July 1, 1850. He came to America with his uncle at the age of nine, settling at Nashville, Tenn., where he received a public school education. He began his career in the meat and provision business and soon built up for himself a large trade. In 1898 he founded the Nashville Abattoir, Hide & Melting Association, and was its president until his death. His interest in civic affairs was keen. He served as a member of the board of education of Nashville, in which he exhibited broad and fairminded policies. He reorganized the Swiss Relief Society, in which he was an earnest worker, and was particularly active in county affairs. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he was a communicant of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Fehr was full of gentlemanly instincts; refined, courteous, agreeable and faithful. He was firm in adhering to his own conceptions of right, fearless to express his opinions; positive in his character, and able to maintain with skill and ability his views on all important questions. As a citizen he was in warmest sympathy with everything of public interest and at all times was ready to take any part assigned to him in promoting the public welfare. He was married, July 16, 1874, to Minnie, daughter of M. Kaphan of Nashville; she survives him with five children: John C., Madeline, Mary, who married William Crutchfield; Rudolph and Robert Fehr, all of Nashville. He died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1916.

HERSEY, Charles Henry, inventor and manufacturer of machinery, was born at Jamaica Plain, Mass., July 27, 1831, son of Charles Sherwood, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and Sally Gay (Coney) Hersey. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Hersey, who came from Hingham, England, in 1635, and was one of the original settlers at Hingham, Mass. His wife was Elizabeth Croade and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Sarah; their son Daniel and his wife Mary May; their son Jonathan and his wife Sarah Whiton, to their son Jonathan Hersey and his wife Mary Berry, who were the grandparents of Charles Henry Hersey. Jonathan Hersey (V) was a soldier of the war of the revolution. Charles Sherwood Hersey, father of the subject, was a cabinet maker. Charles Henry Hersey received his education at the Eliot School, Jamaica Plain. He learned the trade of machinist with his uncle, Jabez Coney, of South Boston. He worked as draughtsman for Harrison Loring, shipbuilder, and while with him, in 1858, designed the engines for U. S. S. "Hartford," a vessel selected during the civil war by Adml. Farragut as his flagship, and with which he captured Mobile. These engines reversed in ten seconds, which was a record up to that time. The reversing mechanism was by steam cylinder instead of the old method, which was by hand power. It was due largely to the excellency of these engines that Farragut was enabled to defy the mined waters of the lower Mississippi. Although the vessel had been threatened with demolition, the navy department decided, in 1919, to retain the "Hartford" in her original state as one of the historic relics of the nation. In 1859 Mr.

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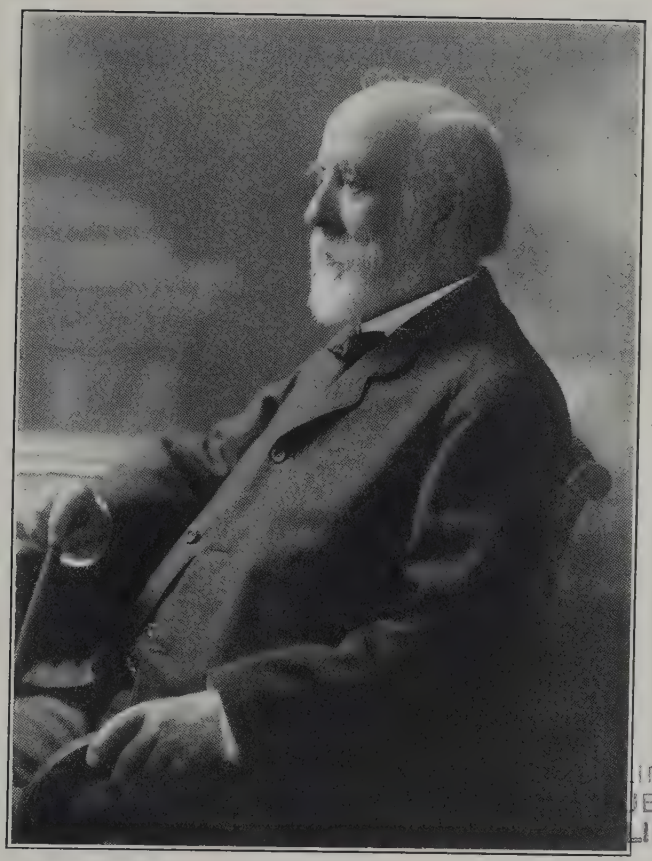
Hersey joined with Walter E. Hawes in founding the firm of Hawes & Hersey. In 1865 his brother, Francis Coney Hersey, was taken into the firm and, on the retirement of Mr. Hawes, in 1872, the firm name changed to Hersey Bros. In 1885 it became the Hersey Meter Co., which was incorporated on July 22, 1890, as the Hersey Manufacturing Co. He was president of the company until his death, at which time it had grown to have a capital of $500,000. The chief products of the firm are sugar granulators, cube sugar machinery, rotary steam dryers, rotary soap pumps, soap machinery, pneumatic malting machinery, and Hersey water meters. Charles H. Hersey was widely known as an inventor. As early as 1853 he invented and patented the Hersey Rotary Pump. He received letters patent, in 1871, on a sugar granulator, an ingenius machine for making granulated sugar. This invention of his was of far-reaching importance, for it was through it that the old time coffee crushed sugar was superseded and granulated sugar brought into general use. He sold the English rights for this granulator in 1877, and in 1878 patented a machine for making cube sugar. Some of his inventions have been used in the drying of salt, and he worked out other devices which found various uses in the manufacture of soap. He was one of the incorporators and trustees, was for some time vice-president, and for twenty-one years was on the investment board of the South Boston Savings Bank. He was for several years president of the South Boston Railway Co., acting in that capacity until the road was consolidated with the West End Street Railway Co. While acting as chief executive of that road, he succeeded in winning, without bitterness, a strike among its employes. He was a member of the Boston common council during 1871-72, and of the board of aldermen in 1881, 1882 and 1884. He held a high place in Masonry, and was a member also of the Bostonian Society and the John Eliot Club. His residence was at Roxbury, where he was a member of the First Church (Unitarian). He found his chief recreation in inventing ingenious devices and in being read to. From childhood he had been interested in machinery, and as a mere child built a successful pump, also models of fire engines. While an apprentice the sight of one eye was injured by a piece of flying steel. This occurred in 1849, and thereafter all of his drafting and reading was done with the sight of one eye only; later a similar accident impaired the sight of this other eye, and he then gained great delicacy of touch, so that he used tools with great skill. His inventive mind was always at work and he added labor-saving devices as well as improvements to whatever interested him. Honest, unpretentious, unremitting in attention to his business, respecting the rights of others, he commanded widespread confidence and built up a solid and profitable business. He was married at Portsmouth, N. H., May 22, 1855, to Sarah Abby, daughter of Robert Gray, a jeweler of Portsmouth; she died in 1919. He is survived by two children: Clara and Ada Harvey Hersey. He died at Roxbury, Boston, Dec. 9, 1916.

TANNATT, Thomas Redding, soldier and capitalist, was born at Verplanck, Point-on-Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1833, son of James S. and Mary C. (Gilmour) Tannatt. His father operated a steamship line on the Hudson river in partnership with H. Depew, of Peekskill, N. Y., father of Chauncey M. Depew. The son was educated at the Peekskill Academy and at private schools in New England, and while serving a three-year apprenticeship at bridge-building and construction at Salem, Mass., attended an evening school for instruction in mathematics, drawing and civil engineering. He then received an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, and was graduated in 1858, being commissioned brevet 2d lieutenant and ordered to Fortress Monroe, Va., as instructor in the use of the Ballistic pendulum. By order of the war department he was made a member of an artillery board, with the late Gens. Barry and Ord, "to revise and establish a new table of ranges, for all guns in service, and others, submitted by the secretary of war." At the outbreak of the civil war he was 2d lieutenant of battery M, 4th U. S. artillery, at Fort Randall, Dakota Ter. In 1862 he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Don Carlos Buell, as assistant chief of artillery, and placed in command of Artillery Park and the camp of instruction at the fair grounds, Louisville, Ky. Subsequently joining the army of the Cumberland, he was made staff ordnance officer, with instructions to seize and dismantle ordnance foundries used in Confederate states. Shortly thereafter he was commissioned colonel and assigned to the command of the 16th Mass. Vol. Inf., army of the Potomac. He was wounded at the second battle of Malvern Hill, and subsequently was transferred to the 1st Mass. battery of heavy artillery, in command of defenses south of the Potomac, from Chain Bridge to near Alexandria, and had five regiments of heavy artillery and three of hundred-day men during the Gettysburg campaign. Gov. Andrew appointed him brigadier-general of colored troops, but he declined the command, and made up a select brigade with which he joined the army of the Potomac at the battle of the Wilderness. He was then given a new brigade, consisting of the 1st Mass., 3d and 5th Mich. and 4th Wis., known as the 2d brigade, 3d division, 2d corps, which he commanded until a wound received at Petersburg caused his resignation. His service record included operations on the peninsula; in command of troops on U. S. S. Vanderbilt and battles of Bristow Station, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Swift Creek, Tolopotony, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Jerusalem Road. He was breveted brigadier-general by executive order for more than three months' service with a brigade and for gallant and meritorious service. After the war he engaged in the mining operations in Colorado until 1877, when he went to the Pacific coast as the confidential representative of Henry Villard. He became the general eastern agent for the Oregon Steamship Co., Pacific Steamship Co., Oregon & California Railroad Co., and the Oregon Central Railroad Co., with headquarters in New York city, but returned to the Pacific northwest in 1879, and was manager and agent of the Oregon Improvement Co., one of Henry Villard's holding companies, for eleven years. In 1888 he retired from active business, purchasing an estate at Farmington, Wash., where he engaged in fruit growing. After 1905 he resided in Spokane, Wash., and for six years was a regent of the Washington State Agricultural College. He was a companion and past commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Knights of Pythias, and a communicant of All Saints' Cathedral (P. E.), Spokane. Gen. Tannatt was married Apr. 17, 1860, to Elizabeth F., daughter of Col. Eben Tappan, a manufacturer of Manchester, Mass., and a veteran of the



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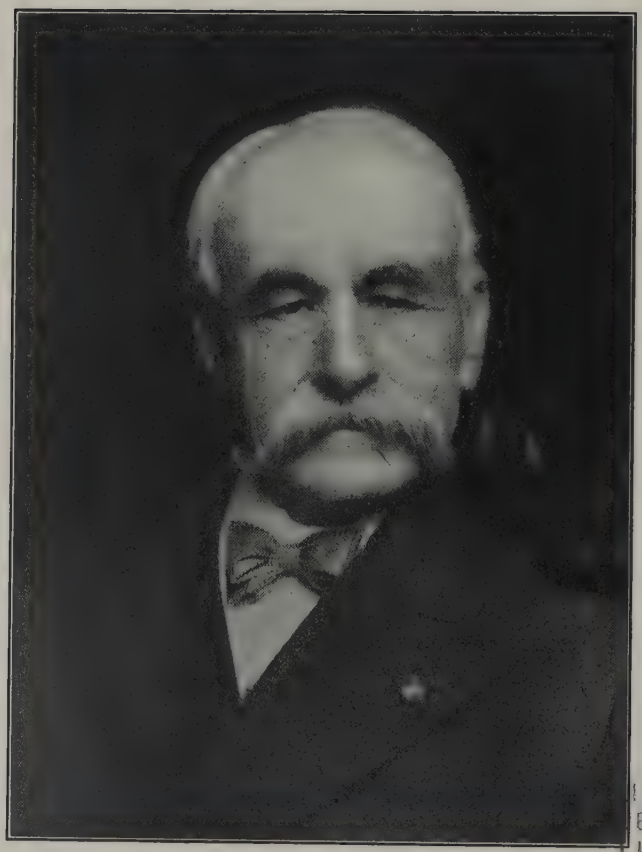
Chas. H. Haney



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J. R. Tomatt

war of 1812; she survived him with two children: Eben Tappan, a civil engineer, Spokane, and Miriam, wife of Dr. C———— K. Merriam, Spokane. He died at Spokane, Wash., Dec. 20, 1913.

de BOOY, Theodoor (Hendrick Nikolas), archæologist and explorer, was born at Hellevoetsluis, The Netherlands, Dec. 5, 1882, son of Chretien Jean Gerard and Mary (Hobson) de Booy. His father was vice-admiral of the Royal Dutch Navy and senior member of the court of military justice. The son received his education at the Royal Naval Institute, Holland. He came to the United States in 1906, and became a naturalized citizen at Newark, N. J., in 1916. He went to the Bahama Islands in 1911, and during his residence there became interested in the antiquities of the Caicos group of the Bahamas, devoting much time to the exploration of their numerous caves and mounds. On his return to the United States, he published, in 1912, the first result of his archæological researches in a paper entitled "Lucayan Remains on the Caicos Islands." He then determined to devote his life to the subject, and the opportunity soon presented itself when in 1912 he became a member of the staff of the Heye Museum, now the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York city. He was detailed as field explorer for West Indian work, and spent another six months in the Bahamas. He was notably successful on this trip, among the most important objects recovered being a remarkable paddle which he discovered in a cave on Mores island. In 1913 he made an expedition to Jamaica, conducting excavations in some of the kitchen-middens found on various parts of the island; he then devoted his attention to Santo Domingo, there undertaking the first systematic exploration ever made in this important and little known field, a work which was continued in 1914. He then prepared a report on the results of the two expeditions, which were devoted chiefly to the exploration of certain caves in Santo Domingo and to work on the small islands of Saona. He then made archæological reconnaissance of eastern Cuba, and was the first to discover the great riches of this hitherto neglected field. In 1915 he made explorations and excavations on the island of Margarita, Venezuela, and later was occupied in excavating in southeastern Trindad. In 1916 he made a third trip to Santo Domingo, and in the same year visited Porto Rico and Martinique, conducting excavations on all of these islands. Owing to the acquisition of the Danish West Indies (now Virgin Islands) by the United States, he was sent by the museum to the islands comprising this group, working there during 1916-17. This was the first archæological work ever done there, and he was notably successful in obtaining rich material and information respecting the antiquities of this region. With this expedition his field work for the Museum came to an end. In 1918 he severed his connection with it, and in the interests of the American Geographical Society of New York and the University Museum of Philadelphia, he explored the hitherto unknown region of Venezuela—the Sierra de Perijá range, and lived among the Macoa Indians for many weeks, being the first white man they had ever seen. His investigation of the ethnology of the Motilone Indians, the savage remnant of a tribe which had always kept their country free from white settlement and exploration, brought him just fame. He was afterwards for a brief period a field worker for the University Museum of Philadelphia. He then joined the forces of the bureau of inquiry, department of state, and was one of its South American experts; he was engaged in this work at the time of his death. He had also made explorations in Hayti, Turks Islands, and Martinique. One of the most active and prolific investigators in archæological and geographical research, he reached the point where the future held promise of still greater and more valuable results. His exploring trips yielded numerous interesting specimens. From the Virgin Islands he brought a regurgitating stick, believed to have been used in worship by a West Indian priest more than 400 years ago. It was about five inches in length and carved from the rib of a sea cow, in the image of one of the West Indian tribal gods. On one trip he brought 4,000 specimens of pottery, stone axes, stone chisels, and burial objects. He prepared reports immediately after each expedition, and at the time of his death was engaged in describing the region of his latest activities. His collections and writings find a place in the front rank of West Indian exploration, and our knowledge of the ancient history of the Antilles has been greatly enhanced as a result of his entering the field. His more important publications include: "Lucayan Remains on the Caicos Islands" (Amer. Anthrop. N. S. 1912); "Lucayan Artifacts from the Bahamas" (ibid., 1913); "Certain Kitchen-Middens in Jamaica" (ibid.); "Pottery from Certain Caves in Eastern Santo Domingo, West India" (ibid., 1915); "Certain West Indian Superstitions Pertaining to Celts" (Journal of American Folk-Lore, 1915); "The Cradle of the New World" (Pan-American Union, 1915); "Certain Similarities in Amulets from the Northern Antilles" (Holmes Anniversary Volume, 1916); "Notes on the Archæology of Margarita Island, Venezuela" (Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian, 1916); "Island of Margarita, Venezuela" (Pan-American Union, 1916); "The Birthplace of Josephine, Empress of France" (ibid., 1917); "The Virgin Islands of the United States" (Geographical Review, 1917); "Indian Petroglyphs in the Antilles" (Forward, 1917); "Archæological Investigations in the Virgin Islands" (Scientific American Supplement, 1917); "Eastern Part of the Dominican Republic" (Pan-American Union, 1917); "Archæological Notes on the Danish West Indies" (Scientific American Supplement, 1917); "The Town of Baracoa and the Eastern Part of Cuba" (Pan-American Union, 1917); "Certain Archæological Investigations in Trinidad, British West Indies" (Amer. Anthrop., N. S., 1918); "The Turks and Caicos Islands, British West Indies" (Geographical Review, 1918); "The Virgin Islands, Our New Possessions, and the British Islands" (with John B. Faris, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1918); "The People of the Mist; An Account of Explorations in Venezuela" (Museum Journal U. of P., 1918); "An Exploration of the Sierra de Perijá, Venezuela" (Geographical Review, 1918); "The Western Maracaibo Lowland of Venezuela" (ibid.); "Noises in Baracoa, Cuba" (Forward, 1918); "Buried Treasure in the West Indies" (ibid.); "The Fragrant Island of St. John" (ibid.); "Martinique, its Inhabitants, Cooks and Sportsmen" (ibid.), and "A Strange West Indian Industry" (ibid.). The following he left unpublished: "Santo Domingo Kitchen-Midden and Burial Mound," "Virgin Island Archaeology," "Notes on the Archaeology of Eastern Cuba," "The Unknown Perijá Mountains of Venezuela and Their Inhabitants" (to be published posthumously);

"Tropical Versus Arctic Explorations," and "The Landfall of Columbus." He had also various articles and reviews in "The Hispanic American Historical Review" and "Scientific Monthly." He was a commander of the Order of Liberator of Venezuela, and a member also of the American Anthropological Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Explorers' Club, New York. Politically he was a Democrat, and he was a communicant of the Episcopal church. He found his chief recreation in reading—he rarely took a holiday or vacation. When he did he devoted the time to reading and writing. His pleasing manners, and genial personality made for him many friends at home and abroad. He had a fine appreciation for the higher things of life, and an acute sense of the decencies that make human existence worth while. He was married at Louisville, Ky., Mar. 29, 1909, to Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of Rogers Morris Smith and Jane Hamilton, of Louisville; she survives him, with two children: Mary Hobson (1914) and George de Booy (1918). He died at his home at Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1919.

SHACKELFORD, Joel Walker, realty operator, was born at Richmond, Madison county, Ky., June 2, 1851, son of James Madison and Melissa (Walker) Shackelford, of English descent. From the beginning the Shackelfords have been prominent in colony and state affairs. His father was one of the eminent lawyers of Kentucky and an intimate of Abraham Lincoln. An elder brother, George T., served in the federal army as colonel of the 6th Ky. Vol. Inf., and another brother, Edmund J., was an officer on the staff of Gen. Rosecrans of the army of the Cumberland. He was educated in the schools of his native town; at Yonkers (N. Y.) Military Institute; Springside Military Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., and at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and was graduated at Cornell University in 1872. At Cornell he purchased a sailboat and a rowing shell and organized a rowing club, from which evolved the first Cornell crew, to which he presented its first shell. He began his business career in St. Louis in 1872 as teller of the Security Bank. Two years later he went to Denver, Colo., and established an investment, loan and real estate business, which he managed successfully and almost continuously until his death; during the greater part of this time he was also extensively interested in the cattle business in Colorado and New Mexico. He did much to encourage the development of Denver; he laid out the Grand View, Electric Heights, Alta Vista and Harkness Heights additions, and was instrumental in the development of Emery's Capitol Hill addition, Denver's finest residential district. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Cornell University Alumni Association of Colorado, Denver real estate exchange, the Masonic fraternity and the Denver Country Club. Through his interests in real estate he made an extensive study of public improvements in American and foreign cities, which stimulated a fine sense of civic duty and led to his appointment to positions of trust and honor. Politically he was a Democrat and, beginning in 1874, attended all county and state conventions of his party. In 1882 he was elected to the 4th general assembly and in 1899-1900 he was president of the board of public works, during which many important public improvements, costing nearly $1,800,000 and adding greatly to the attractiveness of the city, were made. As a young man Mr. Shackelford went to Denver and placed his youth in a fair partnership with the young city of 15,000. Their history is a parallel. They went forward together and upon the same theory—that of service. He believed in Denver devotedly, and the people of Denver soon came to believe devotedly in him. He was married in Denver, Colo., June 24, 1875, to Annie Dexter, daughter of Richard P. Goddard, a wholesale merchant of Boston (and Denver) and was survived by seven children: Ethel, who married Richard Goodman Platt of Traverse City, Mich.; Walker Taliaferro; Cecil, who married Clarence Edsall of New York city; Eleanor, who married Henry S. Canby of Denver; Gladys; Goddard and Lyne Throckmorton Shackelford. He died in Denver, Colo., Jan. 22, 1916.

SWIFT, Clarence Franklin, clergyman, was born at Oberlin, O., July 27, 1861, son of Henry O. and Angelina (Haynes) Swift. His father, a native of Ohio, was a farmer. The son received his preliminary education in Oberlin High School and Academy, was graduated at Oberlin College in 1883 with the degree A. B., and after a year at Oberlin Theological Seminary he completed his course at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, at which he was graduated in 1886. Knox College, Galesbury, Ill., gave him the degree D.D. in 1900. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1886, and for two years was pastor at Smyrna, N. Y. During 1888-94 he was pastor of New England Congregational Church, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and for the next five years was in charge of Plymouth Church, Lansing, Mich., where he greatly decreased the church debt. Meanwhile, he published a volume of sermons, "The Treasure and the Vessel," and gained a noteworthy reputation as pulpit orator. In 1899 he received a call from Park Avenue Church, Minneapolis, where he remained until 1902, when he was installed as pastor of Central Church, Fall River, Mass. After a pastorate there of sixteen years he was called to Plymouth Church, Denver, Colo. From 1915 and until his death he was president of the Congregational Education Society, and he was president also of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, and member of the Commission on Missions of the Congregational National Council. Politically he was a Republican. He found his chief recreation in golf. Wherever he served Dr. Swift was greatly beloved by the people and a factor in the local ministerial associations. At Fall River he was particularly helpful to the French Congregational community. The lines, "Let me live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend to men," strikingly describe the dominating purpose of his life. He was married at Sandusky, O., July 27, 1886, to Janet Huntington (Oberlin, '83), daughter of John McKelvey, real estate and insurance operator of Sandusky; she survives him, with three children: Dorothy R., Helen M., who became the wife of Luther H. Gulick, and Janet H. Swift. He died in Denver, Colo., Mar. 25, 1919.

BEADLE, William Henry Harrison, lawyer and educator, was born in Liberty township, Parke county, Ind., Jan. 1, 1838, son of James Ward and Elizabeth (Bright) Beadle, and grandson of James and Nancy (Hess) Beadle. His father was a farmer and country merchant, making an annual trip with flat boats of grain and other provisions to New Orleans; he was also justice of the peace, county commissioner and sheriff of Parke county. Capt. John Bright,

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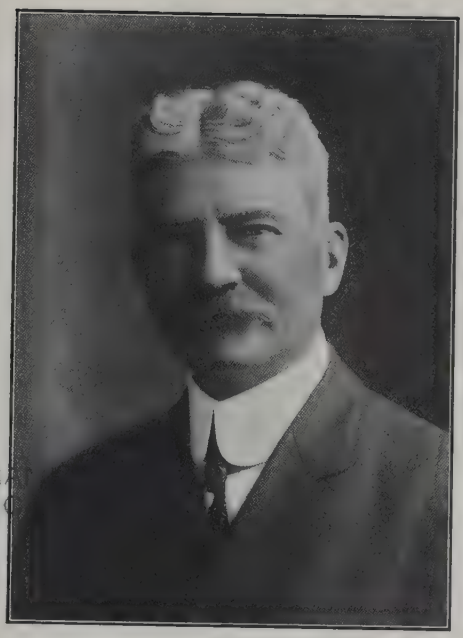

JOEL W. SHACKELFORD

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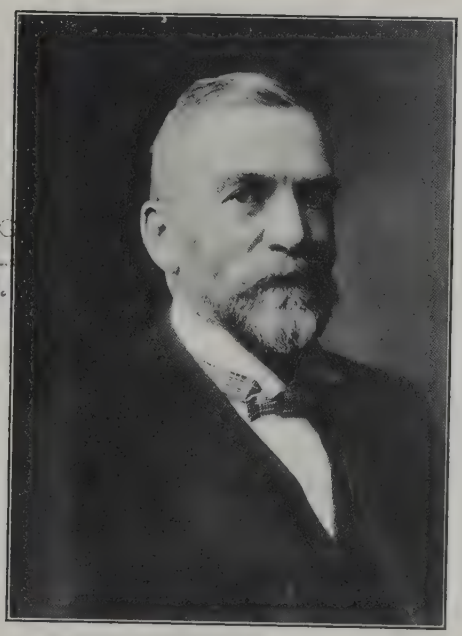

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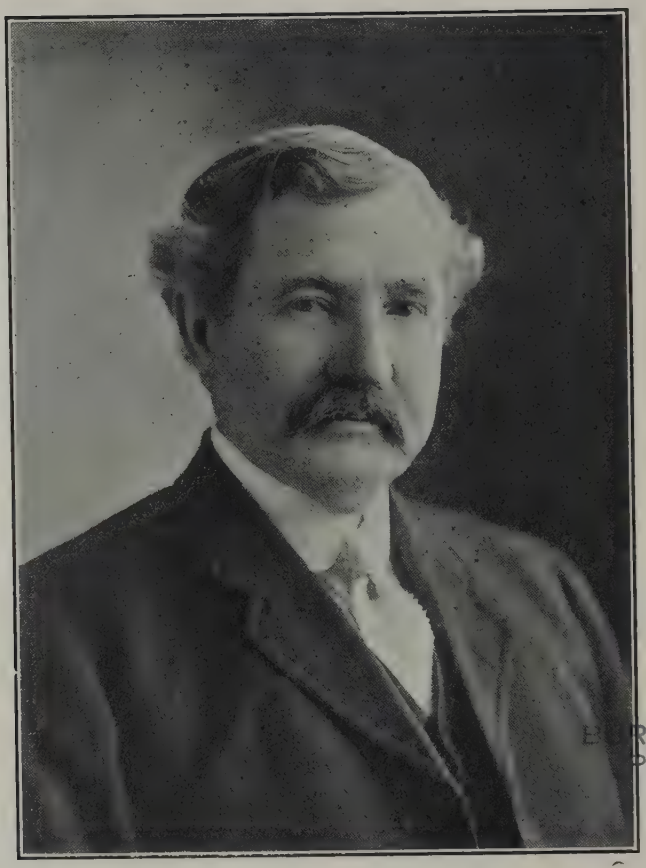

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FREDERICK F. WHEELER

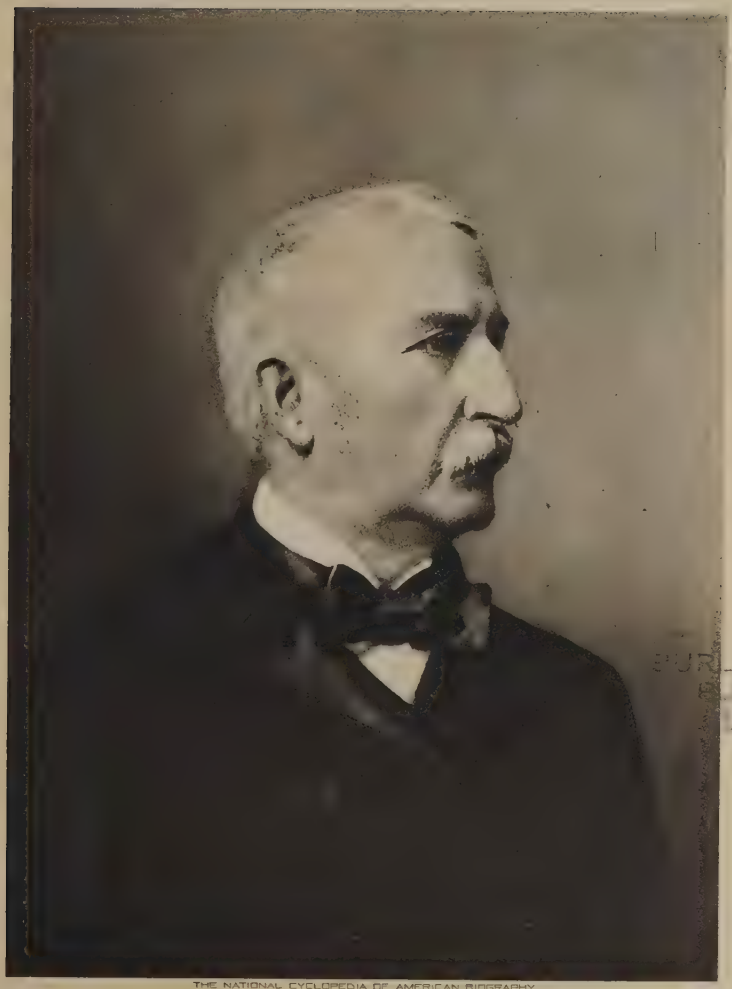
his maternal grandfather, was an officer in the war of 1812. William H. H. Beadle received his preliminary education in the district school and at the Rockville (Ind.) public school, and was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1861 with the degree of A.B., receiving the degree of A.M. in 1862. Soon after graduation he enlisted as private for the civil war and was made first lieutenant and subsequently captain of Company A, 31st Ind. Vol. Inf., participating in the campaign in west Tennessee and the surrender of Corinth. He then aided in organizing and drilling the 26th Mich. infantry and was tendered the post of adjutant. In 1862 he was detailed to recruit the 1st Mich. sharpshooters, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. In 1863 he participated in the pursuit of the Confederate general, John H. Morgan, and was afterward assigned to Camp Douglas, Chicago, to guard prisoners. In 1864 his regiment joined the 9th army corps. After a severe illness he was transferred to the U. S. veteran reserve corps as major. He was breveted colonel of volunteers for gallantry in the defense of Washington, and was made brevet brigadier-general for "gallant and meritorious services during the war." For a period he had served in the campaign in northern Virginia, where for a time he commanded a brigade. At Lincoln's second inaugural he commanded the military guard in and about the capitol. He was provost marshal at Utica, N. Y., in April, 1865, and subsequently was attached to the freedmen's bureau at Wilmington, N. C., and other southern points until mustered out and discharged in 1866. He was graduated at the college of law of the University of Michigan in 1867 with the degree of LL.B., receiving the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1902. He was admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1867, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Evansville, Ind. During 1868-69 he practised at Boscobel, Wis., and in the latter year Pres. Grant appointed him surveyor-general of the territory of Dakota. He resigned in 1873, and during the ensuing six years he was a government surveyor, residing continuously in Dakota. In 1876 he was secretary of a commission to make the first codification of the territorial laws, and, although associated with three able jurists, upon him devolved the real work of the commission. In 1877 the legislative district of which Yankton was the center elected him to the territorial house of representatives. He became chairman of the judiciary committee, and by pen, voice and influence he promoted broad, constructive and safe legislation. Gov. Howard made him his private secretary in 1878, and the next year appointed him superintendent of public instruction, which office he retained for six years. He created the foundation of the state public school system. When Dakota lands were being almost given away for the asking he went before the Sioux Falls constitutional convention and argued for the preservation of school lands, and his recommendations were embodied in the state constitution. When the Dakotas were admitted to statehood he worked successfully to have a law placed on the statutes forbidding the sale of school lands at less than their appraised value, and this law was later incorporated in the statutes of several other young states. This has insured for his adopted state an immense fund for public schools. In appreciation of this service the school children of South Dakota contributed funds for a marble statue of Gen. Beadle, which was erected in the capitol at Pierre in 1911. During 1888-'89 he was head of an Indian school, near Salem, Ore. In 1889-1905 he was president of the South Dakota State Normal School, Madison, and in 1905-11 was professor emeritus of history. Through his splendid altruism he held his faculty at Madison in perfect harmony and loyalty to his high purpose for the school. He was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and a thirty-third degree Mason. He delivered the address at the laying of the corner-stone for the new capitol building, Pierre, in 1908; wrote memoirs for the South Dakota Historical Association, articles on the Dakotas for encyclopedias, the geography of South Dakota, and various monographs and historical papers. For one term he was president of the South Dakota State Teachers' Association. He was married at Albion, Mich., May 18, 1863, to Ellen (Rich) Chapman, daughter of Van Rensselaer Rich, a merchant of Sand Banks, Oswego county, N. Y.; she died in 1897. There is one surviving child, Mae, wife of Fred G. Frink, Palo Alto, Cal. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 13, 1915.

WHEELER, Fredrick Freeman, capitalist, was born at Oshkosh, Wis., Feb. 25, 1859, son of John Collister and Adaline (Freeman) Wheeler. His father was a native of New York. Fredrick Freeman Wheeler spent his boyhood at Vineland, N. J., where he received his education in grammar and high schools. In 1883 he established himself in the furniture business at Albany, N. Y., soon becoming one of the leading merchants of that city. He was one of the organizers and vice-president of the South End Bank of Albany, vice-president West End Building and Loan Association, manager Terminal Warehouse Co., and interested in various other commercial, industrial and financial concerns. He was the first secretary of the Albany chamber of commerce, remaining in that position while he resided at Albany. Much of his time, however, was given as state chairman of the Prohibition Party of New York. From earliest youth he had been an ardent Prohibitionist. His first vote was the only vote cast for Neal Dow for president in Cumberland county, N. J., at that election. At twenty-five he became a member of the New York state executive committee of his party, and six months later was elected chairman thereof, soon making a national reputation in the position, not only because of his youth, but by his energy, efficiency and ability. He was four times re-elected, declining a fifth re-election because of business demands, and he twice declined the nomination for governor of New York. In 1898 he settled in Los Angeles, Cal., and by judicious investments in real estate in that rapidly growing city he added to his wealth and aided in the upbuilding of the "Angel City." He also became recognized as one of the great Prohibition leaders of the country. In 1908 he received the votes of Prohibition delegates from seventeen states for the presidential nomination, and at the national convention of 1916 he declined the proffered candidacy. He was appointed to high place in the city government of Los Angeles, serving as president of the board of public utilities, having jurisdiction over $100,000,000 invested in the various corporations operated by the city. He was the organizer and leader of the 1914 California state-wide Prohibition movement, presided over the Los Angeles convention which decided upon it, and was chairman of its campaign committee. At the same election, as

Prohibition candidate for the U. S. senate, he polled approximately 50,000 votes. He was the father of Occidental Boulevard, one of the most beautiful streets in the city. He laid out the street and presented it to the city of Los Angeles in 1907. He was a member of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce, and of the City, Federation, Athletic and Automobile clubs, Los Angeles. He was an extensive contributor to newspapers. He found his chief recreation in out-of-door life and travel. Although he was not a public speaker his addresses were clear in their presentation of truth and unanswerable in their logic. His campaigns were not spectacular but they were convincing. He was true to his convictions at whatever cost. He was a true gentleman, and his guide for daily conduct was the Golden Rule. He was married (1) at North Walden, Vt., Dec. 25, 1879, to Alice M. Amsden, of Walden, Vt.; she died in 1891. He was married (2) in Riverside, Cal., July 3, 1914, to Allie E. Simmons, a noted singer, and a Prohibition, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and church worker. She survives him with three children of the first union: Alice W., who became the wife of Ray Allen; Effie, who is Mrs. Will Boggess, and Herbert A. Wheeler. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 8, 1917.

WALLACE, William James, jurist, was born at Syracuse, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1837, the son of E—— Fuller and Lydia (Wheelwright) Wallace. His first American paternal ancestor was Joseph Wallace, who with two brothers came over from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1726, and settled at Londonderry, N. H. From him and his wife, Margaret, the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Mary Burns; their son James and his wife Betsy Kimball, who were the grandparents of William James Wallace. His father was a graduate of Dartmouth College, practiced law in Massachusetts, and removed to Syracuse, N. Y., shortly after the opening of the Erie Canal, but did not practice law after leaving Massachusetts. He was U. S. consul at Santiago de Cuba from 1861 to 1870. The son prepared to enter Dartmouth College, but, having decided to follow the law, took a course of general reading under Judge Thomas Burlow, a scholarly lawyer of Madison co., and completed his legal studies at the law school of Hamilton College, where he was graduated in 1857 with the degree of LL.B. Hamilton College gave him the degree LL.D. in 1876, and he received a similar degree from Syracuse University in 1883. At his application for admission one of the examining committee was Roscoe Conkling, and the occasion was the origin of a friendship between the young lawyer and the eminent statesman which ripened into intimacy and continued until Conkling's death. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began the practice of his profession at Syracuse, continuing thus until he was elevated to the bench. In 1873 he was elected mayor of Syracuse, and a year later was appointed by Pres. Grant U. S. judge for the northern district of New York, comprising the greater part of the state. Besides the regular terms of court he was frequently assigned by the circuit judge to hold courts in New York city and Brooklyn, and he performed a large part of his judicial duties in these cities. In 1882 Judge Samuel Blatchford, who was then U. S. circuit judge, was appointed a justice of the U. S. supreme court, and Judge Wallace became his successor. The 2d circuit then comprised the states of New York, Connecticut and Vermont, and he became the head of these federal tribunals, since there was at that time but one circuit judge in each federal circuit. As the reviewing authority of their decisions and the presiding judge in the common law and equity branches of the courts, his decisions were final in much of the important and complicated litigation that occupied these courts. In 1892 there was constituted under recent legislation of congress for each of the judicial circuits of the United States a new appellate tribunal whose decisions were to be final in various classes of cases which had hitherto been reviewed by the U. S. supreme court, and he became presiding judge for the circuit court of appeals of the 2d judicial circuit. The terms of this new court were held partly in New York city, and he was its presiding judge from its organization until 1907, when he resigned from the bench. The event was commemorated by a complimentary dinner tendered him by the bar of the state at which were present judges and lawyers from more than half the states of the Union. After retiring from the bench he resumed the practice of law in New York city, as senior member of the firm of Wallace, Butler & Brown. In 1913 he was associated with the law firm of Barry, Wainwright, Thacher & Symmers, as counsel. He was the first president of the Century Club of Syracuse, and member of the Century, Metropolitan, Union League, and New York Yacht clubs, of New York, and of the Fort Orange Club, of Albany, where he resided after 1892. He also belonged to Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He was a communicant of the Unitarian church. He had great capacity for work and was a man of extraordinary industry. Patient, tireless, painstaking, he could not rest content with a single duty unperformed. He had an attentive mind and a retentive memory, and grasped with readiness the facts in a case, even to the minutest detail, and with ease arranged them in orderly sequence so that, with the law clearly in mind, he could speedily reach a right conclusion. Judge Wallace was married (1) Nov. 8, 1867, to Josephine, daughter of Amos Robbins, a ship owner, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; she died in 1874. He was married (2) in April, 1878, to Alice Heyward, daughter of Washington Wheelwright, of New York. He had four children, all of whom died in infancy. He was survived by an adopted daughter, only, Madeleine Adair Wallace. He died in Jacksonville, Fla., Mar. 11, 1917.

HALLAM, Wirt Willard, social welfare worker, was born at Indianola, Ia., Dec. 23, 1866, son of Thomas Williamson and Sarah Margaret (Shepard) Hallam. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Hallam, who came to America in 1754 and settled in Baltimore, Md. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas and his wife Isabel Fell, to their son David Hallam and his wife, (who was a Sillick), who were the grandparents of Wirt W. Hallam. Thomas Hallam (II) established the family at Washington, Pa. David Hallam (III) was a trustee and patron of Simpson College. Thomas Williamson Hallam, (IV), was a banker and a dealer in live stock and a member of the Chicago board of trade. Wirt W. Hallam received his preliminary education in public schools, subsequently becoming a student at the Classical school, Indianapolis, Ind. In 1890 he entered the lumber business in that city, and in 1891 he became a wholesale dealer in yellow pine lumber, at Macon, Ga. He was for a time a partner in the Walcott & Wright Lumber Co., operating in Macon and southern Georgia,



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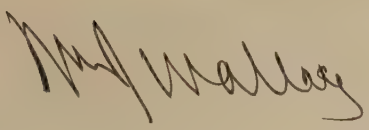

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and later, and until 1905, was sole owner of the business, as Wirt W. Hallam. He settled in Chicago in the latter year and engaged in social reform work first as an amateur and afterward as executive secretary of the Illinois Vigilance Association, and has since been engaged in such work there and in New York city. He organized the first social hygiene society in the United States, and was one of the organizers of the American Federation of Sex Hygiene, now the American Social Hygiene Association, and he is corresponding secretary and member of the executive committee Chicago Society of Social Hygiene. He is a director and executive member of the Illinois Vigilance Association, and he has been a member of its executive committee since 1908. He is a director of The Night Church of Chicago, and is a member of the Chicago Vice Commission. He has published pamphlets regarding the dangers of the social evil and these have been asked for by army officers, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Young Men's Christian Association, and college officials, to the extent of over a million copies to 1918—probably the largest voluntary circulation of any pamphlet on the subject used in any army in the world up to the present time. He is a member in the Intercollegiate Club, Chicago. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

ROEBER, Eugene Franz, electrochemist, was born at Torgau, Saxony, Oct. 7, 1867, son of Eduard F. and Anna Emilie (Lietzo) Roeber. He was educated at the universities of Jena, Halle, and Berlin, receiving from the last-named institution the degree of Ph.D. in 1892. In 1894 he came to the United States and was employed in the book store of E. Steiger & Co., in New York city, until in 1899 he became assistant to Dr. Carl Hering of Philadelphia, Pa. This was his first professional engagement, and marked the beginning of a notable career in electrochemistry, wherein he came to be recognized as a leader. In his work he was thorough, reliable and conscientious, qualities which he afterward applied successfully as a technical editor, and which first revealed themselves in his digest of foreign literature for the "Electrical World." Dr. Roeber's name is associated with two important undertakings in Philadelphia, in the early days when electrochemistry was assuming an aspect of importance in this country, viz. the founding of "Electrochemical Industry," a technical monthly journal first published in Philadelphia in September, 1902, with Dr. Roeber as editor. The publication office was removed to New York in 1903 and in 1905 the title was changed to "Electrochemical and Metallurgical Industry." In 1906 the "Iron and Steel Magazine" was merged with "Electrochemical and Metallurgical Industry," and in 1910 it was given its present title, "Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering." Through all the successive developments Dr. Roeber continued as editor, directing the policies and developing the usefulness of the magazine. The other project was the organization of the American Electrochemical Society, which grew out of Dr. Roeber's close association with C. J. Reed, Carl Hering and others, and had its rise in the informal gatherings and discussions of that group. To his enthusiasm and encouragement the success of the society has been largely due, and in 1913-14 he was elected president. His wide interest in science and engineering, together with his broad knowledge of those subjects and his pleasing literary style, gave his writings a tone of authority, while at the same time in his editorial capacity he was enabled to choose wisely from the contributions of others. By publication committees and library boards his services were in constant demand. He was the author of section 14 of the "Standard Handbook of Electrical Engineers" (1908). He was also a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the Society of Chemical Industry, and the Chemists' Club of New York. He was married, May 6, 1900, to Clara Hedwig, daughter of Gustav Feir, of New York city, and had three children: Edward, Bert, and Robert Roeber. He died in East Orange, N. J., Oct. 17, 1 17.

ROBERTS, Samuel Judson, editor, was born at Pomeroy, O., Feb. 11, 1858, son of Edward and Caroline (Kelly) Roberts. His father was a Baptist minister and came to this country from Wales in 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Canton, O., and the Avery Academy. At the age of nineteen he became a reporter on the Cleveland "Leader," remaining there until 1882, when he joined the staff of the Canton "Repository," with which he was connected for six years. During that time he became prominent in public life in Canton. He was elected to the city council and was candidate for mayor. He became a warm friend of William McKinley, afterward president of the United States, with whom he had important political relations. He was chairman of the Republican convention of his district in Ohio that first nominated McKinley for congress, and he remained one of McKinley's strongest and most valuable supporters until the latter's death. In 1888 Samuel J. Roberts severed his connection with the "Repository" and went to Lexington, Ky., where he established the "Kentucky Leader." The enterprise showed considerable courage, as Lexington was a staunch Democratic stronghold and the policy of the new paper, like that of its founder, was aggressively Republican. The paper, however, was exceptionally well edited and well managed; it was the first afternoon paper ever issued in that part of Kentucky; it was dignified without being conservative, and thus its success was assured from the start. It was first owned by a stock company, but as it grew in circulation and influence Mr. Roberts gradually acquired the interests of his associates and eventually became sole proprietor. After a time the name of the paper was changed to the Lexington "Leader," its present title. The main features of its policy under his management were a persistent fight for cleaner elections, more decent political conditions, and it was largely responsible for the reforms in the election laws of Kentucky and for the clearing up of political conditions in Lexington and Fayette county. It was the standard-bearer of the Republican party in Kentucky, and the growth of the party in that state was largely stimulated by its activities. Mr. Roberts was the adviser and counselor of local and state party leaders, and both personally and through his paper he exercised a tremendous influence. As chairman of the Republican state campaign committee of Kentucky he managed the campaign for William McKinley in 1896, and in this capacity, as well as through the columns of the "Leader," he supported his old friend with such ability, energy, enthusiasm and loyalty that for the first time in the history of Kentucky that state gave its electoral vote to a Republican presidential candidate. In recognition of his services he was appointed by McKinley internal revenue collector for the Seventh Kentucky district in 1897, and he

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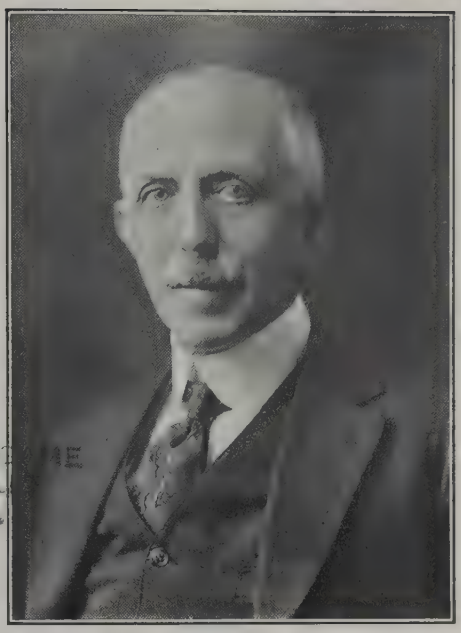
held that office by reappointment of Theodore Roosevelt until 1910. His long fight for election reform brought about his appointment by Gov. Wilson to the Kentucky election commission in 1911. He was one of the first editors in the central West to advocate the commission form of government, and his strong and convincing articles on the subject were instrumental in drawing to that form of government the serious consideration of the people of Kentucky. Few men in Kentucky accomplished so much of value in such a quiet way as did Samuel J. Roberts, and few won to such an extent the admiration and respect of all classes in his community independent of political opinion. Perhaps the best estimate of his achievements and personality is furnished by the editor of the Democratic Lexington "Herald," a rival both in business and politics, who said: "It was a daring thing Mr. Roberts did. . . For a northern man to come to Lexington and start an afternoon Republican newspaper seemed the height of folly. And yet Mr. Roberts made the Lexington 'Leader' a success. From its first time until to-day he made it the best paper published in Lexington. Faithful to duty, he was industrious, laborious even, in discharge of every duty; courteous in his treatment and kindly in his feelings toward every human being, without malice and uncontrolled by enmity; generous to all bound to him by blood or friendship." Mr. Roberts was married in 1888, to Anna, daughter of F. Joseph Trout, of Canton, O., and died in Lexington, Ky., Mar. 23, 1913.

CHURCH, Edmund Tweedy, manufacturer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 8, 1864, son of James Henry and Elizabeth (Van Boskerck) Church; grandson of James Crandon and Susan Courtney (Kelso) Church; great-grandson of Gamaliel and Lydia (Alden) Church, and 9th in direct descent from John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden. James Henry Church, his father, a native of Poughkeepsie, was a merchant in New York city. Edmund Tweedy Church received his education in the schools of Fergusonville, N. Y., and later at Brooklyn grammar school from which he entered business in the hat firm of Tweedy & Co., in 1880. After a short prospecting trip to the West he came back to New York and in 1888 became a traveling salesman for J. S. Lowray & Co., men's furnishing goods, later James R. Keiser, Inc. For more than thirty years he has been allied with the men's neckwear trade in New York, with a reputation for making the best cravats produced in the country. He is president of Church, Webb & Close, Inc., New York, manufacturers of cravats, a corporation formed in 1909, and he is also secretary, treasurer and director of the Reinforced Cravat Corporation, New York. Self reliance and tenacity in holding to his convictions are marked characteristics of our subject. This was exemplified when he declined to remain longer in the employ of others and launched out as a manufacturer against the advice of his most experienced business friends. His successful guidance of the policy of the firm has placed it in the front rank of all similar enterprises, the steady growth in volume of output making necessary the addition (1919) of another plant. He was for a time a member of Co. B, 23d regiment (Brooklyn), New York national guard. He holds membership in the Wykagyl Country Club, New Rochelle, and has his residence at New Rochelle. He finds his chief recreation in golf and motoring. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the North Avenue Presbyterian church. He was married at Catskill, N. Y., May 17, 1893, to Sophronia Carolyn, daughter of David Macartney, a Methodist minister of Catskill; they have two children: Marjorie (1896), and David Alden Church (1899).

CARTER, Orrin Nelson, jurist, was born on a farm near Clayton, Jefferson county, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1854, son of Benajah and Isabel (Cole) Carter, and grandson of Benajah Carter. His father, who had been a sailor on the Great Lakes, was at the time of his death a captain. Judge Carter received his preliminary education in the public schools of New York and Illinois, and was graduated at Wheaton (Ill.) College with the degree of A.B. in 1877, subsequently receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution, and that of LL.D. in 1899. During 1877-80 he taught in Normal schools at Dover and Morris, Ill., and during 1881-83 was superintendent of schools of Grundy county, Ill. He began the study of law in Chicago under the preceptorship of Judge Murray F. Tuley and Judge I. N. Stiles, was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1880, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Morris. He served as state's attorney of Grundy county during 1884-88, and the following year removed to Chicago, where his legal ability and talents were speedily recognized and he soon became one of the best known lawyers in Cook county. He was general attorney of the sanitary district of Chicago during 1892-94. In November 1894, he was elected county judge, was re-elected in 1898 and again re-elected (without opposition) in 1902. Before the expiration of his third term he was elected judge of the supreme court of Illinois, and was re-elected to that position in 1915, being endorsed at this election by both the leading political parties of his district (which includes Chicago and surrounding counties) and elected without opposition. He was chairman of the Chicago Charter Convention of 1905-06, until his resignation on being elected to the supreme court. He was president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology in 1912-13. When the judicial section of the American Bar Association was organized in Montreal in 1913, he was elected its first chairman, and re-elected for the years 1914-15. He also served as president of the Congregational Club of Chicago, is a member of the Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations, the Lawyers Club and Chicago Law Institute; also of the Union League and Hamilton clubs of Chicago. In politics he is a Republican and in religion is a communicant of the Congregational church. He finds his chief recreation, outside of the legal profession, in golf, gardening and walking. His publications include: "Ethics of the Legal Profession," and several monographs on legal and historical subjects. He was married Aug. 1, 1881, to Nettie S., daughter of Allan Steven, a farmer of La Salle county, Ill.; they have two children, a son, Allan J., a lawyer of Chicago, who was elected to the Illinois legislature in November, 1916, and a daughter, Ruth G. Carter.

ATHERTON, Joseph Ballard, merchant and capitalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 9, 1837, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Robinson) Atherton. He was educated at the Brimmer School and the Boston Latin School, and began his business career in the service of a general dry goods merchant of Boston. In 1858, because of impaired health, he went to the Hawaiian Islands, where he entered the employ of E. C. Waterman & Co., dealers in general merchandise. The following year he transferred his connection to Castle & Cooke, Ltd., owners of a small general merchandise business; was ad-

SAMUEL J. ROBERTS



EDMUND T. CHURCH

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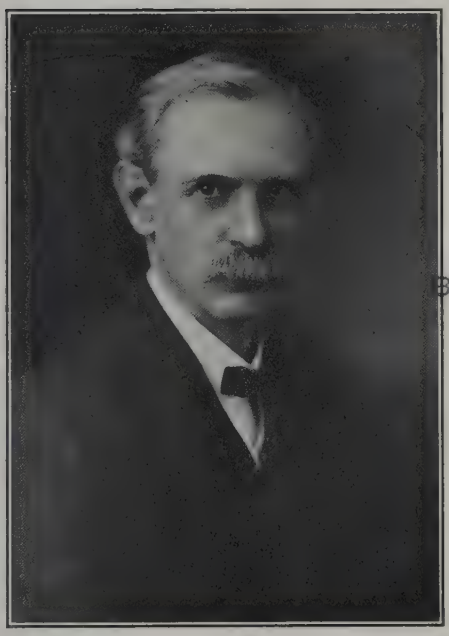
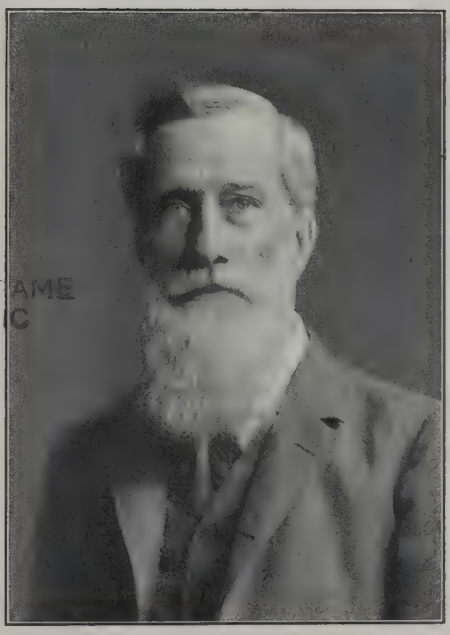


ORRIN N. CARTER



JOSEPH B. ATHERTON

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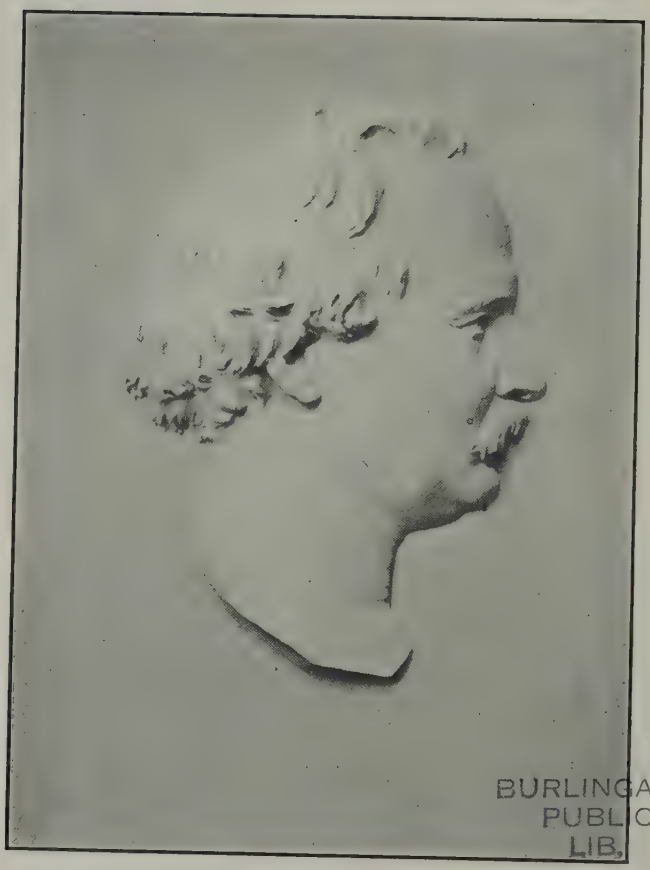

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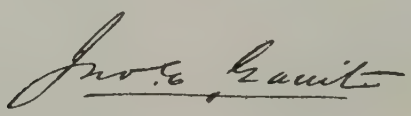

mitted to a partnership in 1868, continuing thus until the close of his life. About the time that he was given an active interest in the business, the concern entered the sugar trade, acting as agent for several plantations, and soon became one of the leading sugar agencies and commission and shipping houses in the Hawaiian Islands. The firm was incorporated in 1894 under the same title with a capital of $600,000, its present capital being $2,000,000, and he was president from the time of incorporation until his death. For more than a quarter of a century he was a dominant factor in the development of the sugar industry of the Islands, being one of the incorporators of the Ewa Plantation, Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., and also of the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd. For years he was president of the first two mentioned corporations, while he was first vice-president of the bank during 1897-1903. He was likewise an officer or member of the directorate of many other important organizations, including Oahu Railway and Land Co., Mutual Telephone Co., Honolulu Iron Works, Paia Plantation Co., Haiku Sugar Co. and the Kohala Sugar Co. He was equally active in civic, municipal, political, religious, educational and philanthropic enterprises. He was president of the Honolulu chamber of commerce, 1896-99; also president at various times of the board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, Honolulu Sailors' Home and Honolulu Young Men's Christian Association; he was also a trustee of Oahu College and deacon and treasurer of the Central Union Church. He served as a member of the privy council under Kalakaua, King of Hawaii, in 1887, and was again appointed to this office by Queen Liliuokalani in 1891. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was essentially a man of action and circumspection, and he was at all times ready to lend his influence and tangible co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises meeting the approval of his judgment. He was thorough and painstaking in all things, and ordered his life on the highest plane of integrity and honor. He was married June 29, 1865, to Juliette Montague, daughter of Amos Starr Cooke, originally a teacher in the Royal School and later a merchant of Honolulu; she survives him with four children: Charles Henry; Mary Cushing, wife of Theodore Richards; Frank Cooke and Kate Marion Atherton. He died in Honolulu, H. I., Apr. 7, 1903.

GAVIT, John E., engraver and scientist, was born in New York city, Oct. 29, 1817, son of Joseph Bloomer and Eliza (Brown) Gavit, and a descendant of Philip Gavet, who came from the Island of Guernsey to Marblehead, Mass., in 1647, and later settled at Salem, Mass. His father died when John was a boy of four, and he grew up with no better educational advantages than those provided by the public schools. Entering the employ of Banton, Durand & Edmonds, engravers and printers, at the age of sixteen, he learned bank note transfer and engraving. In 1837 he entered the employ of Smith, Perkins & Co., of Boston, Mass., but a year later went with Hall, Packard & Cushman, of Albany, N. Y., becoming a partner in the firm in 1840. At this time he engraved and printed "The New York State Survey," and many New York historical works. When the latter firm failed in 1841, Mr. Gavit engaged in business for himself. He had long cherished the idea of a national organization formed from the principal bank note companies of the country which, by the perfection of its work, should render the possibility of counterfeiting most difficult. Largely as a result of his efforts, the American Bank Note Co. was organized in May, 1858, by the consolidation of the following firms: Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson; Toppan, Carpenter & Co.; Danforth, Perkins & Co.; Bald, Cousland & Co.; Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co.; Wellstood, Hay & Whiting and John E. Gavit. This company, the largest of its kind in the world, did the engraving for the U. S. government, such as U. S. postage stamps, national bank notes, revenue stamps and other government documents. In 1879 the National Bank Note Co. and the Continental Bank Note Co. were merged with the American Bank Note Co. Although the government transferred most of its work to the National Bureau of Engraving and Printing in 1878, it was not until 1893 that the postage stamps were printed in Washington. The original officers of the American Bank Note Co. were: Charles Toppan, president; Moseley I. Danforth, first vice-president; and Neziah Wright, first treasurer. In 1864 Mr. Gavit became vice-president and two years later was elected president, an office he held until his death. During his administration the company furnished bonds, bank notes and revenue stamps to the governments and banks of Spain, Italy, Greece, Switzerland and Central America, as well as of the United States. Mr. Gavit was the originator of the automatic signature of bank notes in facsimile; of the introduction of silk threads into bank note paper; of the use of a uniform, distinctive color for notes, the green that made the name "greenback" universal to express bank notes, and other valuable devices. Although he attained to so high a degree of perfection in his profession, his many-sided mind led him into equally exhaustive pursuits in other fields. It was characteristic of him that each was followed and mastered to the limit of time and opportunity, as was evidenced in the completeness of his large and comprehensive library. His keen judgment, accurate knowledge and appreciation of the best and truest in art made him a valuable and sympathetic critic to the so-called "Hudson River School of Artists," the group of young painters and sculptors that centered in the studio of Erastus Dow Palmer, the sculptor; Innes, Boughton, MacEntee, James and William Hart, Launt Thompson, Whitridge and Darley. In 1839 he attended the class of anatomy in the Medical School of Albany, N. Y., and he was also interested in the science of astronomy. In 1865 he and Charles A. Spencer (q.v.), the lens maker, were sent to Europe by the Dudley Observatory of Albany to purchase the most improved makes of astronomical instruments. Not only in Europe, but in his own country, his scientific attainments and enthusiasm and the magnetic quality of his mind and personality drew to him the leading scientists of his day, among them Professors Henry, Dana, Baird, Agassiz and Silliman. It was by his personal effort that Alexander Agassiz was enabled to give to the world his great work which waited the large sum required for its publication. Mr. Gavit followed with keen interest the experiments of his friend, Joseph Henry, during the development of telegraphy. While Prof. Henry was searching for a non-conducting material to sup-

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port the wires, Mr. Gavit picked up from the floor a common blue glass bottle, knocked the thick top off at the shoulder and offered the top for the purpose. Nothing better as an insulator for telegraph wires has ever been found. He was also a skillful microscopist, especially proficient in minute dissections and the preparation of microscopical slides, of which he left a large number. The study of his latter years related to the influence of the Gulf stream upon deposits along the northeast coast and in the Bay of Fundy. Mr. Gavit was a member of the Century Club, of New York city; the New York Microscopical Society (former president); the American Geographical Society; the New York Historical Society; the American Institute (recording secretary); the National Academy of Science, Washington; the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Museum of Natural History, as well as several smaller clubs, formed for individual study and research. He was married Nov. 28, 1840, to Margaret Sophia, daughter of Dr. Gain Robinson, a Massachusetts physician of Mayflower descent. They had eight children: Joseph; Meta, wife of Charles P. Adams; William E.; Helen E.; Clark R.; Julia N.; Cloé B., wife of Theodore Keese; and Pauline, wife of Rev. Milo H. Gates, D.D. He died at his country home in Stockbridge, Mass., Aug. 25, 1874.

WHITE, Joseph Huntington, merchant, capitalist and philanthropist, was born at Goshen, Mass., Jan. 28, 1824, son of Joseph and Sophia (Huntington) White. His earliest known paternal American ancestor was Andrew White, who probably came from England early in the seventeenth century, and was doubtless a brother of several of the Whites who were colonists of Watertown, Roxbury, Brookline and Newton, and who came to America about that time; he was most likely, also, a cousin of Andrew White, who was among the first settlers of Brookline; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Benjamin and his second wife, Abigail ———; and their son William and his wife, Marcy Dresser, who were the grandparents of Joseph Huntington White. Our subject's father was for years an innkeeper at Goshen, but later became a prosperous farmer at Hinsdale, Mass. The son received his early education in the public schools at Hinsdale, Mass., but his subsequent education was largely the result of self-effort. In 1846 he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Boston, and a year later opened a dry goods store at Manchester, N. H., in partnership with his cousins, William and Benjamin F. White. After two years he sold out to them and organized the dry goods importing and jobbing house of White, Browne, Davis & Co., Boston, and from the outset enjoyed a large and profitable trade, especially in the line of dress goods for women. After 1864 the business was exclusively importing, with stores in New York city, as well as in Boston, and the firm name became White, Browne & Co. The old firm was dissolved in 1874 and thereafter he was head of the firm of White, Payson & Co., selling agents of the Manchester Mills, Manchester, N. H. He was chiefly instrumental in reorganizing the Manchester Mills corporation after the financial crash of 1873, and was long a dominant factor in the directorate of that concern. Upright, industrious and enterprising, he was also shrewd in judging the public taste and in supplying the demand. He retired from active business in 1895, and thereafter devoted himself to private interests, residing at Brookline. In buying goods for the firm he traveled abroad extensively, making no fewer than forty-four trips to Europe. He was a director in the Boston & Maine and the Mexican Central Railroad companies, and in the Eliot National Bank, of which institution he had likewise been president for many years, and was a trustee of the Huntington and Brown estates. He was known as an art connoisseur and owned a valuable collection of oil paintings, water colors and portraits. He loved nature, and the development of his estate in Brookline afforded him the necessary relaxation from commercial cares. In politics he was a Republican, and was a member of the standing committee of the Central Congregational Church of Boston. He was twice married: (1) Jan. 13, 1853, to Mary E., daughter of Hiram Stanyan, of Chichester, N. H.; Mrs. White died in 1853, and he was married (2) Nov. 13, 1855, to Ellen Danforth, daughter of Dr. Isaac Tewksbury, of Hampstead, N. H.; she survived him with four children: Joseph Foster; Helen Huntington, wife of George Jacob Putnam, Boston; Harriet Foster, wife of Arthur Crittenden Smith, Omaha, Neb., and Grace Sabra, wife of John Langdon Batchelder, Jamaica Plain, Mass. He died in Brookline, Mass., Mar. 10, 1915.

ROSE, Walter Malins, lawyer and author, was born in Toronto, Canada, Nov. 24, 1872, son of Henry J. and Elizabeth (McCord) Rose. He removed with his parents to Ontario, Calif., when twelve years of age, attending the public schools there, and was graduated at Leland Stanford University with the degree of A.B. in 1895. The following year he received the degree of LL.B. from Cornell University, having completed two years of law work in one year, and winning the Boardman thesis prize. Immediately after leaving Cornell he began the practice of law, with Judge Robert Hayne, one of the leaders of the California bar. Owing to ill health he was compelled to relinquish practice and live in Arizona. In the field of legal writing he attained wide repute as the editor of the thirteen volumes of Rose's "Notes on the United States' Reports," and as author of Rose's "Code of Federal Procedure", in three volumes (1907), "Digest of U. S. Reports from the Beginning to Vol. 186, U. S." (3 vols.), "Notes on Texas Reports" (5 vols.), and various monographs on leading cases. Mr. Rose was a great student, a hard worker and had marked executive ability. He was a member of the Bar Association, the Cornell Alumni Club of Southern California, and the University Club of Los Angeles. He was married at Holt, Ky., Oct. 19, 1899, to Mary Holt, and had one son, Joseph Holt Rose. He died at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 12, 1908.

WHITE, D'Orsay McCall, mechanical engineer and inventor, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 28, 1880, son of William Dickson and Susanna D'Orsay (McCall) White. His father was a banker in Glasgow and his mother was the daughter of a well-known engineer in that city. He was educated at the Glasgow high school and received his technical education at the Airdrie Technical College, and Royal Technical College of Glasgow, 1895-1901. During the same period he served his apprenticeship in the workshops of Messrs. Gibbs & Hogg, Ltd., locomotive and general machinery builders, Airdrie, 1895-97, and the Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., (1897-1900), where he learned the groundwork of his profession in the building of locomotives, mining plant of every des-

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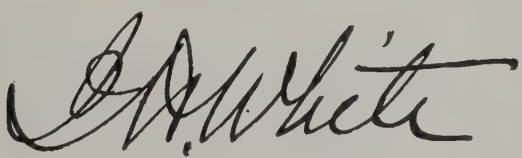

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D. W. Gale Cohiles

cription, and marine engines for ocean greyhounds, such as the Campania, battleship engines, and engines for cruisers and destroyers. After completing his apprenticeship, he became assistant and later chief engineer to Messrs. Alley & McLellan, Ltd., of Glasgow, high speed steam and air compressor builders (1900-02). Wishing to enter the automobile industry, for two years he became assistant chief engineer of the Mo-Car Syndicate, Ltd., of Paisley, Scotland, and while there developed the silent chain drives. He then became chief engineer of the All British Motor Car Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, laying out the entire plant, installing the machinery, and designing the first car (1904-06), whence he went to the Daimler Motor Car Co., Ltd., Coventry, England, as assistant engineer (1906-07), subsequently being appointed chief engineer and general manager of their branch factory in Naples (Societa Officine De Luca Daimler), designing the first "Silent Knight," 22 H.P. cars which won the Dewar trophy in England by their wonderful achievements and durability. When in Naples, Mr. White had the honor of conducting upon automobile trips King Edward VII and Queen Alexandria of Great Britain, was at luncheon with them, and received from them a beautiful and valuable memento—a solid gold cigarette case studded with precious gems mounted in the royal coat of arms, and a note of appreciation with their signatures. After returning from Italy, Mr. White became chief engineer and works manager for Messrs. D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, England, manufacturers of the famous world's record breaking racing cars (1909-13), later becoming manager for Crossley Motors Ltd., Manchester, (1913-14), whence he came to the United States as chief engineer of the Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., to design the famous eight-cylinder Cadillac, and later became vice-president and assistant general manager of that company. He is the first of his family to come to America. In recognition of his work in producing the eight cylinder V-type engine he was presented with a silver tablet, suitably engraved, at a dinner given in his honor by an organization consisting of the oldest members of the Cadillac Motor Car Co.'s dealers, known as the "Cadillac Old Guard." He resigned from the Cadillac Motor Car Co., June 1, 1919. In 1917 Mr. White was appointed one of a special committee of three engineers by Mr. Howard E. Coffin, then chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, to investigate and improve the practicability of the twelve cylinder Liberty Aircraft Motor. He is now vice-president of the LaFayette Motors Co., of Indianapolis, Ind. The LaFayette car was designed by him throughout and is being manufactured under his direct supervision. He is a member and was in 1917 chairman of the Society of Automobile Engineers, the membership of which he, with his fellow officers, raised from 450 to almost 1,000 in his year of office, and is also an associate member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, England; member of English Institute of Automobile Engineers; Detroit Athletic Club; Detroit Board of Commerce; Detroit Automobile Club; Rushmere Club, and member and governor of the Aero Club of Michigan. He was married, Sept. 25, 1906, to Edith Mary, daughter of William J. Woolnough, naval architect of Glasgow, Scotland, and has two children: Muriel Phyllis McCall and D'Orsay McCall White, Jr.

POWERS, Horace Henry, jurist, was born at Morrisville, Vt., May 29, 1835. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1855. He chose the legal profession and was admitted to the bar in 1858. Following a year in the lower house of the Vermont legislature he was elected prosecuting attorney for Lamoille co., Vt., and served two years, 1861-62. After ten years filled with many different activities in the northern counties of Vermont he again went to the legislature, this time to the senate, where he served during 1872-73. In December, 1874, he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of Vermont where for sixteen years he served as one of the state's foremost jurists. He declined further service on the bench in 1890 and was at once elected to the 52d congress and in 1892 re-elected to the 53d congress. Judge Powers had filled many varied public positions from the time he was admitted to the bar and there had been numerous honors bestowed upon him. While in the state legislature in 1859 he was a member of the council of censors, a body of thirteen charged with the power of proposing amendments to the state constitution, and in 1870 was a member of the constitutional convention which adopted an amendment providing for biennial elections in Vermont. He was speaker of the house of representatives in 1874 and while a member of the 53d congress, was chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Republican national convention in 1892, which re-nominated President Benjamin Harrison. While in congress he was a member of the judiciary committee and the committee on the Pacific railroads. He was a trustee of the University of Vermont. Judge Powers was one of the most resourceful lawyers of his time and possessed a candid manner of address which carried to both jury and audience. He was married, Oct. 11, 1858, at Morrisville, Vt., to Caroline E. Waterman. Judge Powers died at Morrisville, Vt., Dec. 8, 1913.

SAUNDERS, Daniel, lawyer, was born in Andover, Mass., Oct. 6, 1822, son of Daniel and Phoebe Foxcroft (Abbott) Saunders, and grandson of James Saunders and his wife Elizabeth Little, and a descendant of Henry Saunders, an early settler of Haverhill, Mass. His mother was a daughter of Caleb Abbott, a revolutionary soldier, who served from the time of the battle of Bunker Hill to the close of the war. His father, Daniel Saunders (q.v.), was a prominent manufacturer and the founder of Lawrence, Mass. The son received his preliminary education in the schools of his native town and in the English school at Andover, which then was a branch of the Academy. He entered Phillips Academy in 1837, but left the school two years later because of ill health. At that time his father owned two mills, one in North Andover and the other in Concord, N. H., and the young man went to the Concord corporation, where he became a clerk. He worked for his father for two years, and then went to Lowell where he entered the law office of his cousin, Hon. Josiah G. Abbott (q.v.). In 1842 he became a student in the law school at Cambridge, Mass., but during the two and a half years that he remained there he maintained his connection with his cousin's office. On Jan. 1, 1845, he was admitted to the Middlesex bar in Cambridge, and opened a law office on Londonderry turnpike, now Broadway, Lawrence, Mass. In January, 1849, when he was twenty-seven years old, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. Some time previous to this a survey of the Merrimack river from Lowell to the sea had been made for the purpose of ascertaining the expense involved in the building of a series of locks, after which the matter was dropped. In

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1833 Daniel Saunders, Sr., happened to find a profile plan of the proposed enterprise. It seemed feasible to the elder Saunders and he interested some of his friends in it. The Merrimack Water Power Association was formed in 1843 to develop the river water power, and Daniel Saunders, Jr., was a member of the association. In 1845 the Essex Co. bought out the interests of the association for $20,000, and a few years later Daniel Saunders, Jr., was made a director of the Essex Co., a position he held until his death. Mr. Saunders was active politically, and though he was always a Democrat, he preferred to vote for the best candidate in the field regardless of party affiliations. In 1848 he was elected to the state senate and served one term. Ten years later, though not a candidate, he was chosen a member of the house of representatives at a special election to fill the unexpired term of George Bensen. In 1859 he was elected mayor of Lawrence on the Democratic ticket. One of the first events during his administration was the fall of the Pemberton mills, one of the worst catastrophes in the history of the city. Mayor Saunders was a leading factor in the rescue work, and as a testimonial of appreciation he was presented with a large silver service by the citizens of Lawrence. For many years up to the time of his death he was president of the Lawrence Savings Bank and the Sawyer River Railroad Co. He was a member of Grecian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Monday Night Club, Harvard Club of Lawrence, and the Bostonian Society. He was also a member of Grace Episcopal Church. He was married Oct. 7, 1846, to Mary J., daughter of Edward Saint Loe Livermore, of Lowell, Mass., and their children were: Charles G., associated with the law business of his father and uncle; Mary L.; Annie G.; and Edith St. Loe Saunders. He died in Lawrence, Mass., Apr. 19, 1917.

MUNSON, Loveland, jurist, was born in Manchester, Vt., July 21, 1843, son of Cyrus and Lucy (Loveland) Munson. His first American ancestor was Thomas Munson, a native of England, who was a pioneer of Hartford, Conn., in 1637, and of New Haven, Conn., in 1639, and afterwards served as captain of the New Haven company in the Indian wars. From Thomas Munson and his wife Joanna the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel, who married Martha Bradley; their son Joseph, who married Margery Hitchcock; their son Ephraim, who married Comfort Curtis; their son Jared, who married Annorah Hale; their son Rufus, who married Bethiah Burton, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Loveland Munson was educated in the public schools of Manchester and the Burr and Burton Seminary of that place, being graduated at the latter in 1862. In the following year he became the editor of the Manchester "Journal," and for the three years he was conducting it he was also engaged in the study of law in the office of Elias B. Burton. Admitted to the bar in 1866, he began the practice of his profession in partnership with his former preceptor under the firm name of Burton & Munson. He was town clerk of Manchester from 1866 to 1873, and was register of probate 1866-76. He was the delegate from Manchester to the constitutional convention of 1870, and represented that town in the legislatures of 1872 and 1874, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee in his second term; and in 1878 was elected to the state senate, where he was chosen president pro tempore. In 1882 he was again a member of the lower house. His sound sense and absolute sincerity gave him the leadership of the house, both in 1874 and in 1882. Strong in debate, his speeches uniformly commanded the close and respectful attention of his colleagues and almost always their hearty support of measures advocated by him. He was appointed judge of probate for the district of Manchester in May, 1883, and continued in that office until 1889. In 1887 he was made chairman of a committee authorized by the legislature of 1886 to revise and redraft the school laws and incorporate with their revision new features to improve the schools and present the same in the form of a bill. The bill so drafted, with some few changes, became the school law enacted in 1888. In 1889 he was appointed by Gov. Dillingham a judge of the supreme court; and from 1890 to January, 1915, he was biennially elected to that office by the legislature, his last election being as chief justice. Some of the more important supreme court opinions written by Judge Munson appear in the following cases: Boutwell v. Marr, 71 Vt. 1; Stearns v. City of Barre, 73 Vt. 281; Avery v. Vermont Electric Co., 75 Vt. 235; Caldbeck v. Simanton, 82 Vt. 69; State v. Howard, 83 Vt. 6; State v. Clement National Bank, 84 Vt. 167; Roberts v. W. H. Hughes Co., 86 Vt. 76; State v. Lapoint, 87 Vt. 115; Fitzgerald v. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 90 Vt. 291. In 1875 he delivered an excellent "Address on the Early History of Manchester," which was afterwards published. He has been president of the Mark Skinner Library in Manchester since its opening in 1897, and is a member of the Vermont Historical Society. Judge Munson was married in Boston, Mass., May 4, 1882, to Mary Burton, daughter of Rev. Alexander Bennett Campbell, who for twenty-six years was pastor of the Congregational church of Mendon, Ill.

CONAWAY, Asbury Bateman, jurist, was born near the village of Leroy, McLean, co., Ill., Oct. 13, 1837, son of William and Emily (Porter) Conaway. When he was thirteen years of age the family removed to Mt. Pleasant, Ia., where he was educated in private schools and the Iowa Wesleyan University. Having an unusually active brain and great love for study, he completed the four years' classical course in three, and was graduated in 1860 with the highest honors of his class. At the same time he studied law and received his LL.B. degree from the university in the same year. Shortly after graduation he was elected justice of the peace, and served until the following spring, when he resigned the office to remove with the family to Chariton, Ia. In 1862 he enlisted in the 18th Iowa volunteer infantry, and soon rose to the rank of captain; was engaged in several battles and wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Mo. Returning to Chariton at the close of the war, he entered on the practice of law and was elected a member of the Iowa legislature. In 1867 the discovery of gold in what is now Wyoming led to the founding of South Pass City and also led the Union Pacific railroad to establish Cheyenne. Mr. Conaway was among those who settled in the former place in 1868, when the region was organized as Laramie county, Dakota, and governed by a vigilance committee. The territory of Wyoming was then organized in 1869 and Mr. Conaway soon settled in practice in Green River, where he became county and prosecuting attorney of the county of Sweetwater. When the movement for statehood came in 1889 Mr. Conaway was chosen a member of the constitutional

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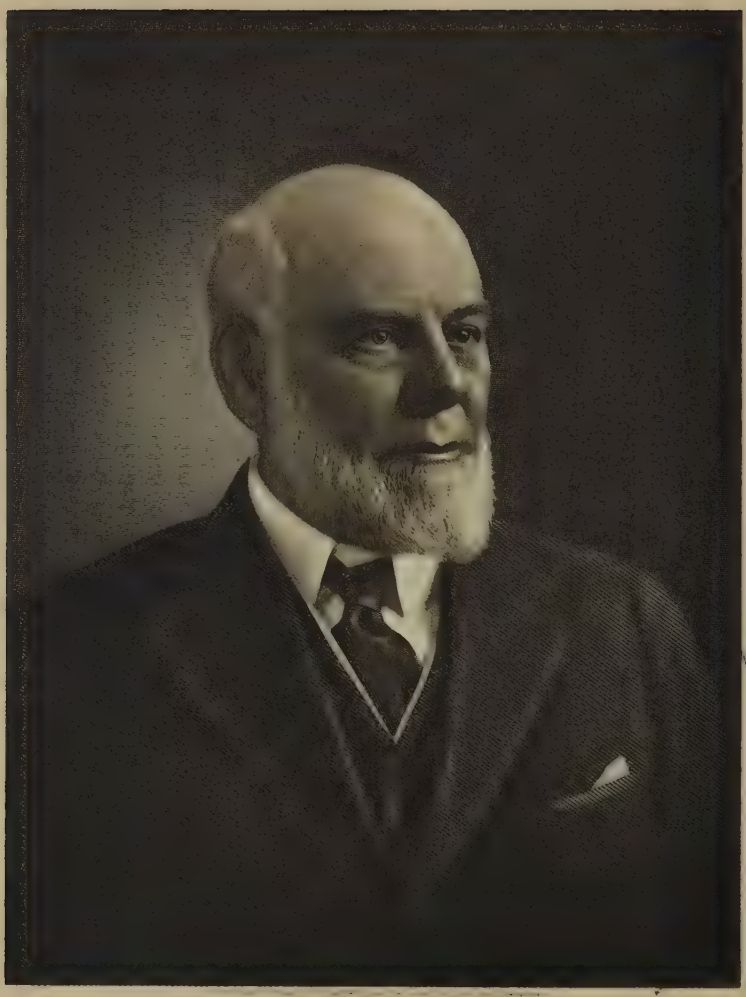
Daniel Saunders



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convention which met in November, and on June 21, 1890, he was appointed to the territorial supreme court by Pres. Harrison to succeed Justice Samuel T. Corn. The state was admitted the tenth of the following month, and Justice Conaway was promptly elected to the same position in the new commonwealth. He was a man of unusually large physical stature, and had the great qualities of a judge, never impulsive, peculiarly free of prejudices, with a strong sense of justice, broad and profound learning and a literary style of exceptional excellence. According to custom, he became chief justice on Jan. 4, 1897, but was destined to serve less than a year. He received the degree of LL.D. from Iowa Wesleyan University in 1893. Justice Conaway was never married. He died in Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 7, 1897.

HARRIS, Norman Wait, banker, was born in Becket, Berkshire co., Mass., Aug. 15, 1846, son of Nathan Wait and Charity Emeline (Wadsworth) Harris. The town of Becket was originally ceded to four or six individuals, among whom was his mother's great-grandfather. His first American paternal ancestor was Thomas Harris, a native of England, who settled at Charlestown, Mass., in 1630. From Thomas Harris and his wife, Elizabeth, the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas, who married Martha Lake; their son Ebenezer and his wife Christobel Crary; their son Nathan and his wife Suzanna Rude; their son Daniel and his wife Lucy Fox; their son Nathan and his wife Hulda Brega, of Brecket, Mass., who were the grandparents of Norman Wait Harris. Norman Wait Harris was educated in the Westfield (Mass.) Academy, and when eighteen years of age began his business career as soliciting agent for a life insurance company at Cincinnati, O. Two years later he became the general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at Cincinnati. In 1867 he organized the Union Central Life Insurance Co. and became its secretary and general manager, continuing as such for thirteen years, when on account of threatened ill health he disposed of his interests in the company and went to Europe for rest and recreation. At that time he was the largest individual stockholder in his company, which was the second largest in the West. Returning from Europe in 1881, he located in Chicago, Ill., and established the banking house of N. W. Harris & Co., with branches in New York city and Boston, Mass. This company made a specialty of dealing in state, county, city, and public service corporation bonds, the business of the firm extending throughout the United States. During 1907-13, Mr. Harris was president of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, and was also president of Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York and N. W. Harris & Co., Inc., of Boston. Aside from his business activities, Mr. Harris was also a leader in other fields. For many years he was a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, to which he was a large financial contributor, and was vice-president of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. He was president of the board of trustees of the Chicago Training School for Home and Foreign Missions, the largest training school of its kind in the country, to which he gave the land upon which its principal buildings are located, and erected its chapel and one of its main buildings known as Harris Hall. He also was president of the board of trustees of the Deaconess Pension Fund, which he founded, contributing thereto $100,000, and was a trustee of Northwestern University, to which he donated $250,000 in 1913 to erect and maintain a building known as Harris Hall of Political Science and History. In 1911 he gave $250,000 to the public school extension of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. He was a prominent member of the Methodist church, and was connected with many societies of a charitable and benevolent nature. He was a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, the Chicago Club, and the Lawyers', Metropolitan and Sleepy Hollow Country clubs of New York. Though his early education was somewhat limited, he possessed a good mind, and was unusually well informed upon the current literature of the day and matters of public interest generally. Of a quiet disposition, he possessed exceedingly strong domestic tastes, and was much attached to his home. He was a shrewd, active and energetic business man, and had a spotless reputation. Affable and genial in manner, he had a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Harris was married three times: (I) Jan. 1, 1867, to Jacyntha Vallandingham of Cincinnati, O., who died July 22, 1873; (II) January 28, 1875, to Clara Cochnower, who died July 1, 1876, and (III) April 21, 1879, to Emma S., daughter of Dr. Jonathan G. Gale of Newton, N. H., and great-granddaughter of Dr. Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was survived by his wife and five children: Hayden Bartlett, Stanley Gale, Pearl E., who married M. Haddon MacLean, Albert W. and N. Dwight Harris. He died at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, July 15, 1916.

STOECKEL, Carl, philanthropist, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 7, 1858, son of Gustave Jacob and Matilda Bertha (Wehner) Stoeckel. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1848, served for many years as instructor of music at Yale, and in 1890 became the first professor of that art at the University under the Battell foundation. The son was educated at the Sidney A. Thomas and Hopkins grammar schools in New Haven, also by private tutors, and travelled extensively both at home and abroad. He became secretary to Robbins Battell (q. v.) and following his marriage with Mr. Battell's daughter devoted his life to the advancement of music, literature, art, history and education, in which fields his cultural interests covered a wide range. At Norfolk, Conn., where he made his home, he established a choral union for concert performances of the highest order, reviving the choral singing organized by his father-in-law in Litchfield county early in the nineteenth century. The choral union embraced the neighboring towns of Winsted, Salisbury, Canaan and Torrington and gave annual concerts in an auditorium Mr. and Mrs. Stoeckel built in the grounds of their Norfolk estate, known as the "Music Shed." The structure accommodated a chorus of 700, an orchestra of seventy and an audience of 1400, and the concerts given in it made Norfolk a noted centre of music pursued for its own sake without the taint of commercialism. At the first concert given in June, 1906, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" was sung, with Mme. Nordica, Mme. Homer and Edward Johnson as soloists. The following year Mme. Eames was among the soloists in a rendering of Gounod's "Redemption." The annual musical events at Norfolk were solely philanthropical, educational and artistic in object, and no tickets were sold,

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admission being complimentary and by invitation. A fund was established by the Stoeckels for the production of new choral works, chiefly by American composers, among whom were Horatio Parker, George W. Chadwick, and Henry Hadley. Composers from abroad whose works were produced included Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, the Anglo-African composer, Jean Sibelius, the Finnish composer, and Sir Charles Stanford and R. Vaughan Williams of England. The Norfolk festivals, which filled an honorable place in the annals of American music, were gifts made to the community by the Stoeckels, who, without self-seeking or self-advertisement, bore the whole cost of organizing and maintaining them, including the salaries of conductors and orchestras, transportation of the chorus and of visiting composers from abroad, and the high fees of special soloists. They lasted until 1923, when exorbitant demands of orchestra players under the direction of a musical labor union compelled these benefactors of music to discontinue their support. In 1897 Mr. Stoeckel founded and endowed the Litchfield County University Club and provided a fund for the publication annually of a book relating to the county and written by a member of the club, the works being presented to the chief libraries of the United States and Great Britain. His interest in local history was also expressed in his purchase of the Torrington homestead where John Brown was born, which he presented to the John Brown Association, and in erecting at Cornwall Hollow, Conn., a battle monument to Gen. John Sedgwick, whose correspondence he edited and published in his volumes for free distribution. Yale University conferred upon Mr. Stoeckel the honorary degree of M.A. in 1906. He was a director of the New England Conservatory of Music, and a member of the Harvard Musical Association, New York Academy of Sciences, Century and Players' clubs of New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art of that city, Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association, Connecticut Teachers' Guild, American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the corporation of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Historical Association, Archaeological Institute of America, Connecticut Historical Society (vice-president for Litchfield county), American Rose Society, and the Litchfield County Historical Society. He also belonged to a group of British bodies, including the Royal Societies Club, Hellenic Travellers' Society, Royal Society of Arts, Royal Meteorological Society and North British Academy of Arts. Mr. Stoeckel occupied a place in the life of Connecticut peculiarly his own. His genial and attractive character was finely expressed in his hospitality and in his consideration for the comfort and enjoyment of his musical guests. He held aloof from political and business affairs, choosing rather to devote his public spirit to the advancement of scholarship and art. Mr. Stoeckel was married at Whitwell, Isle of Wight, England, May 6, 1895, to Ellen (Battell) Terry, daughter of Robbins Battell. He died without issue at Norfolk, Conn., Nov. 1, 1925.

HODGES, Edward Francis, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1851, son of Edward Fuller and Anne Frances (Hammatt) Hodges, and a descendant of William Hodges, who came to this country from England and settled at Salem, prior to 1643, when he removed to Taunton, Mass.; from him and his wife Mary Andrews the line of descent is traced through their son John, and his wife Elizabeth Macey; their son William and his wife Hannah Tisdale; their son George and his wife Susannah Cobb; their son Silas and his wife Mary Gould, and their son Henry and his wife Anna Fuller, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Silas Hodges was at one time on the staff of Gen. Washington, and he was entrusted with many commissions. Our subject was also a descendant, on the maternal side, of Gov. William Bradford of the Mayflower. His father was a lawyer. Edward F. Hodges received his early education at a Roman Catholic school in St. Hyacinthe, near Montreal, where he acquired a fluency in French; the Boston Latin School and Phillips Exeter Academy, graduating at the latter in 1867. He then entered Harvard University, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1871. During his college course he studied under Asa Gray, Louis Agassiz, Oliver Wendell Holmes and others of this group, which brought Boston to the front as the center of American literature. In 1872 he went to Washington, D. C., and became an examiner in the patent office, at the same time attending lectures at the medical school of Georgetown University, where in 1874, he received his first degree of M.D. In 1875 he returned to Boston and entered the Harvard Medical School, where, by rigid application, he received his second degree of M.D. in 1877. In 1880 Dr. Hodges located in Indianapolis, where for thirty years he engaged in the general practice of medicine. He was an ideal physician who at once gained the absolute confidence of his patient. He never ceased to be a student of the rapidly advancing science of medicine, and was charmed by the revelations of the microscope. He served as a member of the faculty of the Indiana Dental College, lecturer to the City Hospital Training School for Nurses, pathologist for the Central Hospital for the Insane, obstetrical surgeon for the Indianapolis City Hospital, contract surgeon at the U. S. arsenal, for eight years was police surgeon and for over twenty-five years professor of obstetrics of the Indiana University School of Medicine. He was also chief of staff of Indianapolis Flower Mission Hospital for Children. For his students he prepared an obstetrical chart which proved of great value to them and to the profession. He was a fellow of the American Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, Royal Microscopical Society of London, and professor emeritus of the Indiana School of Medicine; a member of the Marion county (Ind.) Medical Society; a founder and first president of the Harvard Club of Indiana; first governor of the Indiana Society of Mayflower Descendants; a founder and first president of the Georgetown University Club of Indiana; a member of the Indianapolis Literary Club, the Pi Eta Society of Harvard, and the Union Club of Boston. He was also a 32d degree Mason; trustee of the Gregg Fund (appointed by the Indianapolis board of school commissioners); member of the board of trade and vestryman of Christ Church. Dr. Hodges found time while attending to a busy practice to carry on his studies in botany and bacteriology, to win honors as a marksman, to become a gem expert, a judge of letters, an authority on Indian lore, a linguist and a traveler, and he shared with the Art Association of

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J. B. Okie

Indianapolis the treasures of a mind trained by appreciative travel and the best world art of painting, sculpture and architecture. As a writer he was clear and concise, and had the ability to picture in most fitting words what he had seen or experienced. Although an aristocrat always, he was catholic in his keen appreciation of evidences of good, and with the quick and alert perception of the skillful diagnostician his gentle heart, broad charity and strong personality made him at home with all the world. He was married Oct. 25, 1877, to Laura, daughter of Stoughton A. Fletcher, Jr., who survived him with one son, Dr. Fletcher Hodges of Indianapolis. Dr. Hodges died at his summer home, "Glimmerstone," Cavendish, Vt., July 11, 1916.

OKIE, John Brognard, land owner, was born at Madison, Indiana, Dec. 10, 1864, son of William Thompson and Susan J. (Pitcher) Okie. He is a descendent of John Okey, a colonel of dragoons under Oliver Cromwell. His first paternal American ancestor was a son of this Col. John Okey who emigrated to America upon the accession of Charles II. He settled at New York in 1660. The great-grandfather of John Brognard Okie was Abram Okie who was for many years president of the Western Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and one of the founders of the Girard Trust Co. of Philadelphia. Abram Okie married Abigail, the daughter of Jean Baptiste Carone Brognard, who was born in Salino, Province of Franche Comte, France, in 1761. He enlisted as a volunteer in the Grenadier Corps of the Duc de Lauzun and served in America in the Revolutionary War. John B. Okie was educated at the high school in Washington, D. C., and at the school of the U. S. Revenue Marine to which he was appointed cadet in 1881. He resigned from the Revenue Marine service in 1882, went to Wyoming and engaged in grazing, making a specialty of sheep. He now owns one of the largest flocks of sheep in the arid region and has extensive holdings of irrigated and grazing lands in the Bighorn Mountains. He was the pioneer of that section and assisted materially in its development. In 1884 he founded the ranch of Lost Cabin, at that time 130 miles from the nearest railroad. It has since developed into a village and is an attractive place—an oasis in the desert which stretches south of the Bighorn Mountains. As he owned the whole place he was able to carry out his ideas in a way that would be impossible with community ownership. The transformation from waterless desert to a highly developed town with every modern convenience represents an unusual task when it is remembered that for many years all traffic was by wagon over long stretches of desert. Mr. Okie was elected to the legislature of Wyoming in 1892 and the following year received the full Republican legislative vote for the U. S. Senate. He is one of the commissioners of the Yellowstone Highway Association, and built at his own expense and gave to the public more than thirty miles of graded mountain roads from Lost Cabin to the summit of the Bighorn Mountains. He speaks French and Spanish and has traveled in all parts of the world; has passed an examination entitling him to practice as a civil engineer; is an amateur geologist and ornithologist and has at Lost Cabin the finest private collection of living birds to be found anywhere in America. He has been twice married; (1) in 1887 to Jeanette Anderson, of Rawlins, Wyoming, and (2) in 1908 to Clarice V. Thompson, of Vinton, Iowa. He has seven living children by his first marriage.

BUCKINGHAM, George Tracy, lawyer, was born at Delphi, Ind., Apr. 21, 1864, son of Tracy Wilson and Helen (Clark) Buckingham. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Buckingham, who came from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1658, and settled at New Haven, Conn. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel and his wife Sarah Baldwin; their son Samuel and his wife Sarah; their son Thomas and his wife Mary B. Woodruff; their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Treat; their son Dan and his wife Philena Washington Guernsey, to their son Joseph Guernsey Buckingham and his wife Amelia Bridget McCoy, who were the grandparents of George Buckingham. He received his preliminary education in public schools and at Central Normal School, Ladoga, Ind. During his youth he was employed on a farm, in a brick plant, and in a store at Potomac, also in stores at Danville, Ill. Meanwhile, at night, he continued general studies, and later the study of law, subsequently becoming a regular law student under the preceptorship of W. J. Calhoun, at Danville. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1890, and in the same year was elected clerk of the Illinois house of representatives, while later in the same year, by appointment of Pres. Harrison, became special agent of the U. S. treasury department. In this position he traveled extensively in all parts of this country, in Mexico, Canada and Europe until 1894. He then returned to Danville, became a member of the law firm of Buckingham & Troup, with Charles Troup, and, until 1908, enjoyed an extensive practice in Vermilion county, and the adjoining counties in both Illinois and Indiana. While residing in Danville he was a dominant factor in Republican politics, a delegate to every county and state convention, chairman of the state convention of 1908, and delegate to the national convention of the same year. In the latter he argued the cases of the "Allies" contested delegates (Cannon, Hughes, Foraker and Fairbanks) before the credentials committee, at the famous all-night session, and next day led the debate on the floor in favor of the since celebrated resolution to restrict southern representation. He was trustee of the Kankakee Insane Hospital during 1897-1901, and president of the Joliet prison board, during 1901-05. In 1887 he joined the Illinois national guard as a private in Battery A, Danville; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in 1898, and colonel in 1901. Also, while at Danville, he was interested in a number of commercial, industrial and financial undertakings, as well as in agricultural pursuits, and still retains holdings in some of them. In 1908 he settled in Chicago as a member of the firm which is now Defrees, Buckingham & Eaton, still continuing in that capacity. From 1910 to 1917 he was lecturer on constitutional law, Chicago Kent College of Law. For years he was active as a court lawyer and participated in numerous cases in various counties of Illinois and Indiana, and in the appellate and supreme courts of those states. During this period he appeared in many cases of local importance, among them forty-one homicide cases, defenses of Carrington, and of Monroe at Danville; of Connors at Fairfield; Iroquois theater cases; newspaper libel cases at Danville, Springfield, Champaign and Kankakee; the Palmer will case, and several cases in the state supreme court involving the constitutionality of various statutes. After removing to Chicago he participated in the defence of the packers, who were prosecuted under the Sherman law; the

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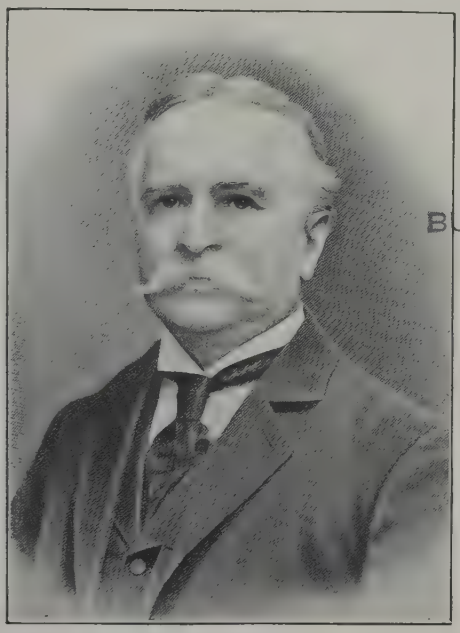
Alaska coal land cases; Mississippi lumber cases; Chicago Railway Equipment Co. litigation; Booth fisheries receivership and litigation; John R. Walsh Estate litigation; the Kellogg cases in Detroit and Cincinnati; Cayuna iron ore cases in Duluth and Denver; Lehigh Valley Railroad rebate cases in New York; Indianapolis "Star" case, and numerous cases known in state and federal courts throughout the country. In later years his professional work has been less active in the courts and more as counsel to other lawyers, and in business organizations, corporate reorganizations, etc. He has frequently appeared as a public speaker on patriotic, governmental and economic subjects. He is past president Indiana Society of Chicago; member Chicago Bar Association, and member American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Vermilion County Bar Association, Masonic fraternity, in which he holds the 32d degree, and the Union League, Mid-Day, Hamilton and Exmoor clubs, Chicago; Lotos Club, N. Y.; Magazine Club, Springfield, Ill.; Elks and Country clubs, Danville, Ill. He finds his chief recreation in golf and automobiling, and is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married Nov. 3, 1893, to Victoria, daughter of John Donlon, a pioneer coal operator in the Danville district, of distinguished French Huguenot ancestry, and a descendant of Count Bartholomew Dupuy, who came to Virginia in 1700. They have one child, Tracy Wilson Buckingham.

DALLETT, Morris, jurist, was born in New York city, May 11, 1864, son of Michael F. and Amelia (Morris) Dallett. His maternal grandfather was Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, at one time editor of the Philadelphia "Inquirer," and later president of the Commonwealth National Bank of that city. Michael F. Dallett, father of the subject and a native of New York, was senior member of the firm of Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, owners of the Red "D" South American Steamship Line. Morris Dallett received his preliminary education at Edward Roth's Academy and at Henry Hobart Brown's school, which later became De Lancey School. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1884 with the degree A.B. He then began the study of law in Philadelphia under the preceptorship of Henry T. Coleman, at the same time taking a course at the University of Pennsylvania law school, at which he was graduated in 1887 with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania and began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. As practicing attorney he was associated with Samuel W. Pennypacker (q.v.), afterwards governor of Pennsylvania, and handled important cases for large corporations. In 1905 Gov. Pennypacker appointed him judge of the orphans' court to fill out an unexpired term, and in the same year he was regularly elected to that office for the succeeding term of ten years. In 1911 he became presiding judge of the orphans' court. In 1915 he was re-elected for a second ten-year term. His selection in 1905 was approved by members of the bar, among whom he held a prominent place, and by the political leaders, who, however, had no hand in the appointment. When he was appointed his associates, Judges Hanna, Ashman and Penrose, were his seniors by many years. They had been largely instrumental in moulding the present system of practice in the court. Within six years after his appointment all three of these eminent judges had passed away, and in 1911 the duties and responsibilities of president judge devolved upon him. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Pennsylvania State Bar Association, Philadelphia Law Association, Sharswood Law Club, Union League, Rittenhouse and Philadelphia Country clubs, Philadelphia, and the Equanok Country Club, Manchester, Vt. He had a country home, "Greystone Farm," at Westtown, Pa., where for many years he devoted himself to stock-raising, in which he found his chief recreation. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. Judge Dallett had a mind of ready perception, broad vision and strong grasp. He was one of the leading judges of Pennsylvania, and had he lived he undoubtedly would have reached even higher honors and distinction. He was married in Pittsburgh, Pa., Apr. 28, 1888, to Margaret B., daughter of Joseph M. Millard of Pittsburgh; she survived him, with four children: Marie, who married C. R. Penington, Philadelphia, Pa.; Morris, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Margaret, Amelia, and Marjorie V. Dallett. He died at Hot Springs, Va., Aug. 23, 1917.

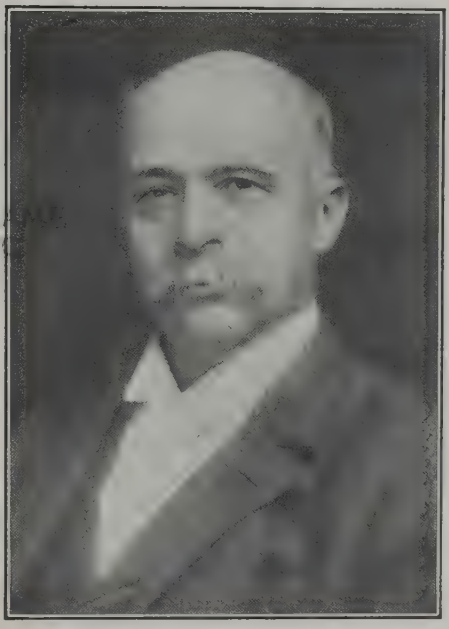
STODDARD, John Williams, lawyer and manufacturer, was born at Dayton, O., Oct. 1, 1837, son of Henry and Susan (Williams) Stoddard, and a descendant of Rev. Anthony Stoddard, a native of England, who settled in Boston in 1639. The descendants of Anthony Stoddard comprise a long line of prominent names, many of them distinguished in the history of this country; Jonathan Edwards, Aaron Burr, Gen. W. T. Sherman and Sen. John Sherman were descendants of the Stoddard family. John W. Stoddard was prepared for college in private schools in Dayton, and after spending his Freshman and Sophomore years at Miami College, Oxford, O., entered Princeton College where he was graduated in 1858. He was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1860 and for two years practiced law in Dayton. In 1862, in partnership with his brother, Henry Stoddard, and Charles G. Grimes, he engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil under the firm name of Stoddard & Grimes. To this business was added in 1866 the manufacture of varnishes. The firm at the same time engaged in selling at wholesale paints, oils, window glass, etc., under the name of Stoddard & Co. In 1869 Mr. Stoddard disposed of his interest in the business to his brothers, Henry and E. Fowler Stoddard, and in the same year engaged with John Dodds, under the firm name of John Dodds & Co., in the manufacture of agricultural implements. This firm was succeeded in 1874 by J. W. Stoddard & Co., E. Fowler Stoddard and William A. Scott being admitted as partners. In 1884 the Stoddard Manufacturing Co. was incorporated, Mr. Stoddard being the president and largest stockholder. From this firm sprang, in 1905, the Dayton Automobile Co., which manufactured the Stoddard-Dayton Automobile. Later, this firm was absorbed by the Maxwell Automobile Co., and Mr. Stoddard retired as active head. He retained interests in other companies, however, and was active in various directorates until the close of his life. At the time of his death he was a director of the Fourth National Bank, the Davis Sewing Machine Co., and the Indiana Iron Co., Muncie, Ind. He was a member of the Dayton City and Dayton Country clubs, and of the National Geographical Society. His clubs were: Dayton City (former president); Dayton Country, and Miami; he was also a member of the National Geographical Society. He was married, May 7, 1861, to Susannah, daughter of Daniel Keifer of Dayton, O., and they had four children: Charles G., Annie Howard, wife of

GEO. T. BUCKINGHAM

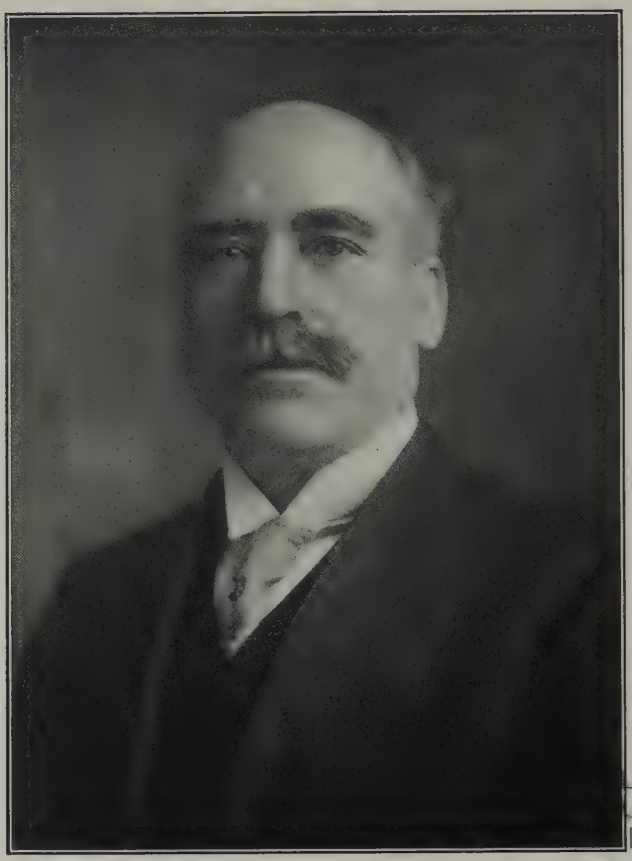
MORRIS DALLETT



JOHN W. STODDARD



FREDERICK C. BEACH



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Samuel Valera

Charles M. Wood; Alice, wife of E. Frank Platt; and Florence, wife of Edwin Stanton Reynolds. He died in Dayton, O., Sept. 18, 1917.

BEACH, Frederick Converse, editor, publisher, and scientist, was born in New York, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1848, son of Alfred Ely (q.v.) and Harriet Eliza (Holbrook) Beach. Moses Y. Beach, grandfather of our subject, was a prominent figure in the life of earlier New York, and for many years proprietor of the New York "Sun." On the distaff side our subject was descended from the Plymouth pilgrim, Elder William Brewster (q.v.), and Elihu Yale (q.v.), patron of Yale College. Rev. Alfred Ely, D.D., a noted divine, was his great-uncle. Alfred Ely Beach, our subject's father, learned newspaper work on the "Sun" and at twenty purchased the "Scientific American" from Rufus Porter (q.v.), who had founded it the previous year (1845). Beach induced his former schoolmate, Orson Desaix Munn (q.v.), to join him in the publishing and patent business, as Munn & Co., and under their direction the "Scientific American" became the most celebrated and lucrative scientific journal ever published. For many years he had the editorial direction of the "Scientific American," "Scientific American Supplement," "Scientific American Architects' and Builders' Edition," and "La America Científica," the Spanish edition of the "Scientific American." In addition to editorship, the elder Beach was a skilled patent lawyer and had superintendence of Munn & Co.'s great patent bureau, and of their vast correspondence. His notable inventions included a typewriter which took first prize and a gold medal at the Crystal Palace Exhibition, New York city, 1856, as one of the most novel and interesting objects exhibited. In 1864 he patented cable and railway devices which were purchased by the Greenwich Street Elevated Railway Co., New York, prior to the adoption of locomotives on that road, and in 1865 he obtained patents for carrying letters and mail matter in tubes under city streets, and mapped New York city out for a general system of receiving and distributing stations. In 1868 he designed his hydraulic tunnelling shield, also a pneumatic passenger railway. The Beach hydraulic tunnel system was used in building the underground railway tunnels in London and under the Thames; at Glasgow under the Clyde; at Liverpool under the Mersey, while the great St. Clair river railroad tunnel at Port Huron, Mich., was executed by means of his shield, as were also the tunnels under the Hudson and East rivers, New York. In early life Frederick Converse Beach moved to Stratford, Conn., which continued to be his place of residence until his death. He received his preliminary education at Bridgeport, Conn., and was graduated Ph.B. at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1868. It was about this time that his father was building (at his own expense) the passenger subway beneath Broadway extending from Warren street nearly to the post-office, and F. C. Beach was placed in charge of this work, first as constructing and then as operating engineer. Few persons were aware that the work was in progress; but when it was completed it was thrown open to the public and thousands enjoyed a ride in a car driven by atmospheric pressure. The tunnel was nine feet four inches in exterior diameter; the curved portion was walled by cast-iron plates, put up in segments and united by means of bolts, the straight portion being walled with brick masonry. The tunnelling shield was a strong cylinder, resembling a huge barrel with both heads removed, the front end being sharpened with a cutting edge to enter the earth. By means of a system of hydraulic pistons, arranged around the main walls of the tunnelling shield and longitudinally, all operated from a common pump, and each having cocks whereby it could be cut off from the pump whenever desired, Beach was enabled to govern the direction of the shield with the utmost precision, making it ascend or descend in the earth, according to the grade required, or travel on a curve of any desired radius. On the completion of this work young Beach joined the staff of Munn & Co., in the branch office, Washington, D. C., and subsequently he engaged in the patent business in New York, also as a manufacturer of electrical instruments. In 1877 he entered the office of the "Scientific American," assisting his father, and after the latter's death, in 1896, he added to his other duties those of secretary of Munn & Co., Inc., a position which he held up to the time of his own death. His devotion to business was a matter of frequent comment among his friends and associates; and with the possible exception of his work in the promotion of amateur photography, there was nothing of a business character in his long career that lay so near his heart or gave him such sincere pride as the growth and popularity of the "Scientific American." His activities in the world of photography began in 1864, when he was in his 17th year, and continued to his death. He was one of the first amateurs of any note in America, beginning the practice of photography as a pastime. At nineteen he suggested to the U. S. commissioner of patents the practicability of photo-lithographing U. S. patents, a plan later adopted. He made many experiments in photography and wrote much on photographic topics. In 1880 he founded the Society of Amateur Photographers of New York (now the Camera Club); and, in 1889, in association with Miss Catherine Weed Barnes, he started "The American Amateur Photographer," of which for many years he was the editor. The venture was a success, and after absorbing several less known publications it appeared under its present title of "Amateur Photography." He was interested in the American Lantern Slide Interchange, of which he was manager and one of the organizers, and in which he offered several prizes for competition. Through the Interchange various camera clubs throughout the country sent selected slides to him, and a committee met regularly in New York for the purpose of selecting 100 of the best slides, which were distributed to the various camera clubs for exhibition. He was also active in promoting the Postal Progress League, of which he was president. From 1902 he was editor-in-chief of the "Encyclopedia Americana." With his death there passed another member of a family which was early identified with the beginnings of modern journalism, and later and more particularly that phase of it which comes under the category of the scientific and technical. He was possessed of sterling qualities that won for him the respect and affection of all who came within the sphere of his influence, and especially of all those in the offices of his newspapers. He was kindly, sympathetic and approachable, and his talents, like those of his grandfather and father, were highly diversified. He maintained the high standard of the "Scientific American" and he made it so much of a necessity to scientific men, particularly to inventors, that it remained, as it was half a century

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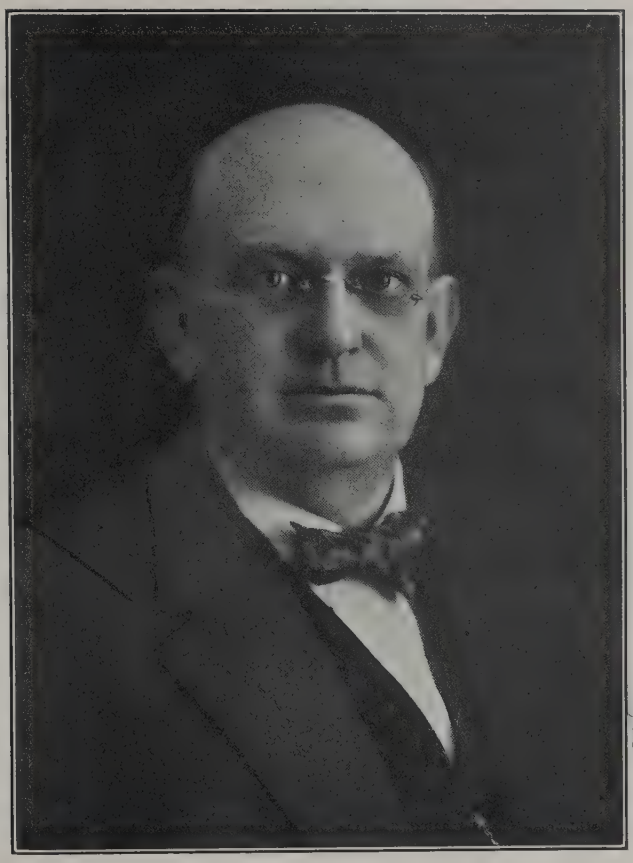
before, the standard technical newspaper of America. In its present form it is his monument. He was married at Stratford, Conn., June 16, 1875, to Margaret A., daughter of Charles Gilbert, of Stratford; their living children are: Stanley Y., aviator, and Ethel H., wife of James A. Wales. He died at Stratford, Conn., June 8, 1918. (Portrait opposite page 326.)

WALLIN, Samuel, manufacturer, was born at Easton, Pa., July 31, 1856, son of John and Sarah (Howgate) Wallin, natives of England and of north of Ireland stock. His father subsequently removed to Poughkeepsie, where he had charge of a small carpet factory; later to Amsterdam, N. Y., where he took a position in the Sanford Carpet Mills, and for a brief period was engaged in agricultural pursuits at Osborn's Bridge, Fulton co., N. Y. Samuel Wallin received his education in public schools and at Amsterdam Academy. He then entered the Sanford Mills, thoroughly familiarized himself with the manufacture of carpets and rugs, and was given one of the responsible positions in the mills. In 1886 he and three other employees of the mills, with capital of $20,000, started a small rug mill at Amsterdam under the firm name of Howgate, McCleary & Co. He did office work, aided in designing, looked after machinery and the shipping, and acted as salesman in New York city. Fire destroyed the mill, which was rebuilt, but in spite of the labors of the partners the venture did not prove a success until years afterward. In 1893 the firm became McCleary, Wallin & Crouse, and the plant had grown to a collection of large buildings covering many acres, equipped with the most modern machinery used in rug-making, and employing approximately 2,000 hands. The product of the firm became known at home and abroad, and their rugs, which include axminsters, for which the largest demand existed, found ready sale everywhere; the mills also made velvets, tapestries and chenille goods. He was also president of the Rockton Realty Co.; vice-president Inman Manufacturing Co., and financially interested in the great New York carpet house of W. & J. Sloane. Also he was vice-president of the board of trustees Amsterdam Savings Bank and a director in the Farmers' National Bank. Politically he was a Republican; served as alderman, and for two terms (1901-02) was mayor of Amsterdam. In 1912 he was elected to the national house of representatives, serving in the 63d congress. He was a member of the District of Columbia committee, which is virtually the executive committee of the house and senate—the common council of the district, and served also on the industrial arts and exhibition committee. His initial speech in congress was an attack on the tariff reduction then proposed, and his remarks on the subject of the dye stuff trade, especially, were widely quoted. Congressmen and senators alike recognized his native ability, and he participated in more councils than are usual even for a second or third term congressman. For years he was a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church; was delegate to the Troy and general conferences of his church; a trustee of Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt.; was prominent in the work for the Home for Elderly Women, Amsterdam, and was chairman of the first Liberty Loan Committee for Fulton county. He was a director in the Amsterdam board of trade, and member Union League Club, New York city, Mohawk and Mohawk Country clubs, Schenectady, Masonic fraternity, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, and the Antlers' Club, Amsterdam. He was deeply interested in his home city. He gave good service on boards or committees of various philanthropic and charitable institutions. He was married at Amsterdam, N. Y., July 3, 1876, to Margaret, daughter of Alexander Faulds, of Amsterdam, and left one adopted son, Freeman Faulds Wallin. He died at Amsterdam, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1917. (Portrait opposite p. 327.)

ALEXANDER, Joseph Eli, lawyer, was born at River Side farm, near Columbia, Tyrrell co., N. C., Sept. 6, 1874, son of Abner and Isadora (Spruill) Alexander. In the latter part of the 17th century several brothers of the name Alexander fled on account of religious persecution from Scotland to Ireland and thence to Manhattan Island. When, in 1739, the earldom of Stirling became dormant, it was claimed by William Alexander (q.v.), of New York city, son of James Alexander, a noted colonial lawyer and jurist. William Alexander served first as commissioner and then as aide-de-camp to Gov. William Shirley (q.v.), and in 1756 accompanied the latter to England where he was persuaded to claim the earldom of Stirling. In 1759 an Edinburgh jury declared him to be the nearest heir to the last Earl of Stirling, but the house of lords held up the claim for further proof. Returning to America he espoused the cause of the revolution, became brigadier and later major-general, presided over the court martial of Gen. Charles Lee regarding the battle of Monmouth and enjoyed the confidence of Washington to an unusual degree. Others of the Alexanders went from Manhattan Island to New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and thirty of the families located in Virginia and North Carolina at the same time. Isaac Alexander settled in Tyrrell, near Columbia, apparently about the time it became a county (1729). From him and his wife Zilpha the line of descent is traced through their son Jesse and his wife Anne Hoylt Hoskins, to their son Joseph Alexander and his wife Caroline Spruill, who were the grand-parents of Joseph Eli Alexander. The Alexander family in Tyrrell for years resided on what is known as the Pinner place or Sound Side plantation, on the south side of Albemarle sound. Jesse Alexander, like his father, was planter and man of affairs; represented Tyrrell in the house of representatives of North Carolina during 1803-04 and in the senate in 1808 and 1810; was colonel of militia, and declined appointment from Gov. Hawkins as brigadier-general 13th brigade North Carolina militia. On the distaff side the subject was a great-nephew of Gen. Hezekiah G. Spruill, member North Carolina board of internal improvements; as state senator he advocated a system of common public schools using funds of the state lands, and introduced one of the first bills for this purpose. The maternal grandfather of the subject was Eli Spruill, member of the North Carolina secession convention of 1861. Abner Alexander, father of the subject, served through the war between the states as a lieutenant in Co. H, 61st North Carolina regiment, which was a unit in Hoke's Division, Longstreet's corps, and was wounded at Cold Harbor; he was graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, and became the leading practitioner in Tyrrell and adjoining territory. He served three terms in the state legislature and was chairman of the house committee on health. Dr. Alexander was called one of Tyrrell's greatest men, and his funeral was the largest Columbia ever knew. Joseph Eli Alexander received his preliminary education at Columbia Preparatory School and at Williamston



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SAMUEL M. SCHAEFER

(N. C.) Academy, in Martin county, where he came under the preceptorship of Rev. Dr. Sylvester Hassell, one of the great educators of the state. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1895 with the degree of Ph.B. He studied law privately; was admitted to the bar of North Carolina in 1896, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Winston-Salem, N. C., forming a partnership with Alfred E. Holton, under the firm style of Holton & Alexander. For fourteen months (1897-98) he was secretary to Gov. D. L. Russell, of North Carolina, after which he resumed practice with Mr. Holton, the relation continuing until the year 1904, having an extensive practice in state and Federal courts and before the departments in Washington. During 1913-15 he was of the firm of Alexander, Parrish & Körner, with Fred M. Parrish and Gilmer Körner, Jr. As attorney he effected the consolidation of the then separate post-offices of Winston and Salem, in 1898, and was chairman of the committee of the board of trade on consolidation of the two municipalities; as such he prepared the bill and plan for the consolidation. He has been town attorney for Salem, city attorney for Winston, and county attorney for Forsyth county. He is a member of the Academy of Political Science, Columbia University, New York; American Bar Association, North Carolina State Bar Association, Forsyth County Bar Association, Phi Beta Kappa and Masonic fraternities, Past Exalted Ruler Winston Lodge, No. 449, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Twin-City Club, Winston-Salem. As secretary to the governor he was also military secretary, with rank of major, and in 1898 became aide-de-camp to the governor, with rank of colonel. He finds his chief recreation in fishing, hunting and horse-back riding. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and his political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married (1) at Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 15, 1905, to Edith Kincaid, daughter of Henry Chase Butler, then Supt. Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C., now of Greensboro, N. C. She was a graduate of Peace Institute, Raleigh, and Emerson School of Oratory, Boston; she died in 1910. He was married (2) at Winston-Salem, N. C., Aug. 26, 1916, to Lilla, daughter of Maj. John Graham Young, a Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, of Winston-Salem, and a grand-niece of William Alexander Graham (q.v.), secretary of the navy. He has two children: Joseph E. Alexander, Jr. (1905), by his first wife; and Frances Wingfield Alexander (1917), by his second wife. The present Mrs. Alexander is on her mother's (Lucy Wingfield) side descended from Sir Edward Wingfield, first Colonial Governor of Virginia and on her father's side is descended from the same general line of Gen. Jos. Graham and Ephraim Brevard. She was a student at the State College for Women (Greensboro, N. C.) and is a graduate of Salem College.

SCHAFER, Samuel M., banker, was born in Irving Place, New York city, Sept. 12, 1840, son of Maier and Mina (Elsaser) Schafer, both natives of Germany. In 1849 Maier Schafer sailed from New Orleans to California by the way of Cape Horn, four months being required for the voyage. In California he received fabulous prices for the goods he had brought with him, obtaining $100 for a woolen blanket that had cost ten dollars; while eggs were sold for one dollar each. In September of the same year Mr. Schafer returned to New Orleans with $20,000 in gold dust, and in August, 1850, after purchasing goods in New York, journeyed from Mobile by steamer to Colon, crossed the Isthmus of Panama and proceeded thence to California. After another trip to New Orleans, returning to California by the Isthmus of Panama, he, with his partners, erected at considerable expense, on a lot previously purchased on Washington Square, San Francisco, a frame store, which was destroyed in the great fire of Dec. 13, 1849. As at that time all houses in San Francisco were wooden structures, they could not be insured, hence everything was lost in the fire; but the partners were not discouraged, and in place of the wooden house erected an iron structure, which at that time could be purchased and set up quickly. The partnership was dissolved in 1850. Samuel M. Schafer was educated in private schools and academies of New York city, and began his career as a banker in 1860, in association with his brother, Simon, under the firm name of Schafer Bros. The firm was admitted to the New York Stock Exchange in 1869, when Mr. Schafer was twenty-nine years old. His brother died in 1902, and thereafter he continued business with his sons under the same firm name. Mr. Schafer was one of the original members of the "Coal Holers," so called because they traded many years ago in a basement at 23 William street. He was one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange and in the years immediately following the civil war became prominent as a gold broker, being one of the original members as well as the oldest of the "Gold Room Group." At the time of his death he was vice-president and a director of the Continental Bank. He was made receiver of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, which appointment caused the bonds to jump twenty points at once. He served as treasurer of various religious and charitable institutions with which he was identified, being treasurer and trustee of Temple Emanu-El, and for sixteen years trustee and treasurer of Mt. Sinai Hospital. Politics attracted him in Pres. Garfield's time, when he was one of Garfield's electors. He was a fellow of the American Geographical Society; member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; American Museum of Natural History; Deutscher Verein; and Liederkranz and Harmonie clubs. Mr. Schafer was the soul of honor and the embodiment of integrity, kind and gentle in manner, just and charitable in judgment, modest, simple, and free from guile, a man who fashioned his life according to the highest principles of the faith which he professed. His disposition was sunny and cheerful, and his heart full of sympathy for human kind. He was married Nov. 20, 1866, to Sophia, daughter of Michael Schwab, of New York city; the living children of this union are: Mamie, who married David Mann, of New York city; Leonard; Edward; Grace, who married Max L. Kaufman, of New York city; Algernon S.; Minnie, who married Charles S. Guggenheimer, of New York city, and Florence, who married Alfred M. Wolff, also of New York city. Mr. Schafer died at his home in New York city, 52 West 46th street, where he had lived for more than fifty years, Jan. 10, 1918.

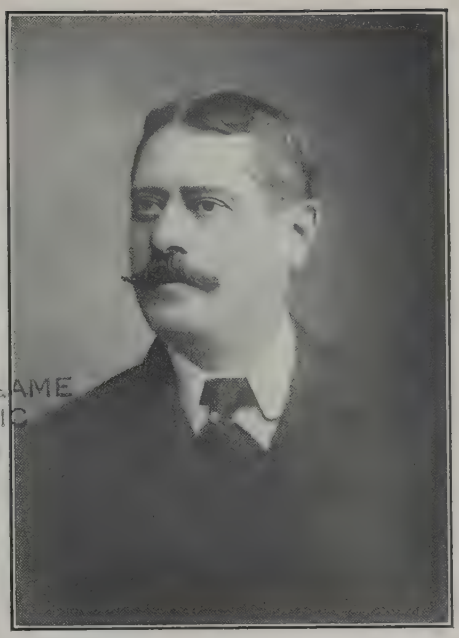
PERKINS, Edmund Taylor, civil engineer, was born at Scottsville, Vt., Sept. 8, 1864, son of Edmund Taylor and Mary Sydnor (Addison) Perkins, and a descendant of Nicholas Perkins, who lived at Tuckahoe Creek, Henrico co., Va., early in the seventeenth century. Among his ancestors were those who fought in the revolutionary war and were otherwise prominent in the struggle for independence. On the maternal side he is descended from Col. John Addison, who came from

Litchfield, Eng., in 1667, and built his home on the banks of the Potomac, opposite Mount Vernon. Rev. Edmund Taylor Perkins, D.D., (q.v.), father of our subject, was a prominent clergyman of the Episcopal Church. The son received his preparatory education at the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va., and was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., with the degrees of A.B. and C. E. in 1885, receiving the degree of A.M. from the same institution three years later. During 1885-1902 he served with the U. S. Geological Survey in topography, triangulation and precise leveling; he was identified with the U. S. reclamation service, in charge of stream gauging and the determination of run-off factors; he was also in charge of the investigation of the Colorado river, including preliminary surveys and the plans of the Yuma project, Yuma, Ariz.; for several years he was general inspector of all projects. Thereafter, until 1909, he was in charge of the Chicago transportation and contracting office. Since 1909 until the present time he has been at the head of the Edmund T. Perkins Engineering Co., as consulting and supervising engineer, Chicago, Ill. He has served as a member of the Everglades Engineering Commission of the state of Florida, to report to the state upon the possibility and feasibility of reclaiming the Everglades; the plan, contemplating an expenditure of $30,000,000, was adopted by the state administration, by whom the first unit, from Lake Okeechobee to St. Luci Inlet, is now being constructed. Mr. Perkins was in charge of the Marion County Drainage district, Mo., holding the Missouri record for the shortest time employed in organizing, surveying, planning and constructing the district. He has served as chief engineer of the South Quincy drainage and levee district, Adams co., Ill.; Green Bay levee and drainage district, Lee co., Ia.; Lima Lake drainage district, Adams co., Ill.; Savanna and York drainage district, Carroll co., Ill.; Gregory drainage district, Lewis and Clark cos., Ill.; West Alton drainage district, St. Charles co., Mo.; Steffenville drainage district, Knox and other counties, Mo., and other districts totaling about 75,000 acres of wet and overflowed lands. He was president of the Chicago Irrigation Association, and is now (1920) president of the National Drainage Congress and the American Association of Engineers; president of the American Reclamation Federation; member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; American Association of Engineers; Western Society of Engineers; Illinois Society of Engineers; Chicago Association of Commerce; the University, Iroquois and Engineers clubs of Chicago; Glen View and Golf clubs, Ill.; Engineers Club of N. Y., and the Chevy Chase Club, Md. Mr. Perkins is characterized by directness and quick decisions. He is the author of various magazine articles and lectures on the work of the government along geological and irrigation lines. His favorite diversions are golf and baseball. He was married at Los Angeles, Cal., June 3, 1903, to Jean Waters of Plumas county, Cal.; Mrs. Perkins died in February, 1917. There were no children. He was married (2) Aug. 17, 1918, to Louise Samson-Scribner, daughter of Prof. F. Samson-Scribner of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

NEWBOLD, William Henry, banker, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 31, 1849, son of William Henry and Calebina (Emlen) Newbold, and member of a distinguished Philadelphia family. His father was a banker. William Henry Newbold received his education at Dr. Coit's school, and began his business career in his native city as a banker. He was a partner of the banking house of W. H. Newbold's Son & Co., of Philadelphia. From time to time he was interested in various other financial, commercial and industrial enterprises. He was a member of the Rittenhouse Country, Art, and Racquet clubs, Philadelphia. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the St. Marks Episcopal church. He found his chief recreation in music. The honesty, uprightness and integrity of William Henry Newbold were unimpeachable. His name was a synonym for all that is genuine, and the confidence that people had in him was an estimate that never changed. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15, 1873, to Roberta, daughter of Robert E. Gray, of Philadelphia; she survives him, with three children: Trenchard Emlen, president and treasurer of Bradlee & Co., Philadelphia; Katharine N., who married Robert Kennedy Wurts, Philadelphia, and Ethel, who married Edmund H. McCullough, Philadelphia. William Henry Newbold died in Boston, Mass., May 25, 1917.

SPALCKHAVER, William, inventor, was born at Itzehoe, Holstein, Denmark, (later Germany), Apr. 18, 1837, son of Julius and Augusta (Mohrhagen) Spalckhaver. His father was a druggist. William Spalckhaver received his preliminary education at Uetersen, Holstein, studied at the Polytechnic School in Hanover, Germany, and completed his studies in France and England. He came to the United States in 1860 and was employed as engineer at Hastings-on-Hudson. He enlisted in Co. H, 12th New York state militia, on Apr. 19, 1861, was mustered out at the end of three months and re-enlisted in October, 1861, in Co. K, 54th New York Volunteer Infantry. On Nov. 1, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant. He served until Feb. 17, 1862, when he resigned and settled in New York city. In 1863 he became connected with the R. Hoe & Co., printing press manufacturing concern in New York city. He worked his way to the post of chief engineer of the concern, holding that position until his death. He was a noted inventor of printing press appliances and developed many of the great features of the massive Hoe presses. During the fifty-six years of his connection with the Hoe company Mr. Spalckhaver took out over sixty patents for printing press devices. Every one of these inventions is important in the development of the modern printing press. Among the more important are: sextuple press, pat. Aug. 27, 1895; octuple or multi-color press, Sept. 1, 1896; duplex wet (sextuple style) and duplex wet (color style) June 20, 1899; a press with eleven pairs of cylinders, Dec. 25, 1900; multi-color perfecting press, Dec. 3, 1901. Among his numerous other inventions is a routing machine, late news device, a device for sheet piling and counting, etc. Mr. Spalckhaver was a man highly esteemed by his associates. In the history of the development of modern printing his name will be accorded a high place. He extended to every one an unfailing courtesy. He was a member of numerous clubs and associations as well as of the Loyal Legion, and of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R. He was married Mar. 8, 1862, in New York city, to Anna Brunssen, daughter of Gerd. Brunssen, a hat and cap manufacturer of Hamburg, Germany. Their children were: John Spalckhaver, a merchant; Marie, who married Alfred Hoffbauer, chief engineer Havermeyer Sugar Refinery; George, a merchant; William, Jr., a merchant; Anna, who

EDMUND T. PERKINS



WM. H. NEWBOLD

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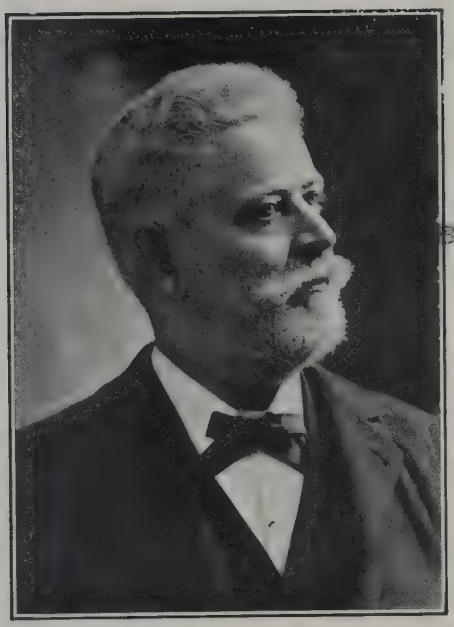
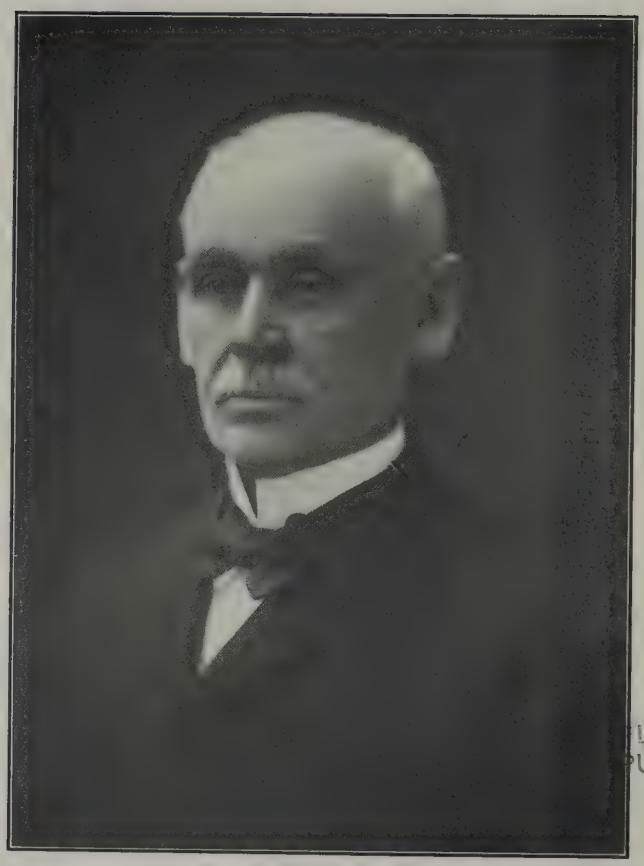


WM. SPALCKHAVER

WM. G. MOORE



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HENRY. P. HENDERSON

married Otto Wilhelms, an artist; Ida, who married George Orndt. William Spalckhaver died in Brooklyn, Mar. 29, 1919.

MOORE, William Graham, clergyman, was born in Douglas county, Mo., July 25, 1868, son of William and Ruth Ann (Graham) Moore. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Moore, who came with Benjamin Borden from Londonderry, Ireland, about 1740, and with his mother, ten brothers and a sister settled in what was then Orange county, Va. From him the line of descent is traced through his son William and his wife Mary Davis, to their son Nathaniel Davis Moore and his wife Margaret Dyche, who were the grandparents of William Graham Moore. John Moore (I), according to tradition, belonged to the Virginia militia; was with Washington when Braddock was killed, and with Washington and Forbes at the capture of Fort Duquesne. William Moore (II) was a native of Berkeley county, Va. (now W. Va.), served in the war of the revolution, and, having settled in Tennessee, fought against the Cherokee and Chickamauga Indians, being engaged in the battle of King's Mountain. Nathaniel Moore Davis (III), a native of Greene county, Tenn., served in the war of 1812, and became a pioneer farmer in Douglas county, Mo. William Moore, father of the subject and a Missouri farmer, served during the civil war as private in Co. H, 8th regiment Missouri state militia cavalry; he is now a resident of Springfield, Mo. William Graham Moore received his preliminary education in public schools and at Pleasant Hope (Mo.) Institute, subsequently attending Morrisville (Mo.) College. Richmond (O.) College gave him the degree D.D. in 1904. In 1892 he was licensed to preach in the Cumberland Presbyterian church by the presbytery of Springfield, Mo., and was ordained by that body in 1895. In 1896 he placed himself under the care of the presbytery of Ozark, synod of Missouri, Presbyterian church in the United States, and was assigned to a course of study under the preceptorship of Rev. E. E. Stringfield, Springfield, Mo., and assumed charge of Mount Zion Church, Cave Springs, Greene co., as stated supply. He was enrolled as minister in 1897 and accepted a call from the Conway (Mo.) Church, and in 1899 went to Greenfield, Mo., as pastor. He became pastor at Malvern, Ia., in 1902, First Presbyterian Church, and during 1904-10 filled the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, Le Mars, Ia. In 1911 he was pastor First Presbyterian Church, Clinton, Mo., and during the ensuing five years was pastor of Mt. Tabor Presbyterian Church, Portland, Ore. At the beginning of 1917 he was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Stockton, Cal., continuing in that relation until his death. He was a church builder, having more than doubled the membership of every church in which he labored, save at Malvern and Clinton. He had been moderator of the presbytery of Ozark, synod of Missouri, and commissioner to the general assembly, New York, 1902; chairman home mission committee, presbytery of Sioux City, and member home mission board synod of Iowa during 1908-10, also moderator of the presbytery of Sioux City and commissioner to the Denver general assembly of 1909. He was a man of energy and intellect, and an orator of great ability; a man of personal magnetism, capable of attracting strong and lasting friendships, being both preacher and pastor—a rare combination. His dominating characteristic was a love for personal service to others. He believed in the Gospel of Christ and preached what he believed with fervor and enthusiasm. He was married at Springfield, Mo., May 26, 1896, to Estelle May, daughter of William Wallace Hadcock, a cabinet-maker of Springfield; she survives him, with three children: Gladys Estelle (1899), William Wallace (1907), and Walter Graham Moore (1913). He died at Stockton, Cal., Mar. 4, 1917. (Portrait opposite page 330.)

HENDERSON, Henry Parry, jurist, was born at Tully, Onondaga county, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1843, son of Parry and Hulda (Christian) Henderson. He was reared on a farm in Michigan, whither his parents removed when he was an infant, and he was educated in the public schools of Mason and Lansing, Mich., and the Michigan Agricultural College. For a short time he attended the law school of the University of Michigan. In 1863-64 he was made deputy county clerk and county clerk. Having meanwhile completed his law studies, he was admitted to the bar in 1867, and in that year was elected a member of the common council of Mason, Mich., serving two years. He was prosecuting attorney of Ingham county in 1874-76 and member of the Mason school board for fourteen years. In 1878 he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket, and was later mayor of Mason. He had formed a partnership with Judge George M. Huntington in 1868 and was very successful. In 1886 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland associate justice of Utah, being assigned to what was then the northern branch of the first judicial district. He entered upon the discharge of his judicial duties at a time when the work of prosecuting polygamists was being pushed with vigor by the United States officials and he conducted the cases that were brought before him with firmness in accordance with his interpretation of the anti-polygamy laws. In the trial of a case he usually displayed a care, bordering upon anxiety, to be just and impartial; and attorneys and litigants invariably had great confidence in him. When the agitation began which culminated in the division of the voters of the territory on national political lines, he supported the movement enthusiastically. As a leader in the organization of the Democratic party in the territory he was second to none in energy and influence. In 1892 he moved to Salt Lake City and he formed a partnership with Arthur Brown, later U. S. senator, which continued until 1905, when he became senior member of the firm of Henderson, Pierce, Critchlow & Barrette, one of the strongest and most reputable law firms in the state. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Salt Lake City board of education, and after an interval of two years was elected again, holding the office until his death. In addition to his legal and political interests, Judge Henderson was identified with a number of large mining properties of Utah. He was a prominent Mason and a member of the Shrine, Knights Templar and 32d degree Scottish Rite; a member of the Utah State Bar Association and the University, Alta and Commercial clubs of Salt Lake City. He was married at Mason, Mich., in 1869, to Josephine, daughter of Nelson M. Turner. They had three children, all of whom died in infancy. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, June 3, 1909.

VAILE, Joel Frederick, lawyer, was born at Centerville, Wayne co., Ind., Mar. 14, 1848, son of

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Rawson and Ann Eliza (Pope) Vaile, natives of New England. His father, a lawyer and journalist, removed to Indianapolis in 1852, and for a short period was connected with the "Journal" of that city; in 1857 he settled at Kokomo, Ind. Joel Fred Vaile received his preliminary education in the public schools, and at an early age became a teacher in Taylor township, village of Center. After a year or two in that capacity he disappeared, saying nothing of his plans, and the first information his family had from him, he was at Oberlin (O.) College, working his way through. He was graduated at that institution in 1872 with the degree of A.B. He then became principal of Kokomo's first high school, and during 1873-74 was acting professor of mathematics at Berea (Ky.) College. All the time he was teaching, however, he was equipping himself for the profession of law. He was admitted to the bar of Indiana in 1875, and in that year (1876-78) he was prosecuting attorney of the 36th judicial circuit of Indiana, and in 1880 was delegate to the national Republican convention, Chicago. Yielding to an ambition to try his powers in a wider field he removed to Denver, Col., in 1882. For a year or two he had a bitter struggle for recognition, but in due time Denver discovered that he had a legal mind of the finest quality and from that time on success came. His first partnership was with J. A. Bentley, and the firm of Bentley & Vaile continued until 1885. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Edward O. Wolcott (q.v.), who the next year was elected U. S. senator. In 1902 the firm became Wolcott, Vaile & Waterman, through the addition of Charles W. Waterman. He formed a partnership with Henry McAllister, as Vaile & McAllister, which firm subsequently became Vaile, McAllister & Vaile, the junior partner being his son, and which relation continued until his death. He specialized in railroad and corporation law, and for more than a quarter of a century was general counsel for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co., and for years legal representative in Denver of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. He had served as vice-president and president of the American Bar Association; was past president (1903-04) of the Colorado State Bar Association; was an associate member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and held membership also in the Society of Mayflower Descendants; the Denver, University, and Athletic clubs, Denver, and the Lawyers', Metropolitan, and Railroad clubs, New York city. In 1914 he relinquished most of his professional duties because of impaired health, and sought improvement of health in travel. Before leaving Kokomo in 1882 he figured in one of the most tragic incidents of the town's history. A mob had stormed the jail and seized a horse-thief with the intention of taking his life. He responded to the hurry call of thoughtful citizens, and before the mob made an appeal that would have moved any but a blood-mad assemblage of men. The mob stood hushed and awed under the spell of his eloquence; his argument was not to save a criminal from punishment, but to save the community from its own murderous passion. However, before those who had been moved by his words realized what was happening, a local bully sprung the trap which sent the wretched, friendless man to his death. Joel F. Vaile was a distinguished member of an honorable profession and brought to its service a profound study and a well-trained mind. He was married (1), Aug. 10, 1875, to Charlotte M., daughter of Samuel Newell White; Mrs. Vaile, who died in 1902, was a woman of excellent literary gifts; she wrote simple, wholesome stories of New England life. He was married (2), Jan. 4, 1913, to Anna Louise, daughter of Dr. Samuel Wolcott, and sister of Senator Edward O. Wolcott, his law partner in the firm of Wolcott & Vaile; she survives him, with four children by the first union: William, Louis, Gertrude and Lucretia. He died at Pasadena, Cal., Apr. 3, 1916.

FRANKE, Julius, architect, was born in New York city, Feb. 19, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of New York and completed his studies at the College of the City of New York. Having determined upon the profession of architecture he entered the office of George B. Post, under whose able direction he mastered all the practical details and was soon regarded as a valuable member of the office staff. He was only twenty-one years of age when he was put in charge of the construction of the Pulitzer building, which at the time of its erection was the tallest building in the world. In 1892 Mr. Franke withdrew from Mr. Post's office and went to Paris to the Beaux Arts to devote several years to the study of his profession. Returning to New York he became associated with Robert Maynicke under the name of Maynicke & Franke. The firm has made a specialty of designing and constructing office buildings in New York city and elsewhere; these include the Fifth Avenue building erected on the site of the old Fifth Avenue hotel, and other modern skyscrapers on Madison square and Fifth avenue, New York, to the number of one hundred; also large special manufacturing buildings with shipping facilities such as those for the New York Dock company. The firm also makes a specialty of fire prevention and fire protection for large buildings. Mr. Franke is a member of the Republican Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Municipal Art Society and the American Institute of Architects. He was married in 1890, to Minna A. Fahrenholz, daughter of Henry Fahrenholz of New York, and they have one daughter, Ottie Franke.

BROWN, Adelbert Erastus, dentist, was born in East Greene (now Brisben), Chenango co., N. Y., May 16, 1839, son of Erastus and Hannah Christine (Race) Brown. In 1843 the family moved to Smithville, N. Y., and there the son attended the district school and afterward Oxford Academy. He then taught school in Smithville for two years, after which he studied dentistry in the office of his brother, John Brown, in Greene, N. Y. About 1860 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he entered the employ of an old established dentist, upon whose death he succeeded to the practice. Prior to the Chicago fire of 1871 he practiced in partnership with his brother John, and subsequently Dr. Garret Newkirk and others were his partners. About 1892 Dr. J. O. Ely was associated with him, and later his son, L. Read Brown, became a partner. Dr. Brown treated many people of prominence, including Gen. Phil Sheridan, Gen. Scofield and the families of Marshall Field, Otto Young, William G. Hibbard, J. K. Bottsford, T. B. Blackstone, and others. Dr. Brown was a charter member of the Illinois State Dental Society and one of Chicago's most prominent dentists. Sometime in the early sixties, with two others he purchased a farm outside the city limits, subdivided the farm and opened to settlement the suburb of Irving Park, which subsequently became a part of Chicago. He was twice married: (1) in October, 1870,

JOEL F. VAILE

JULIUS FRANKE

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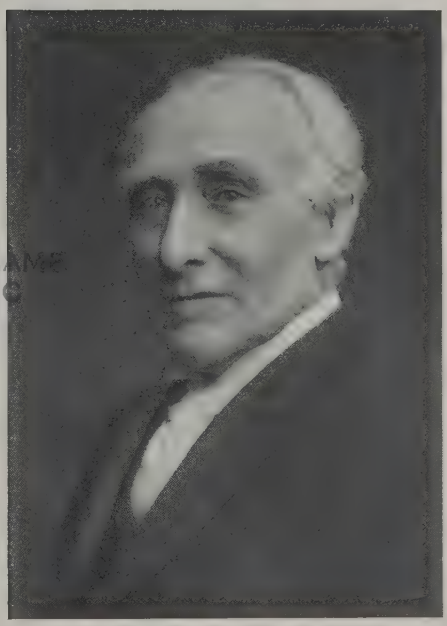
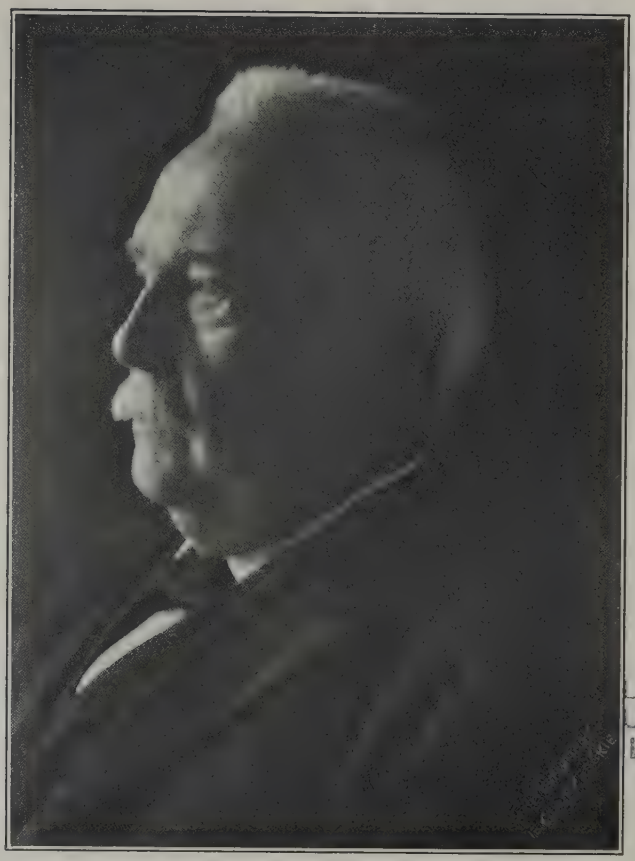
ADELBERT E. BROWN



FRANK F. MACKAY



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Otho S. Lee

to Orlanda R., daughter of Albert Gallatin Hobbie of Chicago; four children were the offspring of this union: Eleanor; M. L. Read; Adell; and Adelbert E. Brown, Jr.; Mrs. Brown died in 1890, and he was married (2) in April, 1897, to Lydia H. (Hobbie) Cone. Dr. Brown died in Chicago, Ill., May 11, 1916.

MACKAY, Frank Findley, actor and director, was born in York (Toronto) Ont., July 20, 1832, son of Francie and Elizabeth (Findley) Mackay, both natives of Scotland who came to America in 1818. His father's cousin was the celebrated Bailey Mackay in Walter Scott's "Rob Roy." Settling in New York, the father engaged in mercantile business. To escape the cholera epidemic of 1832, he fled with his wife to Canada and during their temporary stay there, the son was born. After attending the Normal College of New Britain, Conn., and spending two years in an amateur dramatic association, the subject of this sketch engaged in teaching elocution in Baltimore, Md. In 1854 he transferred his field of operations to Omaha, Neb., and gave readings there, as well as at Council Bluffs, Ia. His next residence was at Madison, Wis., where he taught in the public schools for three years. Then, one of his pupils having bought an interest in a theatrical company, he was induced to join, and after a season with W. H. Crisp at Memphis, Tenn., he became connected with the company of Benedict DeBar, and played in St. Louis, New Orleans, and Pittsburg, remaining in the last-named city until the fall of 1863, and then went to Louisville, Ky. In the summer of 1865 Mrs. John Drew offered him an engagement at her Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and he remained there until 1869. In 1872, after returning from a season at the Globe Theatre, in Boston, Mackay joined the original Union Square Theatre Company, then under the management of Shook & Palmer, and in 1874 was the original in America, of Pierre, the Cripple, in "The Two Orphans." In 1876–79 he undertook the management of the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, as a member of the firm of Gemmel, Scott and Mackay, and in this period he staged twenty-one plays entirely new to America and many old ones, the former including "Our Boarding House," in which Robson and Crane made their reputations as stars. Subsequently he appeared six months at the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco, was for two years the business partner of De Wolf Hopper in the Criterion Comedy Co., and then became dramatic director for the theatrical syndicate of Brooks and Dickson, when he brought from London a successful play, "In the Ranks." Later he took the part of the Italian count in "Mr. Barnes of New York," and played with Crane in "The Fool and his Money." His last active stage work was the opening of the first theatre in New Rochelle, N. Y. In 1898, he founded the National Conservatory of Dramatic Art in New York and has been its director ever since. Here the actor, the elocutionist, the teacher and the orator receive a thorough training in scientific principles, as well as an artistic and a practical schooling which will enable them to avoid affectation, rant, mere trickery and ineffectual striving for effect. They are also taught a form of practice in voice pose and gesture that enables them to represent nature in her various moods more truthfully than by any other method yet known. Mr. Mackay has been a member of the Actors' Order since 1865; he was one of the founders of the Actors' Society of America in 1889, and its president during 1899–92; organized the Actors' Church Alliance in 1898, and was first vice-president during 1898–1902. He was also a member of the Green Room Club, the Players, the New York State Association of Elocutionists and the Actors' Fund (vice-president). He was one of the organizers of the National Association of Elocutionists in 1892 and was its first president for a term of four years. Mr. Mackay's marvelous versatility of expression enabled him to impersonate every variety of character from King Richard III to Dogberry. He was married at Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 18, 1863, to Elizabeth Sneathen, and had three sons: Charles Donald, William Andrew and Edward Mackay. Mr. Mackay died in Coytesville, N. J., May 5, 1923, in his ninety-first year. (Portrait opposite page 332.)

LEE, Otho Scott, soldier, lawyer and banker, was born at Bel Air, Harford co., Md., Dec. 6, 1840, son of Richard Dallam and Hannah (Bryarly) Lee. His earliest known paternal American ancestor was James Lee, who was in Maryland in the 17th century. His wife was Elizabeth Gover, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son James and his wife Margaret Wilson; their son James and his wife Elizabeth Wilson; their son Samuel and his wife Mary Hall, to their son Parker Hall Lee and his wife Elizabeth Dallam, who were the grandparents of Otho Scott Lee. Parker Hall Lee was a young lieutenant in the war of the revolution, distinguishing himself at the battle of Monmouth. Richard Dallam Lee, father of the subject, was a farmer. Otho Scott Lee received his education in the schools of Harford county, including old Bel Air Academy. He studied law at Bel Air under the preceptorship of Henry W. Archer. At the outbreak of the war between the states he was an officer in the Maryland militia, and with his command was detailed to guard the Cadwalader estates on Swan Creek. Subsequently he elected to enlist in the Confederate army and going to Virginia entered the 1st regiment Virginia cavalry. He was transferred to service at the headquarters of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and assigned to duty as sergeant of couriers under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. He served from the first battle of Manassas to Appomattox, participating in all the important campaigns of the army of Northern Virginia, including that into Pennsylvania in 1863. In recognition of his meritorious conduct he was promoted sergeant-major and attached to Johnson's battalion of Stuart's horse artillery, just prior to the close of the war. Resuming his law studies in Harford county, he was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1866, and in that year began the practice of his profession in Bel Air, continuing there until his death. In 1873 he was appointed examiner in chancery, which post he held for thirty-two years. For half a century he was counsel for the Harford school board. In 1878 he was a member of the Maryland house of representatives. Aside from his professional activities he was from time to time connected with various commercial, industrial and financial undertakings. In 1887 he was instrumental in the organization of the Bel Air Water & Light Co., of which he was president twelve years. He was president of the Permanent Building Association of Harford county for ten years, and during 1909-18 was president of the Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank, Bel Air. He was for many years a vestryman of Christ Church, Rock Spring (Md.) Protestant Episcopal Church, and a trustee of Bel Air Academy. Politically he was a Democrat. His title as colonel came from service as a member of the military staff of Gov. Carroll, in 1876. He always took

keen interest in the local militia and was captain of two companies raised in Harford county; one of these, a cavalry company, helped suppress the Baltimore riots of 1878. He was a prominent Mason, and a member also of the American Bar Association, Maryland State Bar Association, Harford County Bar Association, and United Confederate Veterans. He found much interest in the reunions of his old comrades, and in Virginia in 1900 had the proud distinction of presenting Fitzhugh Lee to his old command. He found his chief recreations in duck-shooting, riding, agricultural pursuits, stock-raising and fruit-growing. He was jovial, witty, affable, hospitable, and a public-spirited citizen of high integrity. He had a large part in the upbuilding of the agricultural, business, industrial and financial life of Harford. He never lost interest in the growth and development about him. He was married (1) in Harford county, Md., March 14, 1867, to Sallie Biays, daughter of John Leopold Griffith, a prominent farmer of Swan Creek; she died in 1898. He was married (2) at Park Hall, Md., Sept. 21, 1904, to Helene A., daughter of Maj., John J. Bradshaw, of the 6th Maryland regiment in the civil war and subsequently a customs house official; she survives him, with seven children by the first union: Helen Murray, Bel Air; John Leopold Griffith, lawyer and legislator, Baltimore, Md.; Hannah Bryarly, widow of Henry W. Archer, Jr.; Elizabeth Dallam Wingfield; Alice, whose husband is John Scott Parker, New York; Cassandra Septimus, Baltimore, and Otho Scott Lee, Baltimore, and two children by the second union: Margaret Bateman and Robert Bryarly Lee. He died at Bel Air, Md., Aug. 28, 1918.

MERICA, Charles Oliver, educator, editor and publisher, was born at St. Paris, O., July 3, 1864, son of William and Catherine (Snyder) Merica. His father was a pioneer farmer of that section. Charles O. Merica received his preliminary education in public schools and at Ft. Wayne (Ind.) College. He was graduated at DePauw University in 1891 with the degree A.B.; received the degree A.M. from Iowa Wesleyan University in 1892, and the degree LL.D. from Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., in 1907. His life was devoted to educational work, chiefly in the northwest, partly in university and partly in correctional institution work. During 1891-94 he was president of Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell, S. D. During the ensuing three years he was professor of political economy and sociology in Lawrence College. In 1897 he became superintendent of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha, and continued six years in that capacity. During 1903-08 he was engaged in writing and lecturing on special educational topics. He was then for four years president of the University of Wyoming. During 1912-13 he was superintendent of the Minnesota State Training School for Boys, at Red Wing. Because of impaired health he then retired from active educational activities and during the remaining years of his life managed and edited his own newspapers, the "News-Sun" and the "Standard-News," both published at Kendallville, Ind. Probably the greatest contributions made by him to the cause of education, which he served practically his whole life, were through his work with juvenile delinquents, both at Waukesha and at Red Wing. It was a guiding principle with him, based upon firm conviction, that proper and effective personal discipline must come from within the individual and not from without. It was therefore his endeavor to remove from the boys under his charge, as far as possible, the numerous irritating constraints of the old system and to substitute for them in the case of each boy a self discipline based upon a thorough realization of its necessity and advantages. In this endeavor he was eminently successful; the correctional institutions under him ceased to be mere prisons for these young boys, and became schools in fact as well as in name. His oft-repeated lecture on "The Boy Who Goes Wrong" is an exposition of his progressive and sympathetic attitude toward the education of the boy, normal or abnormal. Thus the progress which his work brought to the cause of education consisted in the actual replacement of educational methods in the handling of juvenile delinquents. Self discipline and the realization for its necessity on the part of the individual to replace external restraint upon the individual by the institution was the fundamental purpose of his life and work. He was a member of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, National Educational Association, Association of American University Presidents, and the Masonic, Phi Beta Kappa and Beta Theta Pi fraternities. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. The keynote of his character was broad social consciousness and intelligent sympathy and understanding of other people. He was married at Warsaw, Ind., May 23, 1888, to Alice, daughter of Stephen Blake White, of Warsaw; she survives him, with two children: Paul Dyer, a metallurgist, Washington, D. C., and Arnold Alden Merica, an architect. Charles Oliver Merica died at Kendallville, Ind., July 24, 1918.

POWERS, George McClellan, jurist, was born in Hyde Park, Vt., Dec. 19, 1861, son of Judge Horace Henry and Caroline E. (Waterman) Powers. He was educated in the public schools of Morristown and at the University of Vermont, where he was graduated in 1883. In the following year he was appointed assistant clerk of the Vermont house of representatives, and held the position until 1890; but while holding it began the study of law, and in 1886 was also made state's attorney and served two years. In 1890 he was appointed to the office of secretary of the state senate, a post that he retained for six years, when he was elected to the state house of representatives. After two years' membership of the legislature, Mr. Powers returned to private practice, which he had continued four years when he was appointed supreme court reporter and became responsible for two volumes of "Powers' Reports." On the resignation of Judge Wendell P. Stafford from the supreme bench in 1904, Mr. Powers was appointed his successor to the position held by his father fourteen years before. On the creation of the superior judges as chancellors in equity over the state in 1906, three of the junior members of the supreme bench, Judge Powers among them, were assigned to those positions to take effect on December 1st of that year. He had served a little over two years in this work when, in January, 1909, he again became associate judge of the supreme court. In October, 1913, Judge Powers became chief justice and served as such until Feb. 1, 1915, when, by the new order, he became an associate justice. He is a trustee of the University of Vermont. Judge Powers was married Apr. 19, 1893, to Gertrude F. Woodbury of Burlington, Vt.

MARSHALL, Eugene, jurist, was born in Louisville, Ky., Mar. 17, 1858, son of John L. and

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Eugene Marshall

Mary (Turner) Marshall, and descended in direct line from John Marshall, nephew of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, a leader of the barons who exacted the Magna Charta from King John. A descendant of this John Marshall came to America in 1650 and settled in Westmoreland county, Va. From this root has grown a family tree that has had its branches in nearly every county of the Old Dominion and of Kentucky. His family is closely related to that of Chief Justice John Marshall of the supreme court of the United States, and to many lesser lights in the legal firmament. His maternal grandfather was Judge Fielding Lewis Turner, one of the first federal judges of the Orleans territory immediately succeeding the Louisiana Purchase. He was also a great-nephew of Judge Edward Turner, famous as a jurist and an eminent citizen in the early history of the Mississippi territory, and the first to codify its laws. The Turner family was also of English descent and Virginia colonial stock. His grandmother, Mrs. Fielding Lewis Turner, was a daughter of Carolina Augusta Sargent, who was a daughter of Winthrop Sargent (q.v.), first governor of the Mississippi territory. John L. Marshall, father of the subject, was a native of Kentucky. Eugene Marshall received his preliminary education in private and public schools. He was a student at Notre Dame University, and studied law in Kentucky and Washington, D. C., under the preceptorship of Oscar Turner, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. In that year he settled at Dallas, Tex. From his earliest manhood he received pronounced recognition from the leaders of the Republican party. His initial work at Dallas was as assistant to the U. S. attorney for the northern district of Texas. With the ensuing Democratic administration he entered general practice as a partner of Judge J. M. McCormack, under the firm name of McCormack & Marshall. On the return of his party to power, Pres. Harrison appointed him attorney for the northern district of Texas, an office he filled with marked distinction until 1892, when he resumed private practice, and succeeded in bringing to a successful termination some notable cases. At the next Republican victory he was at once recognized as the logical appointee for important office in his section. In 1897 he was made referee in bankruptcy at Dallas, continuing in that relation until his death. By his thorough mastery of the law bearing upon the requirements of his court he was a rare success in this office. He had the distinction of being a delegate to every Republican national convention during his residence in Texas. He was a personal friend of William Howard Taft, and was selected a member of the committee to announce to Judge Taft his renomination to the Presidency. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Texas State Bar Association, Dallas Bar Association, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he held the 32d degree and was also Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar, and a Shriner. He found his chief recreation in literary studies and in country and camp life. The memoirs of the local bar association declared: "In the death of Eugene Marshall the profession has sustained a distinct loss. His profound and definite knowledge of the bankrupt statutes and the principles that underlie them is possessed by few of his fraternity who survive him. The community has lost an upright, honorable and efficient citizen who could always be relied upon to do a large portion of any work worth while." He was married at Oak Cliff, Dallas, Texas, Dec. 17, 1901, to Agatha, daughter of Judge George W. Davis. Mrs. Marshall, who survives him, is a member of the Daughters of the Texas Republic, Colonial Dames of America, and Daughters of the American Revolution. There are three children: Mary Camilla, Eugenia, and Agatha Marshall. He died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 2, 1917.

FROST, Charles Sumner, architect, was born at Lewiston, Me., May 31, 1856, son of Albert Ephraim and Eunice M. (Jones) Frost. The first of the family in America was Edmund Frost, who came from Cambridgeshire, England, and landed in Boston, Oct. 3, 1635, subsequently settling at Cambridge, Mass.; from him and his wife Thomasine the line of descent is traced through their son James and his wife Elizabeth Foster; their son Joseph and his wife Sarah (French) Flint; their son Joseph and his wife Abigail Kittridge; their son Ephraim and his wife Mary Patten; their son Ephraim and his wife Ruth Phelps, and their son Ephraim and his wife Rebecca Symms, who were the grandparents of Charles Summer Frost. Albert Ephraim Frost, father of our subject, was a lumber merchant and mill owner. The son was educated at the public schools of New England and the Lewiston high school, where he was graduated in 1876. After three years of practical application in the office of a local architect, he took a special course in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. Upon completing his course he entered the employ of Peabody & Stearns, in that city, and in 1881 removed to Chicago where, in January, 1882, in association with Henry Ives Cobb (q.v.), he commenced the practice of architecture, the firm name being Cobb & Frost. This partnership continued until 1889, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Frost practiced alone until 1898, at which time he formed a business connection with Alfred H. Granger, and the firm of Frost & Granger came into existence. Mr. Frost, while conducting a general practice, had the opportunity of making an exhaustive study of railway station buildings, and has erected a large number of fine examples throughout the central and northwestern states. He has also designed and built many of the best club houses and private residences in and about the city of Chicago, as well as many prominent institutional buildings, the most conspicuous being the extensive plant of the Chicago Home for the Friendless. Among other important buildings erected under his plans and supervision may be mentioned: the George Smith memorial for St. Luke's Hospital; the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases and Contagious Hospital, the Union and Calumet club houses; the Northern Trust Co., bank building; the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., general office building; Terminal Station buildings for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co., and for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., and many others. Mr. Frost was elected a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and he is a member of the Quebec Association of Architects and of the Cliff Dwellers, Onwentsia Country and Union League clubs, being a director of the latter. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party, and he is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, Lake Forest, Ill. Mr. Frost was married Jan. 7, 1885, to Mary, daughter of Marvin Hughitt, of Chicago. and their children are; Margaret, Marvin Hughitt, and Virginia Frost. (Portrait opposite page 336.)

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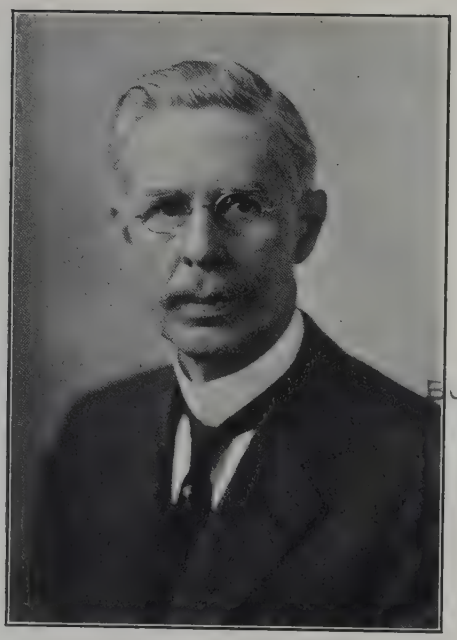
McCOOL, Daniel, civil engineer and capitalist, was born at London, Ont., Can., Jan. 9, 1853, son of Daniel and Catherine McCool. He received his education at the Jesuit College, Quebec, and the English high school in that city. His early ambition was to excel in civil engineering and in this profession he attained a marked success. In 1869 he removed with his father's family to Niagara Falls and later to Auburn, N. Y. At seventeen he took a position as chainman on a railroad between Oswego and Lewiston, N. Y., and the following year entered the service of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. as chief engineer in charge of construction work in western New York. In 1873 he was placed in charge of the construction of the four-track line built by that company between Buffalo and Rochester. Upon attaining his majority he gained a record reached by few of his age when he was made assistant superintendent of construction of the New York Central, western division, and he was connected with that road until 1880. The next year he went to Detroit, Mich., as assistant to Pres. Ledyard of the Michigan Central Railroad Co. In 1882 he became engineer and superintendent of the Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Railroad Co. While officiating in this position he had control of the car ferry over the Straits of Mackinac, and it was he who introduced there the first successful ice-crushing craft ever built. He advocated and carried out the idea of a propeller at the bow as well as at the stern of the ferry and in this his success was achieved. While stationed at Marquette he extended the road to Ishpeming and Negaunee, to tap the extensive Michigan iron mines. In 1885 he was made general manager of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad Co., with headquarters at St. Joseph, Mo., and he was subsequently elected president of the St. Joseph Terminal Co. He built the Kansas City & Omaha Railroad, a line of 200 miles as a feeder to the St. Joseph & Grand Island. In 1888 he became general manager of the Santa Fé & California Railroad Co., and built 100 additional miles of line for that company. He discontinued railroading in 1889 and later took an extended trip to Europe. In 1898 he organized the Newaygo Portland Cement Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., and took up his residence in that city. He continued his connection with this corporation as its president until his death. In 1901 he became president of the Edison Electric Light Co., Grand Rapids. In Grand Rapids and at Newaygo he was intimately identified with many charitable movements. In business life he was regarded as a strong and progressive influence and he commanded a place of high esteem among men of large affairs. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and a member of St. Mark's (Episcopal) Congregation. He was married Sept. 16, 1904, to Kate, daughter of Mrs. G. Fisher, of Batavia; she survives him. He died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 1, 1916.

COTNER, Samuel, banker and real estate dealer, was born at Logansport, Ind., June 2, 1842, son of Eli and Nackey Cotner. Samuel Cotner was educated in the public schools of his native town and at a seminary in Burnettsville, Ind., where he prepared himself for the teacher's profession. In 1866 he moved to Nebraska and settled near Springfield; there he taught a school on the hill where Bellevue College now stands. Later he moved to Papillion, thence to Millard, and finally to Omaha. During this period he had been engaged in various kinds of business,—grain, banking, insurance and mercantile,—and in Omaha became prominent in commercial circles. His property was swept away in the panic of 1893, and he went to Wyoming where he lived on a ranch for a number of years. He then returned to Omaha, which continued to be his home until the time of his death. Mr. J. Z. Briscoe, a prominent merchant of Lincoln, a member of the city council, and a brother-in-law of Mr. Cotner, having become interested in the establishment of a school of higher learning at Bethany Heights, the matter was taken up and agitated by other leading Lincoln men, who placed it before the Nebraska state convention of the Disciples of Christ. The subject received favorable consideration, and a board was chosen to carry on the work. The corner stone of the institution was laid in the autumn of 1888, the services being conducted in an adjacent grove; the present college campus was at that time a cornfield. The school was opened in what was known as "the old Demarest house," and at the beginning of the college year, Oct. 3, 1889, thirty students were enrolled, among them the present (1914) chancellor, William Oeschger. The classes were moved into the new building the following spring, and D. R. Dungan was elected president. Through the influence of Mr. Briscoe, Mr. Cotner became strongly attached to the school, and presented to it a tract of land, which, when laid out into lots, was worth $52,000, an amount which at that period was of almost incalculable value to the enterprise. Besides the pecuniary aspect of the donation, the friendship of such a man as Mr. Cotner, and the standing which his benevolence gave the school among other prominent men of the state, were of equal if not of greater value than the gift itself. On April 28, 1890, the institution became known as Cotner University. It had been Mr. Cotner's purpose to endow the university with his entire fortune, but the loss of it, through the faithlessness of a friend, frustrated his noble intention. Mr. Cotner was a modest, unassuming man, and sought no personal honor from his benefactions. His interest in the university which bears his name was deep and abiding. The institution stands as a memorial to his generosity and to his wise and far-sighted philanthropy. Mr. Cotner was a resident of Omaha for nearly forty-six years. He was kindly in his impulses, sympathetic in his nature, and charitable in his dealings with his fellows. Frequently hard-driven pioneer families found it possible to remain on their land because he furnished them with food and clothing, and waited for the money which had been advanced to relieve their necessities. He became a Christian in early life, and constantly illustrated in his career what a practical Christian life should be. At the time of his death he was general manager of the Bankers' Life Insurance Co. Mr. Cotner was married at Burnettsville, Ind., Oct. 3, 1861, to Sarah, daughter of Frisby W. Briscoe of Westville, Ind. Mrs. Cotner at the time of her marriage was a teacher in the Burnettsville Normal School. Their children were: Samuel Cotner, Jr., and a daughter, Flora Cotner De Bries. Both the daughter and her husband died a number of years ago. Mr. Cotner died at Logansport, Ind., April 5, 1912.

PRESCOTT, DeWitt Clinton, engineer and manufacturer, was born at Lockport, Ill., Feb. 25, 1841, son of Daniel Kimball and Lorenda (Lang) Prescott. Capt. Bickford Lang, our subject's maternal grandfather, served with distinction in the

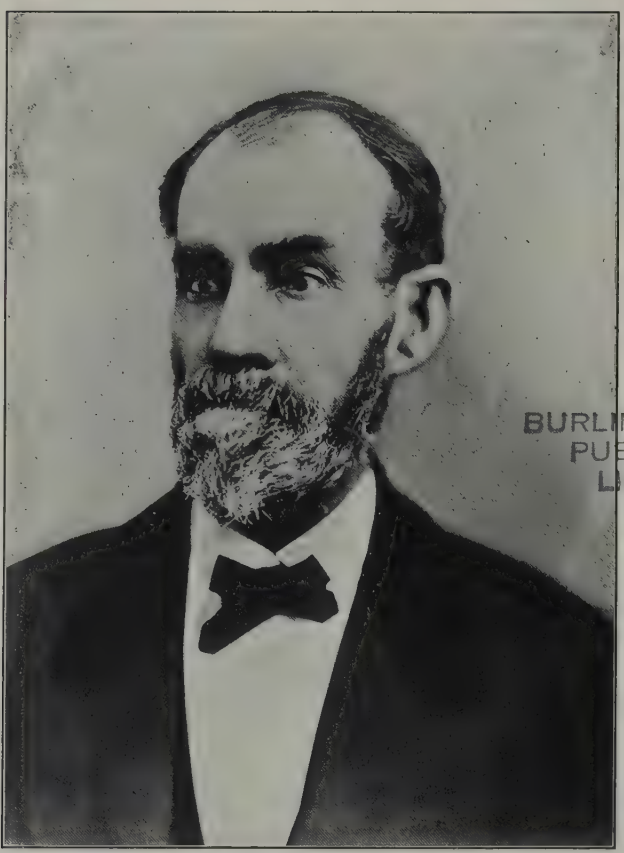


CHAS. S. FROST

DANIEL McCOOL

SAMUEL COTNER

DEWITT C. PRESCOTT



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P. Morhous

war of 1812. In 1845 Daniel Kimball Prescott, father of our subject, removed to Chicago, Ill., where he became county commissioner, dying while prosecuting the duties of that office in 1846. After his father's death DeWitt Clinton Prescott accompanied his mother to New Hampshire, where he attended school until he was twelve years of age, when for a short time he was employed as bobbin-boy in the Stark Cotton Mills in Manchester, after which he entered the service of the Amoskeag Locomotive Works, to acquire the trade of a machinist in the construction of cotton machinery. Later, he was employed in the Manchester Locomotive Works for about two years, when the works closed. He obtained one term of schooling during this time, and when the shops closed went to work upon the farm of Rev. John W. Ray who taught him mathematics during each evening. After six months he went to Boston, Mass., and entered the Boston Locomotive Works, three months later being sent by the company to Chicago, Ill., with a locomotive for the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac railroad; he was then not quite sixteen years of age, and the matter was considered an unusual responsibility for one so young. Thereafter he served the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Co. as machinist, fireman, engineer, and foreman of a gang of machinists for about eight years. In 1862, to acquire a practical knowledge of the condensing engine, he became engineer of the propeller "Ontonogon," running between Chicago and Buffalo on the Great Lakes, after which he went to Colorado Territory and followed the business of engineering, both for the Black Hawk Mining Co. and the New York Gunnell Gold & Silver Mining Co. Two years thereafter he returned to Chicago and was employed upon the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad until 1865, when he became master mechanic of the Peshtigo Co., a prominent lumbering concern at Peshtigo, Wis., which operated a railroad in connection with their extensive mills. Two years later, in partnership with R. H. Trumbull of Waukegan, Ill., and Austin Cruver of Chicago, he founded the Marinette (Wis.) Iron Works, which grew rapidly, and though burned out in 1870, so prospered that in 1883 it employed a large force of men. In 1872 the co-partnership was dissolved, and the concern was incorporated as the Marinette Iron Works, with Mr. Prescott as secretary, but went down in the financial panic of 1893 and ended its career by dissolution. In 1890 the company built new and larger works at Duluth, Minn., and transferred its manufacturing business to that point. When the Marinette Iron Works Co. ceased business, Mr. Prescott organized a new company called the D. Clint. Prescott Co., and leased and operated both plants, the one at Duluth and the other at Marinette, until they were sold out by the bondholders of the old company. In 1899 the new company purchased and enlarged the Iron works at Menominee, Mich. Besides Mr. Prescott, this company included his sons Loren, Edward and Sumner Prescott. In 1898 he moved from Duluth to Chicago where he conducted the company's office in that city. The company has been reincorporated under the name of The Prescott Co., and is now (1920) in successful operation. Mr. Prescott was the author of a volume, "Early Day Railroading From Chicago" (1910), which is largely autobiographic in character. He was married July 30, 1862, to Sarah, daughter of Abraham Holgate of Leeds, Eng. The living children of this marriage are: Frederick Mars, Loren Locke, Edward Lang and Sumner Kimball Prescott, and Lillian, who married Nathan C. Kingsbury of New York, and Saide, who married Orville Taylor, Jr., of Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Prescott died in Chicago in 1911 and he was married June 26, 1912, to Fanny A. Case of Oak Park, Ill. He died in Chicago, Ill., May 4, 1918.

MOREHOUS, Philo, Jr., banker and business executive, was born near Hartland, N. Y., Mar. 7, 1812, son of Philo Morehous, who fought in the war of 1812. He was educated in the public schools of Hartland. Attracted by the opportunities in the West, in 1833 he journeyed on horseback through the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois and settled finally in Elkhart, Ind., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, to which he later added a banking exchange. In 1844 he built the first brick building erected in Elkhart and established his business headquarters there. When the free banking law of Indiana was passed Mr. Morehous at once opened a bank of issue, the Bank of Elkhart. He conducted its affairs successfully as its president until the national bank law became effective, at which time Mr. Morehous called in the circulation of the notes of his State Bank and organized the First National Bank of Elkhart. He was president of the latter until his retirement from active business, and the bank is still one of the leading financial institutions of the state. Mr. Morehous was a director in the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad. Through his personal influence the railroad machine shops were located in Elkhart. He established and was president of the Elkhart Gas Light and Coke Co. His varied interest led him to invest largely in railroad securities, which he handled with a discretion that gave successful results. With all his absorbing responsibilities, it was said of him that he was never too much engaged to speak a kind word or relieve distress. Many hearts were cheered by his beneficence, and he was regarded with love and esteem for his many kind acts. He gave a willing hand to assist others over difficulties. He was sought throughout his life as counsellor and adviser by men of affairs as well as by those of lesser experience. Mr. Morehous was married Dec. 25, 1836, in Farmington, Mich., to Catharine Winegar Perry and was survived by three children: Katherine, Frances and Philo Clinton Morehous. From the time he was established in Elkhart, in the pioneer days, to the time that he retired from active business, Mr. Morehous was the leader in Elkhart, the first to introduce and carry to success all of the important enterprises which build up a commercial center. He died at his home in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1, 1881.

ROYS, Cyrus Dustan, soldier, lawyer and author, was born in Waterville, Vt., Jan. 11, 1836, son of Benedict and Melissa (Dunn) Roys. The name was originally of French extraction and still exists in France, a branch of the family going to England at an early period. He was educated at the Barry (Vt.) Academy and at Hillsdale College, Michigan, of which his uncle, Rev. Ransome Dunn, was president. He was graduated at the latter in 1859 and at the College of Law of the University of Michigan in 1861. He enlisted in Battery I., 1st Mich. Vol., for the civil war and was later transferred as senior first lieutenant to Co. L, 1st Mich. light artillery. He served with the forces of Gen. Buckner in the mountains of Kentucky, at McEntire's ford and in the Morgan raid, from the time Morgan crossed the Cumberland, to the day of his capture; he was in all of the eastern Tennessee campaigns, was in the his-

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toric Georgia campaign and was present at the fall of Atlanta. Ere the close of the war he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Saunders and remained a staff officer until the end. Subsequently Mr. Roys removed to Chicago to devote himself to the legal profession. He was attorney for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, the United States Rolling Stock Co. and the United States Steel Co. A suit against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Co. was argued by him with such skill and success that he attracted the attention of the officials of that road, and in 1873 he was made attorney for the company, a position he held for eighteen years. Mr. Roys exemplified the ideal lawyer. His knowledge of law was deep, his advice was to be relied upon, and he gave careful study to matters entrusted to his care. He was a trustee of Hillsdale College, vice-president of the Illinois Association of the Sons of Vermont, president of the Union League Club of Chicago, member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Upon retiring to his summer home, which was located in Elkhart, Ind., he became president of the Elkhart Gas Co., of which he was a part owner, and he was president of the Century Club. Eventually he devoted his time chiefly to literary pursuits and to travel. He was the author of "Captain Jack," a stirring novel of Colonial days, as well as of many miscellaneous writings, lectures and addresses. A lover of nature and life in the open, he was an enthusiastic fisherman, and his days of recreation invariably found him on lake or stream with rod and reel. He was a Knight Templar and a vestryman in the Episcopal Church. He was a close observer of men and measures and possessed remarkable power in imparting to others his great store of information on all subjects. His dominating personal characteristics were his clear and forceful mind, which was direct, straightforward and severely logical; a remarkable memory and a fine sense of humor. In personal appearance, his fine, handsome features, strong and yet genial in expression, evidenced how well his features and bearing illustrated his character. Although a great traveller, having visited all parts of America, Europe and the Oriental countries, Mr. Roys was noticeably fond of his home. He was married Dec. 8, 1864, to Katherine, eldest daughter of Philo Morehous, banker of Elkhart, Ind. He died suddenly of heart trouble while en route home from Florida, May 18, 1915.

SHERIFF, Andrew Rothwell, lawyer, was born in Washington, D. C., Apr. 8, 1872, son of George Lewis and Susan Burrows (Rothwell) Sheriff. His father was a merchant. The son was educated in the public and high schools of Washington and was graduated at Harvard University, A.B. in 1896, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution one year later. He was also graduated LL.B. in the law departments of Georgetown and Harvard universities, finishing his four years of study of law in these two schools in 1894. He began his professional career in Chicago in 1896 with Alfred E. McCordic, which connection soon developed into the law firm of McCordic & Sheriff. This partnership continued until 1907, when the firm of Sheriff, Dent, Dobyns & Freeman was organized, which later became Sheriff, Gilbert & Krimbill, of which firm Mr. Sheriff is the head, and which conducts a general civil and corporation practice including advocacy before all courts and commissions. Mr. Sheriff served as vice-president of the Citizens' Unit, which organized the 1st regiment of Illinois engineers (later the 108th U. S. engineers, A. E. F.) in the spring of 1917 and continued as the civilian aid of the regiment; he also did much public speaking in behalf of the government during the European war, and was extensively engaged in other kinds of activities in the same connection. He is a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital; was president (1915-16) of Chicago Alumni Chapter, Beta Theta Pi; vestryman and treasurer of Trinity Episcopal church (1901-17); and is a member of the Chicago, University, City, Arts, Automobile, Harvard and Law and Legal clubs of Chicago; Lake Geneva Country Club; Harvard Club of New York and Harvard Club of Boston; University Club of Washington; the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity; the American, Illinois, and Chicago Bar associations, the American Society of International Law, and various other societies for scientific, economic and political advancement; and he has served on many bar associations and other committees in the public interest. He is characterized by optimism, fortitude, industry, concentrated hard work for definite purposes, and orderliness in methods and conditions. He was married Oct. 17, 1900, to Marguerite, daughter of William H. Mitchell, a banker of Chicago; they were divorced in 1915; their children are: Rothwell, William, and Kathleen Sheriff.

McLAIN, Nelson Wylie, agriculturist and educator, was born in Brown co., O., Nov. 6, 1844, son of James Robinson and Nancy (Anderson) McLain. His grandfather, John McLain, who was a millwright, was the inventor of the cup and belt elevator. He grew up on his father's farm in Kendall co., Illinois. After studying for three years at Wabash College, he took the law course at the University of Chicago, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1865. While a student at Chicago he served the U. S. Christian Commission in its work among Union soldiers and in Confederate prisons—work similar to that of the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross in the late war. He practised his profession for a few years in Illinois, but he had a preference for scientific agriculture, and in 1870 he left the law for the farm. In 1882 he became editor of the Kansas City "Journal and Agriculturist," conducting it for two years, when he withdrew to take up the work of scientific agriculture. He was experimenting in bee culture at Crawfordsville, Ind., when his work attracted the attention of Charles V. Riley, the entomologist, of the U. S. department of agriculture, and he was invited to continue his experiments with bees for the division of entomology of the department. He was engaged in this work for two years, both at Aurora and Hinsdale, Ill. He prepared the agricultural exhibit for the Paris exposition in 1888, for which he received a bronze medal and honorable mention. In 1889 he was appointed director of the college of agriculture of the University of Minnesota. In this position he devised and installed a practical method of instruction and training in scientific and practical agriculture, which proved highly successful, and gave a tremendous impetus to the study of agriculture. His courses of study were so successful that the annual attendance at the college increased from eighteen students in 1889 to nearly 1,500 in 1918, the largest number of students of agriculture in any school in the world. Other state agricultural boards, seeing the success in Minnesota, adopted what is now known as the "Minnesota plan," and this is essentially the method employed in every college of agriculture in the United States. Because of impaired health Mr. McLain resigned in 1891, and became editor of the weekly agricultural edition

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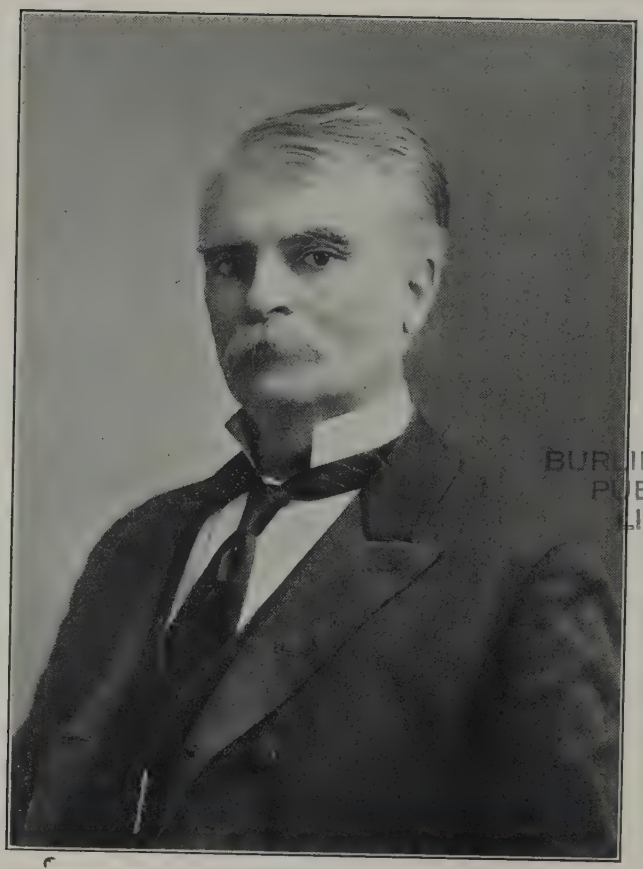
Cyrus W. Rhys.



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N. W. McLain

of the Chicago "Journal." During his journalistic career in Chicago his attention was frequently called to the injudicious treatment of boys arrested for petty offenses. He realized that prisons and reformatories were not the proper correctives for juvenile offenders, and conceived the idea of a combination of country home and school, to which delinquent boys should be sent for education and training. Appealing to Judge Richard S. Tuthill of the Chicago juvenile court, he was able to put his plan into execution. Nine hundred acres were purchased at St. Charles, Ill., at a cost of $100,000; the tract was deeded to the state of Illinois free of incumbrance, and the state legislature appropriated $350,000 for buildings, equipment and maintenance. After a study of the best correctional schools in the United States, in 1902 he established the St. Charles School for Boys in Kane county, forty miles west of Chicago; designed and supervised the direction of the buildings; devised courses of study and training, and served as its superintendent for four years, leaving the work he inaugurated to be carried on by others. Mr. McLain was a man of diversified attainments. He was one of the pioneer advocates of scientific farming, and was recognized as an authority on the honey-bee, and was the first person to be commissioned by the U. S. department of agriculture for scientific and practical experiment work in apiculture. He was successful as a journalist and editor, and besides the periodicals mentioned above was the founder of "Dairy and Creamery," and later editor of "Wool Markets and Sheep," two farm publications. His interest in education, particularly in the field of agriculture, enabled him to render important service to Berea College in Kentucky and Maryville College in Tennessee, as well as to other institutions in lesser degree; while his memory as a philanthropist will be perpetuated by the institution at St. Charles. He was married at Ellenville, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1873, to Mary A., daughter of William Hornbeck, a farmer; she survives him. He died at Hinsdale, Ill., Mar. 22, 1918.

BRASHEARS, James Russell, jurist, was born at West River, Anne Arundel co., Md., Mar. 13, 1858, son of John W. and Willie Elizabeth Brashears. His first paternal American ancestor was Benjamin Brasseur, who came from France in the 17th century, located first in Virginia, and in 1658 settled in Maryland, his residence being "The Clifts," in Calvert county. From him and his wife Mary, the line of descent is traced through their son Robert; his son Samuel; his son John; his son John; his son William, to his son Robert Brashears, who was the grandfather of James Russell Brashears. Benjamin Brasseur (sometimes Brasseurs and Brassieur) was one of the judges of the Calvert court. The record of his naturalization reads: "Cecilius Calvert: 'Whereas Benjamin Brasseurs late of Virginia have sought leave to inhabit as a free denizen to purchase lands I do hereby declare that said Benjamin Brasseurs his wife and children to be full denizens of this province, and that he be held, treated, reputed and esteemed as one of the faithful people.'" John Brashiers (IV), the name having been spelled in various ways until the sixth generation, became the owner of Brashears Purchase, comprising approximately three hundred acres of the original Anne Arundel Manor. John William Brashears, father of the subject and a farmer, was registrar of wills in Anne Arundel county. James Russell Brashears received his education in the public schools and at an academy at West River. At eighteen he took charge of the homestead farm. Subsequently, however, he became his father's deputy in the office of the register of wills, and while serving there read law. He was admitted to the bar of Maryland and began the practice of his profession at Annapolis, became deputy register of wills, continuing until 1887. He early became prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, and, during 1889-1901, was on the party ticket at every general election. He was elected to the Maryland house of delegates in 1890, and reëlected in 1892, 1894 and 1902, being temporary speaker during the sessions of 1894 and 1902. In the legislature he served on the committees on judiciary, ways and means; was chairman of the committee on Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, in 1890; chairman of the committee on temperance, in 1892, and in 1902 was chairman of the judiciary committee. While a member of the general assembly he refused to accept passes from the railroads or an allowance for postage. In 1895 he was elected state's attorney of Anne Arundel county for a term of four years, and he was a candidate for reëlection in 1899, going to defeat with the Republican landslide of that year. In 1907 he was elected to the Maryland state senate, but had scarcely entered upon his term when, in 1908, he was elected an associate judge for the 5th judicial district for a full term of fifteen years, having been nominated by the Democrats and endorsed by the Republicans, a remarkable compliment, and a strong testimonial to his impartiality. He was one of the professional and political leaders of his section and for years his political influence was state-wide. He was a member of various bar associations, the Improved Order of Red Men and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He found his chief recreation in gunning and fishing. He was a man of unusual force. He was married at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 22, 1891, to Matilda McCullough, daughter of the late Jas. H. Brown, former mayor of Annapolis. She survives him, with one child: James H. B. Brashears, lieutenant U. S. marine corps. James Russell Brashears died at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 19, 1917. (Portrait opposite page 340.)

MINAHAN, Thomas Boromea, lawyer, banker and orator, was born on "Braddock's Field," Pa., Nov. 18, 1853, son of Daniel Francis and Honora Leahey Minahan, natives of Limerick county, Ireland, who came to America in 1848 and settled in western Pennsylvania. His father was civil engineer and contractor, author of several mathematical works, and laid out the first road between Latrobe, Pa., and Chicago. The son was reared under the direction of his stepmother, a talented Southerner, and early became proficient in classics, history, orations and poetry, subsequently attending a parochial school. He was graduated at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., in 1876, with the degree A.B., carrying the honors of his class, and in 1902 Fordham University gave him the degree LL.D. After graduation he joined a brother, a contractor of Springfield, O., and became foreman in the construction of a sewer in Chicago. Shortly thereafter he became clerk in a Milwaukee bank and read law at night. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, in Ohio, and for a time practiced his profession at Sandusky. In 1884 he removed to Omaha, Neb., where he became a member of the law firm of Mahoney, Minahan & Smythe, which gained an enviable reputation in the Nebraska metropolis. After ten years' residence there he

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returned to Ohio and formed a partnership at Columbus with Thomas E. Powell, as Powell & Minahan. In 1903 he went to New York city, where for two years he was connected with the Morton Trust Co. He then settled at Seattle, Wash., where he served successively as vice-president of the American Savings Bank & Trust Co.; as 2d vice-president Scandinavian American Bank, and as vice-president German American Bank, as well as the consolidated institutions which became known as the German American Mercantile Bank. Because of ill-health he retired from the latter institution in 1914. A Republican in politics, he early gained prominence as a public speaker, particularly in a number of national campaigns under the auspices of the Republican national committee. In Pennsylvania he declined a nomination for congress. He was nominated for state senator in Nebraska in 1885, but declined to become a candidate. In 1892 he received the nomination for superior court judge, but was defeated by the A. P. A. He was a leader in Irish-American circles, and spoke several times from the same platform with Parnell, the Irish leader. In 1899 he started the anti-treating movement, receiving letters of approval from all over the country and from Europe. Gladstone congratulated him upon the good work, and Archbishop Ireland declared that he had "contributed very much to the honor of the Catholic church." He was president of the Ohio Federation of Catholic Societies, and in 1902 became the first president of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, which he was a power in organizing. He was for years active in the work of the Knights of Columbus, having served as head of the James Shields general assembly, 4th degree, of that order. He was gentle, genial, and kind, but firm and unswerving in purpose. Truth and honesty he prized above all. At a comparatively early age he ranked among the leaders of the bar in the communities where he practiced. As an advocate he was always formidable because always prepared. He was married in Milwaukee, Wis., June 23, 1887, to Dorothea O., daughter of John Lipps, an early pioneer of that city; she survives him, with three children: Cletus L., University of Washington (1917), a banker of Seattle; Campbell C. J., and Helene Minahan. He died at Seattle, Wash., Aug. 10, 1917.

CHURCHILL, Owen Humphreys, capitalist, was born at Mechanicsburg, Sangamon county, Ill., June 16, 1841, son of Willoughby and Elizabeth (Humphreys) Churchill. His father, a native of Kentucky and a farmer, was a boyhood friend of Abraham Lincoln; in 1850 he removed with his family to the Pacific Northwest, settling on the Umpqua river in western Oregon. His mother died en route and was the first white woman to be buried at The Dalles, Ore. Owen Humphreys Churchill received his education in the district schools of Illinois and at a school in Oregon. There his companions were the youthful redskins, and he exhibited remarkable aptitude in acquiring the Chinook language. He met with all of the hardships of the pioneer of that day, and participated in many battles with the Indians, but as a rule he made friends of the latter. At sixteen he set out with a companion to hunt for gold, discoveries having been made in Idaho and British Columbia, especially in the famous Caribou camp: seven years were spent in this quest. He discovered the Boise Basin gold deposit, which afterward yielded several millions. With more than ten thousand dollars to his credit he invested in cattle, pasturing in the Walla Walla valley of Washington. Upon one occasion he drove a herd of six hundred and fifty from there to the new mining camps in Montana, realizing over one hundred dollars each for them. He then entered the cattle business with all his energy and resources, making the Sun River valley of Montana his headquarters, but buying, trading and ranging his cattle all over the plains, from Texas to the Canadian border. He also became interested in banks and other enterprises in various sections, chiefly in Montana. In 1884, however, he sold out his entire interests to R——— B. Harrison, Benjamin Harrison (q. v.), the latter afterward president of the United States, and their associates. He then settled in Los Angeles, Cal., where he made extensive investments in real estate, and immediately assumed a place in the larger civic affairs of the city. He was an organizer and the first vice-president of the National Bank of California, continuing as a director of that institution until his death. In 1915 he incorporated his personal holdings in the O. H. Churchill Co., of which he was president. He was a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was one of the great characters who symbolized the pioneer constructive spirit of the West, and his position among men was a commanding one. He was married at Lexington, Ky., Apr. 20, 1882, to Frances A., daughter of Charles B. Porter, a land agent of Colfax, Wash..; she survives him with three children: Marion, wife of David H. McCartney; Gertrude, wife of Francis Pierpont Davis, and Owen Porter Churchill. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Apr. 29 1916.

ECKHART, Percy Bernard, lawyer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20, 1877, son of Bernard Albert and Katie L. (Johnston) Eckhart, and grandson of Jacob and Eva (Root) Eckhart, who came from Alsace, France, in 1852 and settled in Wisconsin. Bernard Albert Eckhart, father of the subject and a manufacturer, was born in Alsace, and was graduated at a Milwaukee college in 1868. He became Chicago representative of the Eagle Milling Co., Milwaukee, and subsequently founded the firm of Eckhart & Swan, which later became the Eckhart & Swan Milling Co., of which he was president. He is now president of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., and a director in the Continental & Commercial National Bank, Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Northwestern Trust & Savings Bank, Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago Title & Trust Co., Erie Railroad Co., Chicago & Erie Railroad Co., etc. He served in the Illinois state senate; was member and president board of trustees Sanitary District of Chicago; president board West Chicago park commissioners; delegate and chairman committee on rules, procedure and general plans, Chicago charter convention, 1905; assisted in organizing 1st regiment, Illinois national guard, and was aide with rank of colonel on staff of Gov. Deneen. He was a director in the Chicago board of trade; 1st president Millers' National Federation; president Illinois Manufacturers' Association; vice-president National Council of Commerce; U. S. international delegate to the educational conference, Vienna, 1910; trustee Lewis Institute of Technology, Chicago, and member Illinois state warehouse and railroad commission. He is chairman of the Illinois-Wisconsin milling division of the U. S. food

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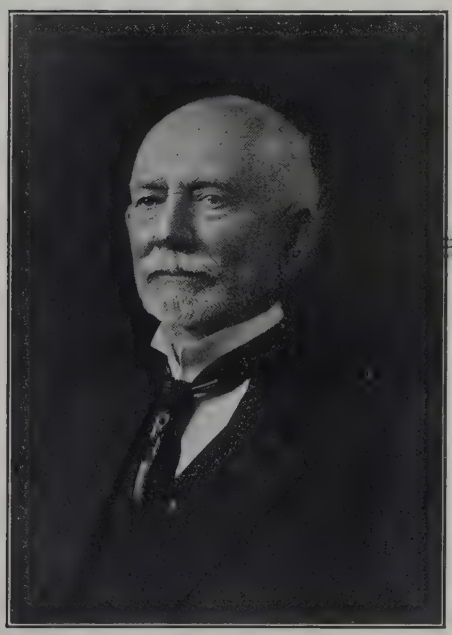
THOMAS B. MINAHAN



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E. M. Kirkpatrick

administration; director and member executive committee Citizens' War Board of Chicago, and he was delegate at large to the Republican national convention of 1912. He has residences on the Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, and at Lake Forest, Ill. Percy Bernard Eckhart received his preliminary education at Brown School, Chicago Manual Training School, and Chicago Academy. He was graduated at the University of Chicago in 1899 with honorable mention, and the degree Ph.B., and at Harvard Law School in 1902 with the degree LL.B. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar of Illinois and began the practice of his profession in Chicago as a partner of Roy O. West, under the firm name of West & Eckhart; changing in 1903 to West, Eckhart & Taylor, by the addition to the partnership of C. R. Taylor. In 1910 the name of West & Eckhart was resumed, and still continues, additional partners in the firm being William Rothmann and William M. Klein, with Samuel Krause and W. L. Bourland as associates. The firm is in general practice, representing many corporations of various kinds, and since 1902 he has been Chicago attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Co. Since 1903 he has been lecturer on public service corporations and the law of damages, University of Chicago Law School. Aside from his professional activities he is director in the First National Bank, Wilmette, Ill., and the Diamond T Motor Car Co., Chicago, and other industrial corporations. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, and the National Arts Club of New York city, Union League, Cliff Dwellers, Old Elm Country, Exmoor Country, Kenilworth, The Law, and the Harvard clubs, Chicago. He finds his chief recreation in golf and motoring. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. For four years he was a trustee of the village of Kenilworth, where he has resided since 1906. He was married at Bloomington, Ill., June 6, 1903, to Charlotte Briggs, daughter of Charles L. Capen, a lawyer of Bloomington; they have four children: Eleanor, Charlotte Capen, Marion West, and Elizabeth Eckhart.

KIRKPATRICK, Elbert Marion, capitalist and philanthropist, was born at Chenoa, McLean co., Ill., Sept. 12, 1870, son of George Mitchell and Sarah Catherine (Wright) Kirkpatrick. His father, a farmer, served during the civil war as private in the 94th Ill. Vol. Inf. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools, including Chenoa high school; was graduated A.B. at Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, in 1893, and for a year thereafter was a student in its college of law. In 1894 he became a partner in the grain and elevator firm of W. A. Haynes & Co., which then took the style of Haynes & Kirkpatrick, and which had elevators at Chenoa, Ballard and Ocoya, Ill. Subsequently the firm became Kirkpatrick, Lackland & Co., and in this business he retained an interest until 1913. In 1898 he visited Idaho, and, favorably impressed with the country about Parma, he and his associates undertook to complete the Riverside canal, Roswell, Ida., and to develop some of the adjacent farm land. It became necessary for him to spend much of his time in that state, and in 1900 he was elected president of the Riverside Irrigation District. Meanwhile he purchased a general mercantile business at Parma, which was conducted as E. M. Kirkpatrick & Co., and in 1903 organized and became president of the Parma State Bank, which at the time of his death had a paid up capital and surplus of $200,000. In 1904 he took up his permanent residence there. Other interests followed in rapid succession, one absorbing much of his thought and effort being the Roswell Park Fruit Co., organized in 1910. The Roswell Park fruit tracts today cover 3,000 acres along the Riverside canal and facing the Snake river. This section was leveled, watered, planted, parked and subdivided into five and ten-acre tracts, and its roads improved through the energy and because of the unquenchable faith of the subject in the future of the Parma-Roswell country, a faith that risked capital in having underground mains and pipes at a time when open ditches were in universal use. For the first two years of its inception he was one of the directors of the Water Users' Association, and was instrumental in bringing to the attention of the government the feasibility of the Arrow Rock dam. He practically built up the town of Parma; financed its first business houses, its bank, creamery, telephone company, water supply, electric lighting system, and through a building and loan association he helped the poor man build his home. It was through his influence that the church at Parma became self-supporting, and he contributed generously to all worthy organizations. He made possible the building of Sterry Memorial Church at Roswell; was a trustee and generous supporter of the College of Idaho, at Caldwell, and contributed largely to the erection of Sterry Hall, which stands as a memorial to his father-in-law, the late C. W. Sterry. Formerly a Congregationalist, he affiliated with the First Presbyterian Church, Parma, and was president of the Friendly Men's Bible Class. In an effort to recover his failing health he traveled extensively in Europe and Egypt, also visiting Hawaii and Alaska. In college he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. His dominating personal characteristics were a profound sincerity, a great capacity for friendship, and natural ability as a leader of men. He induced no less than fifty families in Illinois to follow him to Idaho and cast their fortunes with the Parma-Roswell community. He was married, June 26, 1895, to Mary E., daughter of C. W. Sterry, of Pontiac, Ill.; she survives him. He died at Monrovia, Cal., Mar. 24, 1916.

GOUDY, Alexander Kirkpatrick, educator, was born at Xenia, O., May 13, 1847, son of Thomas B. and Nancy (Patten) Goudy, and of Scotch ancestry. His father was a farmer. Alexander K. Goudy was graduated at Illinois Normal School, Normal, his parents having removed to that state. He began his professional career in 1873 as superintendent of schools at Pawnee City, Neb., and in 1875 was appointed to a similar position at North Platte, Neb. In 1877 he returned to Pawnee City and established the Pawnee City Academy, now conducted by the United Presbyterian church as a preparatory school. He remained as principal of this institution for six years, when he became professor of mathematics in Nebraska State Normal School, Peru. Again, in 1885, he returned to Pawnee City, and was elected superintendent of schools for Pawnee county, to which post he was re-elected in 1887. In 1889 he became superintendent of schools at Red Cloud, Neb. On the Republican ticket, in 1890, he was elected state su-

perintendent of instruction, and re-elected in 1892. In that capacity he inaugurated "Columbus Day," Oct. 21, but made of it actually, library day, in the public schools, a commemoration of the landing of Columbus, combined with the time when the need of the school libraries was to be emphasized, or, if already established, to be encouraged and perpetuated. It was largely through his efforts that the legislature of 1891 enacted the free text-book law, and the law became effective under his supervision. He was also instrumental in creating educational district associations, where the teachers of different and remote sections of the state could meet and discuss the various phases of their calling, thus in a most practical way preaching his special hobby of the closest possible relationship between the head of the school system and rural schools. The first recorded suggestion that Flag Day be observed by the state schools was made by him, in 1889. He had charge of the Nebraska educational exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. Following his term of office he continued to reside in Lincoln, until 1901, when he retired to Peru. He became a silver Republican in 1896, and during the last years of his life was a student of monetary standards. He was a communicant of the United Presbyterian church. He held membership in the Nebraska State Teachers' Association, National Education Association, etc. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was one of the most energetic and successful educators in the history of his adopted state, serving with credit in every position to which he was called. He was a strictly conscientious man. His skill as an instructor, his kindly manner and spirit of helpfulness, his calm dignity and personal magnetism, his quiet humor, won respect among all who came within the sphere of his goodly influence. He was regarded as a truly great teacher, and in a sense gave his life for the people of Nebraska. His career as state superintendent was marked by a genuine devotion to the best interests of the schools; full of love for pupils and teachers. As an institute instructor he had few equals. He was systematic in all of his work. He made system the hinge of business, and he knew that without system there is no business. He was a master of classic English. He was sparing of his words, but he used them with great precision. He was married at Peru, Neb., July 11, 1882, to Alice Estelle, daughter of Maj. William Daily, afterwards of Auburn, Neb. Mrs. Goudy was deputy state superintendent of schools for Nebraska under her husband. She compiled a book of suggested programs for the observance of Arbor Day. She survives her husband, who died at Peru, Neb., June 12, 1906.

ROSS, Henry Davis, jurist, was born at Berryville, Ark., Sept. 12, 1861, son of William Henry and Emily (Terr Ross. Henry Davis Ross received his education at Clark's Academy, Berryville, Ark., and at the University of Iowa, where he also studied law and received the degree of LL.B. in 1883. In 1886 he settled in Arizona, and after two years' practice was made the district attorney of Yavapai county. He served two years in this position, and in 1890 became the district attorney of Coconio county. After a like period in this work he was chosen to the house of representatives of the territory, and was a member of that body for two years, when, in 1894, he was appointed register of the United States land office at Prescott. His service in this position lasted four years, when, in 1898, Yavapai county again secured him for district attorney, which post he held for two years. In 1911 he was called to the supreme bench of the new state of Arizona, being one of two associates under Chief Justice Alfred Franklin, and his first opinion was in the case of the Little Butte Consolidated Mines Co. vs. James B. Giraud. He served as third justice until the term ending Jan. 4, 1915, when he became chief justice, a position he held for two years. Chief Justice Ross' last reported opinion was in the case of J. A. McMurran vs. W. G. Duncan, filed Feb. 25, 1916. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Justice Ross was married Apr. 24, 1890, to Margaret Wheeler of Vicksburg, Miss.

CHAPIN, Willis Ormel, lawyer, was born in Royalton, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1860, son of George Flagg and Emeline (Bouck) Chapin, and a descendant of Samuel Chapin, who came from England in 1636 and located first at Roxbury, Mass., and in 1641 at Springfield, Mass. He was educated at the Lockport Union School, and studied law in the offices of Marshall, Clinton & Wilson in Buffalo. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and opened an office for the practice of his profession in Buffalo, forming a partnership in 1888 with Sheldon T. Viele. Although successful as a lawyer, his practice was secondary to his interest in art and music. By nature as well as by culture he was an artist of æsthetic contemplation, and contributed much to the advancement of art in the city of Buffalo. He was recognized as an authority on etchings and engravings, and a valuable collection of 200 prints, representing the best engravers of England, France, Italy, Germany and Holland, which he presented to the Albright Art Gallery, is estimated by critics to be almost priceless. It was arranged and catalogued by him, and is now known as the Willis O. Chapin Collection. He was the author of "The Masters and Masterpieces of Engraving" (1894) and "A History of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy" (1899). He was secretary and director of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy and vice-president and president and director of the Albright Art Gallery. He was also an enthusiastic patron of music, being prominently identified with the various Buffalo musical festivals. He became a member of the Buffalo Historical Society in 1886, and served on its board of managers from 1908 until his death in 1917. He was a member of the New York State Bar Association and the Erie County Bar Association. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Hobart College in 1906. In politics he was a Republican, and he attended the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married, June 21, 1888, to Abby G., daughter of William B. Flint, of Buffalo, N. Y., and was survived by two children: Janet, wife of George Coit, Jr., and William Richmond Chapin. He died in Pasadena, Cal., Apr. 7, 1917.

CONGDON, Chester Adgate, lawyer and capitalist, was born at Rochester, N. Y., June 12, 1853, son of Sylvester Lorentus and Laura Jane (Adgate) Congdon. His earliest paternal American ancestor was James Congdon, a Quaker, who came from England about 1640 and settled in Rhode Island. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John; his son John; his son John and his second wife Dorcas Huntley; to their son Hannibal and his wife Mary Satchwell, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father was a Methodist clergyman. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Elmira, N. Y., and at East Genesee Conference Seminary, Ovid, N. Y.,

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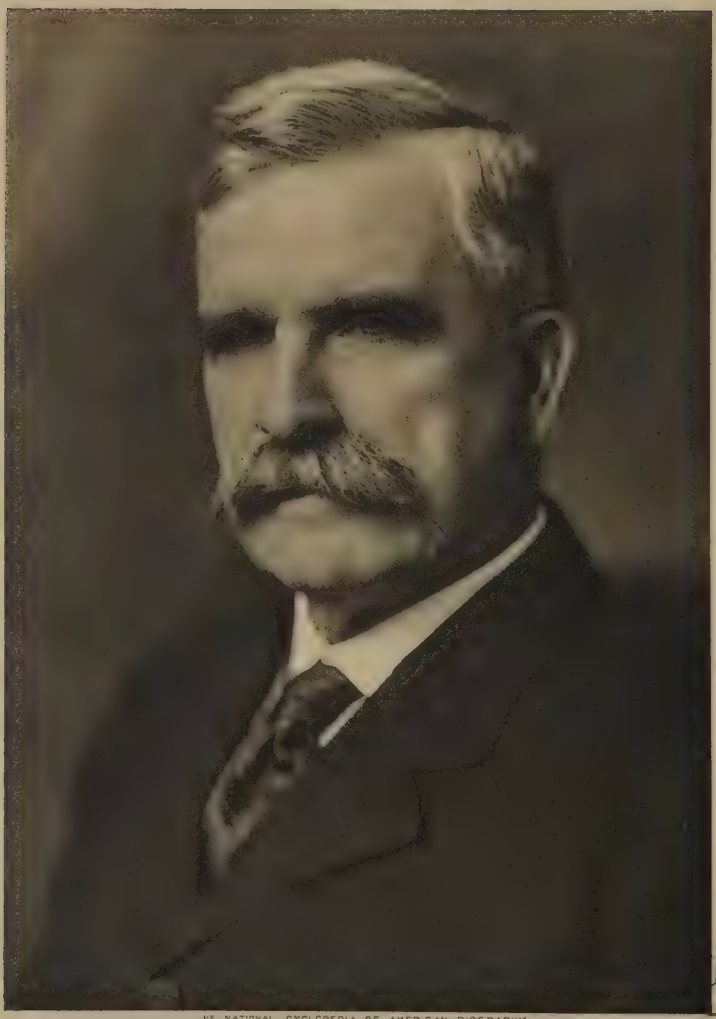
A. K. Goudy



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Chester A. Lovejoy

and was graduated A.B. at Syracuse University in 1875. He studied law under the preceptorship of Hiscock, Gifford & Doheny at Syracuse, N. Y., was admitted to the New York bar in 1877 and began the practice of his profession at Syracuse. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar of Minnesota, and practiced in St. Paul until 1892, when he settled in Duluth, and continued in active practice there until 1904. At Duluth he became a member of the firm of Billson & Congdon, with William W. Billson, which firm was changed in 1893 to Billson, Congdon & Dickinson by the acquisition of Judge Daniel A. Dickinson. On the death of the latter in 1902 the title was changed to the original style, Billson & Congdon, and thus continued until 1904, when both members retired from practice. Meanwhile he became a dominant factor in the commercial, industrial and financial life of his adopted city, and was one of the chief figures in the iron and copper mining industry of the Superior iron country. He was general counsel of the Oliver Mining Co. before its consolidation with other companies now forming the United States Steel Corporation. He was president of the Chemung Iron Co., Canisteo Mining Co.; vice-president of the American Exchange National Bank, Duluth; and a director in the Calumet and Arizona Mining Co., Hedley Gold Mining Co., the Greene-Cananea Copper Co., Marshall-Wells Hardware Co., the Gowan-Lenning-Brown Co., and various other banking, mining and jobbing enterprises also claimed his attention. He was likewise interested in agricultural pursuits as the owner of extensive farm lands in the Northwest. He was called to various offices of trust and responsibility; was assistant U. S. attorney for the district of Minnesota in 1881-86; member of the Minnesota house of representatives in 1909-11; from 1903 until his death was a member of the Duluth charter commission; and in 1916 was member from Minnesota of the Republican national committee. He was a member of the Kitchi Gammi, Northland Country, Commercial and Duluth Boat Clubs of Duluth; the Minnesota Club of St. Paul; the Minneapolis Club of Minneapolis; the University Club of Chicago; the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh; the Bankers Club of New York; the Commercial club of North Yakima, and of the Upsilon Kappa, Psi Upsilon, Theta Nu Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities. Mr. Congdon was a man of tender heart and warm human sympathies. His philanthropy was general. He was a close student of government and state policies, a foe of waste and inefficiency, a friend of political progress as he saw it; a champion of clean public life and sound government. He was married at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1881, to Clara Hesperia, daughter of Edward Bannister, a clergyman of San Francisco, Cal., and had seven children: Walter Bannister; Edward Chester; Marjorie; Helen Clara; John; Elizabeth Mannering; and Robert Congdon. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 21, 1916.

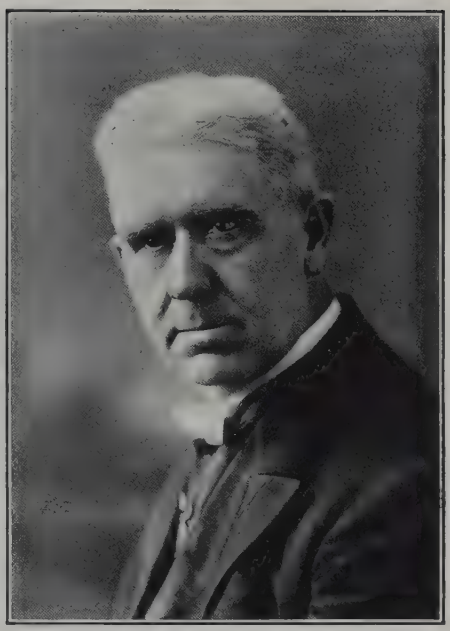
DRIVER, John Merritte, clergyman, lecturer and author, was born at Mt. Vernon, Ill., Feb. 11, 1858, son of James Ransom and Matilda Caroline Driver. James Ransom Driver, father of the subject and a native of Virginia, was a farmer. The son received his preliminary education in public and private schools. He was graduated at Illinois Agricultural College in 1876 with the degree B.S.; at Boston University in 1884 with the degree A.B., receiving the degree S.T.B. from that institution in 1885. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Baker University in 1885; the degree D.D. from Rust University in 1893; the degree Ph.D. from American University in 1899, and the degree LL.D. from the Illinois College of Law in 1909. He studied also in Boston, Leipsic and Rome. In 1883 he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and was pastor of the People's Church, Chicago, during 1902-07. He was a member of the American Archaeological Society, and of the Asiatic Archaeological Society. He was author of "Bible Temperance Hymns" (1879); "Songs of the Soul" (1885); "Samson and Shylock" (1892); "Nepenthe" (1896); "Purple Peaks Remote: A Romance of Italy and America" (1905); "Americans All" (1911), and "Memories of Italy" (1915). He was the popular successor of Drs. H. W. Thomas and Frank Crane at the famous People's Church, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, where during the memorable days of his pastorate vast throngs assembled every Sunday morning. Both in the pulpit and on the lecture platform he won enviable preëminence. He was voted (by the people) in actual balloting, in a total of more than six hundred communities, as first of the five most scholarly, eloquent and popular lecturers. His lecture courses extended to almost every state and throughout Canada, and his lecture topics included: "America Facing the Far East," "Young America and Her Missions," "Jefferson Davis: The Man," "The Anglo-Saxon and the Future Rulership of the World," "The European Policy and Diplomacy of Today," "The Romance of a Nation's Birth, or The Origin of the American Constitution." He was a man whose knowledge was broad and deep. In appearance he was impressive, and he was remarkably handsome. He was large of frame and large of mind, possessing magnificent power, and a magnetism that, as he advanced further and broadened the sweep of his eloquence, carried his audience along in its flow. It was like the mighty current of a river. He was not narrow. He was distinguished by the breadth of his views as a preacher and as author and lecturer. He was preeminently a student, and was writing books at eighteen. During his earlier years he often appeared as pianist and vocal-soloist. With him poetry and music and art were avocations. At an early age he was recognized as a pulpit orator of no mean ability, and he served charges in many cities and towns. He traveled extensively and had met many of the crowned heads of Europe. He had audience with two Popes, and he was the intimate of Jefferson Davis, George Beck, the Roman artist; Prince Paoli Ruspoli, hereditary lord-mayor of Rome, William J. Bryan, and many other persons of prominence. Politically he was a progressive Democrat. The title of his book, "Americans All," was appropriated by the publicity department of the U. S. treasury department in its advertising of the 5th government loan—the Victory Loan, and became a popular slogan. His books were vivid word pictures. He was married at Casey, Ill., Apr. 11, 1882, to Elsie, daughter of Capt. Owen Wiley, a merchant of Casey, Ill.; she survives him. He died in Chicago, Ill., June 6, 1918. (Portrait opposite page 344.)

LARPENTEUR, Auguste Louis, merchant and pioneer, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 16, 1823, son of Louis Auguste and Malinda (Simmons) Larpenteur, and grandson of Louis Benoit Larpenteur, soldier and officer under Napoleon, who came to America after the battle of Waterloo.

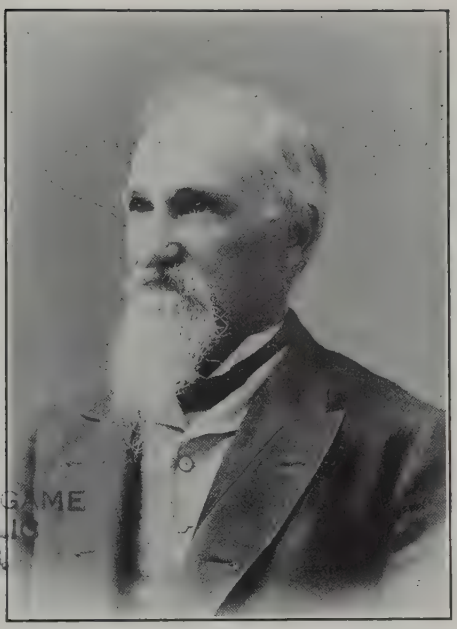
Louis Auguste Larpenteur was a merchant of Baltimore. The son received his education in the schools of his native city, and after a brief period in Frederick county, Md., he sought fortune in the West. His knowledge of French and an acquaintance with the Sioux dialect qualified him, after two years, to become interpreter for a company of adventurers bound up the Mississippi to trade with the Indians. He became a fast friend and stout champion of the Sioux, who wished to adopt him. Purchasing the stock of his employer, he became St. Paul's pioneer merchant, under the firm name of Freeman, Larpenteur & Co., and he remained in trade until an advanced age. He at all times displayed a splendid sense of citizenship, and he was a factor in organizing the territory of Minnesota in days when men held the country good only for Indians and buffaloes. He was a member of the Stillwater convention of 1848 which petitioned the governor of Wisconsin to permit the election of delegates to congress to bring about the organization of a territory to be called Minnesota. This petition was granted, but without much idea on the part of the governor that the setting off of the territory would be accomplished. He was the last survivor of that convention, and his passing severed the final tie that linked a scattered Indian village to the capital city of Minnesota. During 1847-48 he assisted other settlers in laying out the town of St. Paul and in naming the streets, forgetting to suggest his own name in seconding those of his friends for distinction, but Larpenteur avenue was named for him half a century later. He purchased a tract of 180 acres, including the present capitol grounds, and sold it at a good profit—for two dollars an acre. He served terms as alderman, and was treasurer of Ramsey county. He was postmaster in 1846, handling all the mail in a cabinet containing sixteen pigeon-holes. His old home, "The Anchorage," was for years the Mecca of the pioneers of another day. For three quarters of a century he was a resident of St. Paul. He knew Minnesota before it was named; before it had a dollar in taxes, and he lived to see more money in the state school fund than Thomas Jefferson paid in the Louisiana Purchase. He had a great reverence for the past, in which he had played his part. At ninety-five years of age he idled his hours with his violin, and in relating to a friendly circle tales of the days when the tepee was conspicuous from Minnetonka to the Falls of St. Anthony. He was a delightful companion. He was married at St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1845, to Mary J., daughter of Anthony Pressley, of St. Louis; she died in 1902. The following children survive: Rosa (the first white child born in St. Paul), now Mrs. James Harrison, St. Paul, Minn.; Samuel Bartholmew, bookkeeper; Teresa E., who became the wife of Miles Eugene Briggs; Caroline Stella, now Mrs. Edward B. Nolan, and August Louis, Jr., a leather goods dealer of New Orleans, La.; Martha Jane, who is Mrs. Thomas Smith, Hancock, Mich.; Josephine Clara, now Mrs. John E. Sutter, New York city; George Albert, a fruit dealer of St. Paul; Willis Amherst, wholesale drugs, and Paul Larpenteur, furniture dealer, all of St. Paul. He died in St. Paul, Feb. 23, 1919.

BOGLE, Walter Scott, capitalist, was born at Dover, N. H., Apr. 3, 1852, son of Daniel and Mary A. (Boyd) Bogle. His father was in early life a steel engraver and for years had charge of the engraving department of the Cocheco Prints Co., Dover. He took the gold medal at the Crystal Palace Exhibition, New York city, for his engraving, and the "London Art Journal" devoted several pages of one of their issues to his work, it being conceded that for years he stood at the head of his profession. He afterwards manufactured oil cloths at West Newton, Mass. In 1860 he entered the coal business in Chicago, and in 1871 engaged in gold mining and milling in the Black Hills. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and came to America in 1830, locating first at Providence, R. I. Walter Scott Bogle received his education in public schools in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Illinois, graduating at Chicago high school in 1868, in which year he began a business career in association with his father. After being dock clerk for two years and traveling salesman for one year, he was made a partner in his father's coal business. Upon the retirement of his father he organized the firm of Bogle & Co., which was afterwards changed to King & Bogle. In 1884 he became western sales agent for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., continuing in that capacity, with headquarters in Chicago, until 1896, when he took over their Chicago plant for the Crescent Coal & Mining Co., a corporation which he had organized in 1892, and of which he was president. That company had a career of unique success and was succeeded, in 1914, by W. S. Bogle & Co., Inc., producers of Indiana (St. Bernice and Essanbee) coal, and he still continues as president of this corporation. Meanwhile, he had organized several companies for mining bituminous coal, among them the Rettaw Mines Co., and the Merchants Fuel Co., of which he was president, and he is now president of the Essanbee Mines Co., and the Pine Ridge Mines Co., both of Indiana, and of The No. 8 Coal Co. of Ohio, also director in the Pittsburgh-Belmont Coal Co. of Ohio, and the Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago, having served thirty years in the latter capacity. He served as chairman of the Cook county Democratic committee during the year that Cleveland was elected president for the second time, and Altgeld, governor of Illinois. For four years he was a member of the West Park board, Chicago, members of which served without pay. He was vice-president and president Iroquois Club, and member also Chicago Athletic Association and the Union League, Press and South Shore Country clubs, Chicago; former member Chicago Yacht and Chicago Automobile clubs, and the Manhattan Club, New York city, also of the Masonic fraternity. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 21, 1872, to Delia Elmira, daughter of John Stearns, a manufacturer of Chicago; she died in 1907. There is one surviving child, Mae Stearns, who married Charles Wood Gilmore.

CHILDS, Frank Hall, lawyer, was born at Findlay, Hancock co., O., Feb. 16, 1859, son of Nathaniel Emmes and Emily Amanda (Hall) Childs. His earliest paternal American ancestor is said to have been one of three brothers, who came from England in the 17th century and settled near Boston. The paternal great-grandfather of Frank Hall Childs was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and his grandparents were Nathaniel P. Childs, of Gardner, Mass., a farmer of the strict Puritanic stamp, and his wife, Eliza B. Emmes. The latter's father, Nathaniel Emmes, was a gunsmith of Boston, and carried a firelock in the war of the revolution, participating in the battle of Bunker Hill. Nathaniel Emmes Childs, father of the subject and a native of Providence, R. I., was educated in Boston; raised on a farm in Steuben county, N. Y., and in 1837 located



JOHN M. DRIVER



AUGUSTE L. LARPENTEUR

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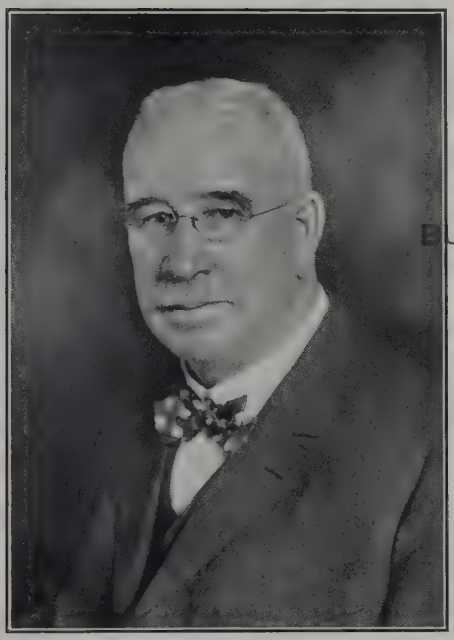

WALTER S. BOGLE

FRANK H. CHILDS

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B E B Kennedy

near Attica, Seneca county, O. He began teaching in public schools, and subsequently became the first railway passenger conductor in Ohio, on the Mad River Railroad, between Sandusky and Springfield. He afterward was elected county judge of Hancock county, and later was interested in railroad construction in northern Illinois. He was an ardent abolitionist, and was prominently identified with the work of the "underground railway." Frank Hall Childs received his preliminary education in public schools and at Republic (O.) Normal school. In 1878 he began work in the chief clerk's office of the U. S. government printing office, Washington, and in 1880 was a clerk in the U. S. pension office, Washington. At the close of the latter year he entered the office of the superintendent of railway mail service, Chicago, where he remained for more than a decade. He was appointed U. S. postoffice inspector in 1890, and was instrumental in securing many arrests and convictions for violations of the postal laws. In 1892 he was made chief clerk in the office of the postoffice inspector in charge of the New Orleans division. Meanwhile, he began the study of law, and in 1880 attended the night courses at Columbian Law School (now George Washington University), Washington. During 1882-83 he resumed his law studies at Union College of Law, Chicago, and during the winter of 1892-93 was a student at Kent College of Law, Chicago, from which institution he received the degree of LL.B. in the latter year. He had, however, been admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1884, after passing an examination conducted by the appellate court. He was admitted to practice before the U. S. courts in 1893, and in the U. S. patent office in 1898. He began the practice of his profession in Chicago in 1893. In 1898 he began teaching in Kent College of Law, afterwards the Chicago-Kent College of Law, and for ten years taught business law in the Armour Institute of Technology, and the Walton School of Commerce, Chicago. He is author of "Childs on Suretyship" (West Pub. Co., St. Paul, 1907); "Childs on Personal Property" (Callaghan & Co., Chicago, 1914); "Ewell on Fixtures" (2d edn., ibid., 1905); "American Business Law" (6 vols., Walton School of Commerce, 1917), and he wrote the article on "Principal and Surety" for the "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure." Aside from his professional activities he is secretary and director of the Brown Portable Conveying Machinery Co., Chicago. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, and the Chicago Bar Association. Politically, he is a Republican. He finds his chief recreation in motoring. He has traveled in every state in the Union, and in foreign countries. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18, 1886, to Amy, daughter of Edwin Hunt, a wholesale merchant of Chicago.

KENNEDY, Benjamin Eli Barnet, lawyer and legislator, was born at Bolton, Vt., Apr. 20, 1827, son of Samuel Barnet and Hannah Mosely (Morse) Kennedy, grandson of John and Hannah (Barnet) Kennedy, and great-grandson of John Kennedy, who came from Scotland in the 18th century and settled in Massachusetts, where at Newburyport he married Mary Barron. John Kennedy, the emigrant, and his four sons enlisted under Col. Ethan Allen (q.v.); he was quartermaster and one of the "forty picked men" that Col. Allen took with him to capture Fort Carrillion; his son, John, was Col. Allen's aide-de-camp at the time of the taking of Fort Ticonderoga. Samuel Barnet Kennedy, father of the subject and a farmer, was also a member of the Vermont legislature and judge of the nisi prius court of Chittenden county; he participated in the battle of Plattsburg in the war of 1812. Benjamin E. B. Kennedy received his education in the public schools and at a local academy, remaining on the paternal farm until he attained his majority. He then began the study of law at Richmond, Vt., in the offices of Maynard & Edmunds, the latter afterwards U. S. Sen. George F. Edmunds (q.v.). He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and to the bar of the supreme court in 1858. He practiced at Richmond until the latter year, when he settled in Omaha, Neb. He was one of the pioneers who shared the many hardships of the struggle that was taking place in the embryo city during the years preceding the civil war. He served as mayor of Omaha in 1862-63, and in 1864-67 he was a member of the territorial legislature, the first year in the house and the remaining two years in the council. He was, in both, chairman of the judiciary committee, and in 1866 of the joint committee on revision of the statutes. In 1879 he was a member of the Nebraska house of representatives. He served as a member of the Omaha city council in 1862. In 1864 he was chosen school director of the city, holding the office eight consecutive years, during which time the first public school buildings were erected and the present school system established. Later he was secretary and general supervisor of the schools; was one of the pioneer presidents of the board of education, and he acted as superintendent, employer of teachers and as purchasing agent for school supplies. Under his personal direction was built the first high school. He had also been president of the trustees of the State Normal School, Peru, and was a member of the board, by successive appointments, for twenty-six years. In 1879 he introduced the bill creating the Nebraska state fish commission, of which he became a member. He was appointed by Pres. Lincoln as one of a committee of three to arrange for the celebration of the beginning of the Union Pacific Railway, while he also participated in the program marking the completion of the road. He was an organizer of the Douglas County Association of Nebraska Pioneers. The secret of his success as a lawyer was to be found in his strict and conscientious devotion to the interests of his clients, his undeviating rectitude and his unvarying courtesy of demeanor. He was careful, painstaking and diligent in the preparation of his cases, and in the drawing up of wills, the examination of titles, and the investigation of questions relating to real estate he had few rivals. He had the respect of his fellows, the esteem and love of the bench and bar, and a reputation absolutely without stain. His favorite recreations were hunting and fishing. He was married, Aug. 4, 1858, to Frances Gennette, daughter of Dr. Reuben Nims of Romeo, Mich.; she survives him, with two children: Fanny Adelaide and William Hannibal Kennedy, a rancher of Chesterfield, Neb. He died in Omaha, Neb., Aug. 19, 1916.

CONLEY, John White, broker, was born in Brownsville, Pa., June 27, 1836, son of William and Christine (Smith) Conley, and grandson of John and Letitia Ann (Owens) Conley. His grandfather, a native of Dublin, Ireland, was engaged in the business of contracting and civil engineering

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at Brownsville, having built the old national road or turnpike through Pennsylvania, which connected Washington, D. C., with the Western Reserve. His son, the father of our subject, was a Mississippi river steamboat captain, owning a fleet of boats which were palatial in their day. The son, after attending the Marietta (O.) Academy for three years, began his business career at the age of seventeen in St. Louis, Mo. Two years later he went to Nicaragua for his health, and joining Walker's army of filibusters was made a captain. In 1857 he settled in St. Louis, Mo., and was associated with his father in the steamboat business, building up an extensive trade in wheat and flour transportation on the Missouri river. The outbreak of the civil war found him a clerk on the steamboat White Cloud, which was impressed into the Confederate service by Gov. Jackson and was captured by the Federals at the battle of Booneville. While settling the estate of his father-in-law at Marietta, O., he became interested in the oil business there, and made a small fortune by his purchases. In 1871 he became superintendent of Harrison Durkee's stock farm at Flushing, Long Island. He was in the brokerage business in New York during 1873-77, and then removed to Chicago, Ill., where he was successively member of the firms of John W. Rumsey & Co., Schwartz, Dupee & Co., and J. H. Wren & Co. Col. Conley was best known as an authority on the breeding and training of race horses. In 1889 he was the leading member of the syndicate which purchased "Axtell" (2:12) for $105,000, at that time the world's record price for a race horse of any age, sex or breed. "He was more largely instrumental in the production of more of the greatest light-harness performers thus far produced, and, by his operations in moulding the course of breeding, history and speed evolution, than any other man who has yet lived," said the "Horse Review." Recognizing the greatness of "Dictator," then owned by Durkee at Flushing, he was instrumental in having that stallion sent to Kentucky, where the many famous foals got by him included "Jay-Eye-See" and "Nancy Lee," who produced "Nancy Hanks" (2:04), the first 2:05 trotter in history. From this stock came "Directum I" (1:56¾), the one-time world's champion light harness performer, under ruling conditions, and many other speed marvels that carry the blood of "Dictator." He advised Leland Stanford to buy "Electioneer" and certain brood mares, and it was largely Conley's selections that went to Sanford in Palo Alto, Cal., to establish the most influential breeding farm the trotting world has known. He was also a direct and acting agent in the production of other great families of horses. Col. Conley's dominating personal characteristics were a remarkable foresight, love of justice and of home, extraordinary acumen in business matters, great executive ability, and ability to read the character of others. He was twice married: first, Oct. 1, 1857, to Anna B., daughter of John O. Cram, a miller of Marietta, O. (she died in 1893), and, second, Sept. 22, 1897, to Maria A., daughter of James Sturges, a banker of Chicago, Ill. He died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 8, 1916.

DeWOLF, Wallace Leroy, lawyer, artist and realty operator, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24, 1854, son of Calvin and Frances (Kimball) DeWolf. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Balthazar DeWolf. Calvin DeWolf (q.v.), father of the subject, was a prominent lawyer and abolitionist, and was secretary of the Illinois Anti-Slavery Society. Wallace Leroy DeWolf was graduated at Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1876, with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the bar of Illinois and began the practice of his profession in Chicago. Since 1894 he has been in the general real estate, loan, building and renting business, with a specialty in manufacturing and warehouse property, sub-divisions and building, and is senior member of W. L. DeWolf & Co., real estate dealers. During 1901-08 he was president of the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., and brought to a successful termination one of the most determined strikes ever brought by the unions against the open shop policy of the company. He is also widely known as a painter and etcher, and has exhibited in many art exhibitions, and is represented by pictures in the Art Institute, Chicago, Springfield (Ill.) Art Association, and a number of other galleries. In consideration of Mr. DeWolf's long and valued services and his many gifts to the art institute, a room has been set apart and named after him and designated as "The DeWolf Gallery of American Landscapes." In 1913 he was the donor of the Wallace L. DeWolf collection of Zorn etchings to the Chicago Art Institute, this comprising one of the most complete collections of etchings by Zorn in the United States. He was a member of the commission for the encouragement of local art, appointed by Mayor Harrison; is a beneficiary and trustee of the Chicago Art Institute, and member Chicago Society of Etchers, Arts Club, Artists' Guild, Friends of American Art, Municipal Art League, California Society of Artists, and The Print Makers of California, a director in the Illinois Audubon Society, and a member of the Chicago Historical Society. He is past vice-president Union League Club, and member also Onwentsia and Cliff Dwellers' clubs, Chicago. He finds his chief recreation in painting, etching, automobiling, hunting, travel and in the study of early Illinois and Chicago history. His residence is at Lake Forest. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married at Stuttgart, Germany, Oct. 20, 1890, to Mary R., daughter of John Huntington Rea, clerk of the U. S. court, Indianapolis, and assistant postmaster, Chicago. She died in 1915.

BOYD, George Washington, passenger traffic expert, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 1, 1848, son of David Milton and Betsey Ann (Brown) Boyd. His first known paternal American ancestor, John Boyd, came from Scotland in the early days of the Colony, and through him and his wife, Mary Fulton, the line of descent is traced to their son Benjamin Boyd and his wife Annie Findley, who were the grandparents of George W. Boyd. Benjamin Boyd was a clergyman. David Milton Boyd, father of the subject, was a well-known merchant of Indianapolis, highly respected for his probity in business and the uprightness of his life. He invented and patented a shingle machine. George W. Boyd received his preliminary education in public schools and at the private school of Prof. Krull, Indianapolis, subsequently becoming a student at Northwestern University, Indianapolis. In 1863, at fifteen, he entered the service of the freight department of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, in his native city, Indianapolis then being one of the greatest railroad centers in the country. All the east and west bound freight was transhipped there and its freight yards were at all times the scene of great activity. For several years he was clerk and subsequently chief clerk of the freight department. His aptness in handling the details of the office, and his untiring in-

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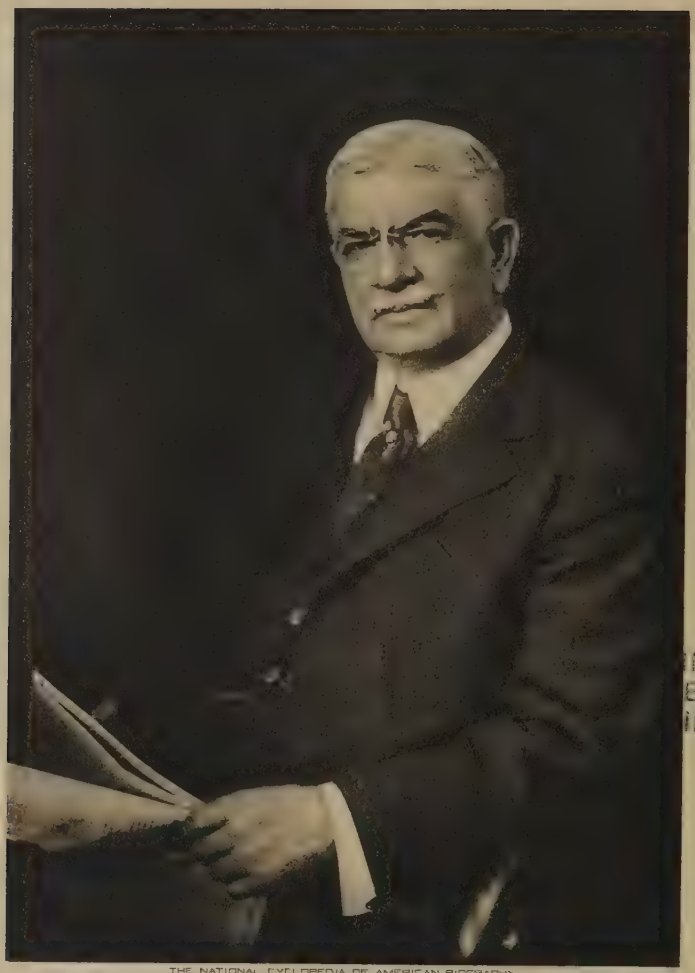
John W. Conley



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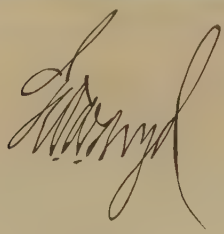

dustry soon won the support of his superior officers. Although he worked from twelve to sixteen hours a day, yet he found time to improve his mind, and soon discovered that service in the passenger department was more to his liking and offered better opportunities. An older brother, David M. Boyd, Jr., was forging ahead in railroad work, and he was fired by an ambition to become equally prominent in the most prominent profession of the day. Having mastered the routine of the freight office, he sought a wider and more congenial field in the passenger department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in 1872 was appointed cashier under his brother in Philadelphia, serving two years, when he was promoted chief clerk, a post he retained for eight years. In 1882 he was appointed to the new office of assistant general passenger agent. He became general passenger agent in 1903, and in 1913 was made passenger traffic manager of the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie. Shortly after he became identified with the passenger work of the Pennsylvania, strenuous times were brought about by preparations for the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, the first test of the railroad's capacity to handle a concentrated mass of passengers. His brother was general passenger agent, and his zealous work and untiring energy in the task so undermined his health that he never recovered from the strain. The fixing of rates, the provision of all kinds of tickets, and the preparation of timetables for regular and special trains for accommodating visitors from all parts of the land was a new and untried problem in American railroading, and as the burden of the traffic fell on the Pennsylvania, so did the responsibility of moving and caring for it. The task was accomplished with notable success, and the methods adopted then became the basis for handling traffic for all successive country-wide assemblages. It was a splendid experience for the younger Boyd, and he profited by it. He thoroughly grounded himself in the basic principles of passenger traffic, and was thoroughly equipped to assume his new responsibilities when promotion came to him. Meanwhile passenger business began to increase, especially in the decade following 1880. Railroad managers had looked upon it as a necessary evil, but with the growth of the country, the expansion of industries, and the development of trade and commerce, passenger men came to realize that new methods must supplant the old haphazard ways of conducting this branch of the service. New and modern equipment must be introduced, and faster and more frequent trains must be operated. He took the initiative in revamping the business to meet the new conditions. He was active in promoting the introduction of high-grade and faster trains, and alert in originating new features for the convenience, comfort and luxury of passengers. The stability of rates fixed on a reasonable and equitable basis was one of his cardinal principles. He fought to eliminate from the rate situation every disturbing element, that the railroads with fixed tariffs might not only receive full compensation for service performed, but insure fair and equal justice to all their patrons. He labored earnestly and continuously to bring about such a condition. Under his supervision the Pennsylvania was the first road to maintain a personally conducted travel system as an adjunct of the passenger department. This system applies not only to an aggregated party of tourists, but to the care and transportation of distinguished foreigners, and tours of the presidents and other dignitaries, as well as to organizations making tours of the country for scientific investigations. The first important tour of this kind was that of the International American Conference in 1889, when the train conveying the South American Republics' representatives traversed almost the entire country, drawn by the same locomotive. Since then almost every movement under the auspices of the government, or of national or international organizations has been outlined and conducted under this system, and usually was under his personal direction. He conducted the American tours of Prince Henry of Prussia, and of Li Hung Chang, the Princess of Spain, and the Duke of Veragua, the Pan-American Congress to the City of Mexico, the tour of the Universal Postal Congress, Gen. Harrison's famous swing around America in 1891, the tour of McKinley and his cabinet to the northwest, and the McKinley funeral party from Washington to Canton. His prominence in the service brought him a number of offers of higher positions from other lines, but no inducement of honor or gain could break his allegiance. On account of his wide and thorough knowledge of passenger traffic, Pres. McKinley in the early days of the Spanish American war offered him the headship of a troop transportation department with a rank of brigadier-general, but he found it inexpedient to accept. He knew every foot of the Pennsylvania system; was familar, from personal observation, with all the important railway lines of the United States, and was personally acquainted with all the principal traffic officials. He led the fight against ticket scalpers, in which he was unremitting, and his energy and uncompromising attitude in this matter contributed largely to the present-day legislation against the practice. He was decorated with the Order of the Crown, 2d class, by the Emperor of Germany in 1904. He was a member of various traffic associations, the Union League Club, Philadelphia, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he held the 32d degree. He found his chief recreation in history, especially history of the civil war. He was married (1) in Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 5, 1877, to Lydia Paxton, daughter of Oliver Tousey, a merchant of Indianapolis; she died in 1893. He was married (II) in Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1899, to Miranda, daughter of Crosby Stuart Noyes (q.v.), editor of the Washington "Star," Washington; she survives him, with three children by the first union: Oliver Tousey, general passenger agent Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia; Lydia Paxton, who married Richard M. Day, Denver, and Anna Boyd, Philadelphia; and two children by the second union: Elizabeth Noyes and Crosby Noyes Boyd. He died at his summer home at Cape May, N. J., Sept. 22, 1917.

HAMILTON, William, merchant and banker, was born at Le Roy, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1832, son of James Hamilton, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, who emigrated early in the last century and settled in Livingston co., N. Y. His early life was spent on a farm in York, N. Y., where he was educated in the public schools. He was a brilliant scholar and in turn became a schoolmaster. During 1853–57 he taught school in Michigan and in Minnesota. He began his business career in 1859 at Caledonia, N. Y., by purchasing farm produce at the New York Central railroad station, and also at a warehouse on the New York and Lake Erie railroad at Caledonia. From that modest beginning he was enabled through thrift and economy to build up a large and successful produce business. His warehouses were destroyed by fire in 1885, but he rebuilt them

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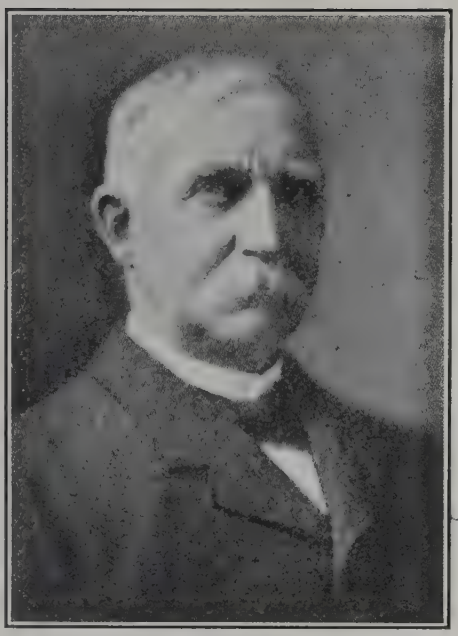
on a larger scale, and in 1897 he added a bean house exclusively for the handling of that product and which is one of the largest in western New York. His products were shipped to all of the important markets throughout New York state and the Eastern seaboard, and his name had attained considerable prominence in the produce world. To his other industries he added, in 1880, a banking business, the growth and prosperity of which was such that it became in time a national bank. In 1887 he purchased the Smith flouring mill of Honeoye Falls, which under his management became one of the leading industries of that section. He was a director of the Monroe County Savings Bank, of Rochester, and president of the Union Building and Loan Association, of Caledonia. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party, and he served his town as supervisor, highway commissioner, treasurer of the board of education, for five years a commissioner of the state park at Niagara Falls, and for many years a member of the state Democratic committee. He was a presidential elector in the first Cleveland election. He was a founder and one of the most prominent members of the Livingston County Historical Society. His farm in Wheatlands, known as "Howlands," and named for his father's native home in Scotland, has been for years one of the show farms of Monroe county. He was a member of Clan McIntyre, and was always an enthusiastic speaker at the annual gatherings of the clans. He was an ardent admirer of the poems of Robert Burns; took a great interest in all literature, and was himself a clever writer of verse in the Scottish dialect. In his religious life he was noted for his unfailing adherence to the old Scotch custom of church going and Sabbath observance. Few men started with less and accomplished more than William Hamilton. In the face of obstacles, which to a less determined man would have resulted in defeat, this stalwart youth early became possessed of an unconquerable determination to succeed. He set his goal high, and long before his retirement from active life he had emblazoned for himself a record which was an honor to the name he bore. He was married Sept. 5, 1859, to Jane, daughter of Robert Vallance, of Fowlerville, and had four children: William Vallance, James Alexander, Helen, the wife of John A. Milroy, of Houston, Tex., and Mary, the wife of John P. Lathrop, of Philadelphia. He died at Caledonia, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1912.

ROBERTSON, Ina Law, educator and philanthropist, was born at Buena Vista, Ore., July 27, 1867, daughter of Robt. M. and Nancy (McMeeken) Robertson. Her father was a grain merchant. Ina Law Robertson received her preliminary education in the public schools of Albany, Ore., and was graduated at Albany College in 1889 with the degree of B.Sc. In 1889-94 she was principal of Waitsburg Academy, and the following year she spent in lecturing in the East. In 1895 she became a postgraduate student at the University of Chicago. It was at this time that she realized the great need for homes where working girls earning a low wage could live in safe, comfortable and pleasant housing, yet free from charity. In 1898 she founded the first Eleanor club for business women, with accommodation for twenty-eight girls. Her great aim was to prove that a club for working girls could be maintained on an absolutely self-supporting basis. Her experiment proved a unique success, and gradually other clubs were started. At the time of her death there were established under the direction of the Eleanor Association, of which she was president, director, trustee and member of the executive committee, six residential Eleanor clubs accommodating more than 600 girls. This association was incorporated in 1905. In 1908 the Central Eleanor club, a downtown headquarters and rest room for business girls, had its beginning. In 1909 was inaugurated the Eleanor camp, on the shores of Lake Geneva, Wis., while in 1914 the Social Center, under the same roof with Eleanor Club Six, was founded. Membership in Central Eleanor club, with privilege of its classes, lunch and rest room and Sunday afternoons at home, is one dollar initiation fee and two dollars a year for dues. The downtown club has a membership of approximately 2,200, and the summer camp accommodates about 1,200 girls. The various Eleanor enterprises now have a membership of more than 3,000. Miss Robertson was not only the founder of all this work but she unselfishly devoted all of her time and labor towards its upbuilding, and assisted other cities in establishing similar organizations. She was a communicant of Woodlawn Presbyterian Church, Chicago. Ina Law Robertson was a woman of rare vision and nobility of character. Her charity was not mere money giving, but that which longed to bind up the wounded and mend the broken, which found the greatest joy of life in seeing tears turn to smiles. Simple, unpretending, thoughtful of everybody but herself, her courtesy was not a thing of etiquette, but the natural expression of her nature. She died in Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1916.

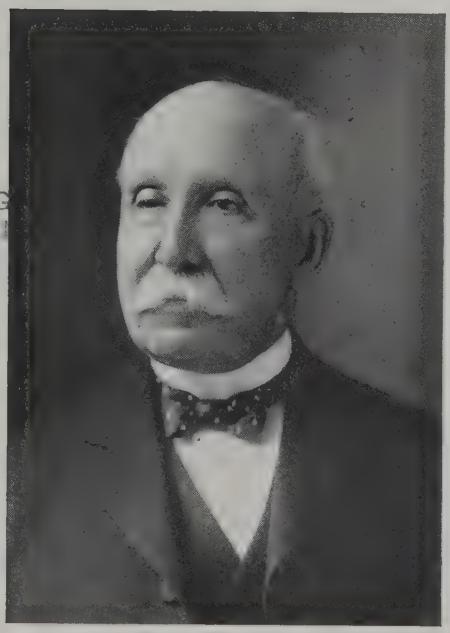
CRAWFORD, William Gordon, lawyer, was born in New Orleans, La., Nov. 4, 1869, son of William Gordon and Louise (Bienvenu) Crawford, and grandson of John M. Crawford, an Englishman who came to the United States in an official capacity before the civil war and was subsequently British consul at New Orleans. His father was a Confederate soldier in the civil war, who received wounds at the battle of Lookout Mountain which afterward resulted in his death; and his mother was a member of an aristocratic French family of New Orleans. The son was educated at Woodward High School, Cincinnati, O., and at Tulane University, New Orleans, La. He began his business career in the office of the cotton brokerage and commission firm of Harris, Parker & Co., of New Orleans, and later he organized and conducted the Imperial warehouse, a bonded warehouse in that city. On June 7, 1893, he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland a deputy auditor of the treasury department, in Washington, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office. His appointment was confirmed by the senate Aug. 17, 1893. He resigned May 22, 1897, and served until his successor was appointed by Pres. McKinley Sept. 15, 1897. Mr. Crawford took up the study of law while residing in Washington, and is a graduate of Georgetown University of Law. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1899. He later became interested in manufacturing, and is the author of "A Lion Hunt in Colorado." He was married in Washington, Jan. 24, 1901, to Kathleen Beale, daughter of Alfred Owen, a surgeon in the U. S. Navy, and has two children: Kathleen Beale and Owen Gordon Crawford. He is a member of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs, of Washington, D. C. In 1911 he was engaged on special work for the Interstate Commerce Commission. He was offered by the department of state the post of financial agent to the government of Persia, but



WM. HAMILTON

INA L. ROBERTSON

WM. G. CRAWFORD



LEWIS N. GILBERT

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J. Leslie Rees

he declined the position and Pres. Taft sent in the name of W. Morgan Shuster.

GILBERT, Lewis Newton, manufacturer, was born in Pomfret, Conn., Jan. 25, 1836, son of Joseph and Harriet (Williams) Gilbert. He is descended from John Gilbert, a native of Bridgewater, England, who came over in 1630, in the ship Mary and John, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. Later he removed to Taunton in the Plymouth colony and continued a deputy until 1653. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas; his son Eleasor; his son Eleasor, 2nd; his son John, who married Hannah Hammond, and their son Benjamin, who married Betsey Pierce, and was the grandfather of Lewis Newton Gilbert. The latter was educated in the common schools and academies of adjoining towns, while spending his early life on his father's farm. At the age of fifteen he left home and entered the employ of his uncle, George H. Gilbert, a woolen manufacturer of Ware, Mass. Beginning as office boy he afterward became bookkeeper and paymaster and then entered the mill to familiarize himself with the practical side of woolen manufacture. The business was small but it offered opportunities for a young man of enterprise to distinguish himself in its development. When twenty-one years of age, he was given a small interest in the firm which now became George H. Gilbert & Co. As the concern's business increased, it stood in need of more water power, and a new mill was erected in 1860, four miles from Ware, which is now a village of some 2,500 inhabitants, called Gilbertville. The firm was incorporated in 1867 as the George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co., with a capital of $250,000, and Mr. Lewis N. Gilbert as treasurer. Upon the death of his uncle in 1869 he succeeded him as president of the company, an office he still holds. Under his able management the business steadily increased until 1887 the capital stock became $1,000,000. The number of hands employed at Ware and Gilbertville is 1,600 and the annual output, consisting of various kinds of woolen and worsted clothes, principally for men's wear, amounts to $3,500,000. Besides his manufacturing business, Mr. Gilbert has been trustee of the Ware Savings Bank since 1869, and has served as president since 1892. He was president of the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and is a director of the War Trust Co. In politics he is a Republican, and has served his party as member of the state committee for three years. He was a member of the state senate during 1877-78 serving on a number of committees, and as chairman of that on manufactures. Affiliated with the Congregational church, he has been a delegate to four triennial national councils and one international council of Congregational churches. He has also been moderator of the annual town meeting of Ware for the past thirty years. Mr. Gilbert's success may be said to be due primarily to a strict and uninterrupted attention to business, his one aim being to place his firm in the front rank. This he has accomplished by strictly conservative methods, so that today the name of Gilbert is synonymous with quality and reliability, and the firm's prestige is second to none. Its present standing is a personal tribute to its president's untiring zeal and steadfast devotion to its interests. Personally, Mr. Gilbert enjoys the confidence and respect not only of the community in which he lives, but the larger business community with which he comes in contact as well. He was married Dec. 21, 1864, to Mary D. Lane. For portrait, see opposite page 348.

HEES, James Ledlie, banker and railroad official, was born at Palatine Bridge, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1862, son of Jacob and Frances (Spraker) Hees. His first paternal American ancestor was Johannes Hees, who came from Holland in 1766 and settled in the Mohawk Valley, where members of the family held important positions in civic and political life, serving in the Revolutionary war, and representing their districts in the legislature. From him and his wife, Eva Copernoll, the line of descent is traced through their son, Jacob, a member of the New York legislature in 1819 and 1837, and of the constitutional convention of 1821, and his wife, Elizabeth Lipe; and their son, Abraham, a prominent attorney, master in chancery and U. S. commissioner, and his wife, Maria Smith, who were the grandparents of the subject. His father, Jacob Hees, was for many years a highly respected business man in Fonda and prominently identified with church work. James Ledlie Hees received his education at the Fort Plain and Pine Plains (New York) institutes, in preparation for a college course, but at the age of eighteen accepted a position as cashier of the ship chandlery business of James D. Spraker and as assistant paymaster of the Starin Transportation Line, in New York city. At the age of twenty he entered the service of the National Mohawk River Bank, Fonda, N. Y., which had been founded by the Spraker family in 1856, was appointed teller, later cashier, and in 1897 succeeded his grandfather, Daniel Spraker, as president of that institution, and still continues in that capacity. In 1892 he became interested in the syndicate organized for building the Cayadutta Electric Railroad in competition with the old Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville road, operated between those places; Mr. Hees was elected its treasurer, and upon its completion in 1893, the same syndicate acquired the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, and he was elected treasurer of that company. Since 1897 he has been its president. The roads under his management were consolidated, developed and extended to Amsterdam and Schenectady. In 1895 he purchased the horse car lines connecting Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion and Frankfort, consolidated and electrified them, and subsequently sold the road, which had become very successful, to the New York State Railways Syndicate. He has been identified, since 1892, with the development of various other electric railroad, light and power corporations in central New York. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and during the period (1894-99) when his brother-in-law, Hon. A. B. Colvin, was state treasurer Mr. Hees served as deputy state treasurer. In 1912 he was elected delegate to the national Republican convention from the 30th congressional district of New York, and was for several years state committeeman for Montgomery county. He resides in New York city during part of the winter, and his summer home is "Heeswijk," at Sacandaga, in the lower Adirondacks, at the terminus of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville railroad. His clubs are: Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Republican, Calumet and the Automobile Club of America (New York city); Sleepy Hollow Country Club (Scarborough, N. Y.); and several social clubs in central New York. He was married, Oct. 12, 1887, to Adela S. Moore, of Detroit, Mich., and they adopted a daughter, Elizabeth Ledlie ("Betty") Hees. He was married (2) to Patricia Lucile Miller, of Bridger, Montana, on Jan. 18, 1919.

WILLIAMS, Frederick Ballard, artist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1871, son of

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John K. and Jennie C. (Williams) Williams. He was educated in the public schools of Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J., and received all his instruction in art in his own country save that acquired through visits to picture galleries abroad. He began studying art at night at Cooper Union, New York, continuing at the New York Institute of Artists and Artisans, at that time conducted by John Ward Stimson, an idealist, whose theories on the scientific and psychological elements of beauty left a permanent impression on his pupil. Later he studied in the school of the National Academy of Design under Charles Yardley Turner and Edgar M. Ward. He specializes in landscape and figure painting, and has been an exhibitor at all important art exhibitions in the United States. His paintings are like those of the old school in their decorative quality, but are distinctly modern in their spontaneity and feeling. His landscapes are impressionistic interpretations rather than realistic renderings of nature. The element of romance is strong in his work, particularly the romance of nature in relation to man. He consequently introduces figures in most of his landscapes, usually women's figures, which dominate the foreground of the picture. Said Leila Mechlin in the "International Studio": "He does not attempt to interpret the more intimate moods of nature, but transcribes by choice its enduring, normal loveliness. * * * It is not merely, however, a matter of beauty, but of romance—the romance of nature in relation to man * * * as viewed humanly with the cry of praise to the Creator, neither the grain fields nor the wilderness, but the Paradise open to man." This inclination of the artist led to the introduction of figures in his landscapes—usually fair women—which usually dominate their foreground. Mr. Williams's method of work is different from the majority of painters. He seeks primarily the big conception and then subjective interest. His pictures as a rule are conceived originally in color, suggested perhaps by an oriental rug, a mass of drapery or a bit of nature. The sketch, made in pencil or chalk, recording this conception, is invariably without more than suggested form, and with its completion begins the real study, the evolution of the design, the filling in of the figures elaborately studied from the living model. He is represented by pictures in the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the National Art Gallery, Washington; the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; St. Louis Museum; New Britain Art Association; Atlanta (Ga.) Museum; Hackley Art Museum; Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, and in many prominent private collections. The most notable of his canvases are: "In the Land of Heart's Desire," in private collection; "The Glade Above the Sea," in private collection; "The Court of the Beloved," in private collection; "The Ravine," in private collection; "Clearing Weather—The Distinct Sea," in St. Louis Museum; "A Glade by the Sea," National Gallery, Washington; "Chant d'Amour," Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; "Garret's Mountain," owned by the Quinnipiac Club, New Haven, Conn.; "Vivacetto," Buffalo Fine Arts Academy. He was awarded a bronze medal at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, in 1901; a silver medal by the American Art Society, in 1902; the Inness prize by the Salmagundi Club, in 1906, and the Isador gold medal by the National Academy of Design, in 1909, in which year Mr. Williams also became a National Academician. He is a member of the New York Water Color Club, the National Arts Club, the Lotos Club, and the Salmagundi Club, of which he was president during 1915-17. He was married Oct. 16, 1901, to Marion Gerry, daughter of John Walcott Duncan, of Bloomfield, N. J. Their children are: Duncan B. and Frederick Ballard Williams, Jr.

COOKE, George Anderson, jurist, was born in New Athens, O., July 3, 1869, son of Thomas and Vanceline (Downing) Cooke. George A. Cooke removed to Mercer county, Illinois, after the death of his parents in 1880, and was educated in the public schools, the Aledo (Ill.) High School, and at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., where he was graduated in 1892. Having decided to follow the legal profession, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He began the practice of his profession in Aledo, Ill., and in 1896 formed a partnership with Guy C. Scott, which lasted for four years. In 1902 Mr. Cooke was elected a member of the house of representatives of Illinois for the thirty-third district, and served with much satisfaction to the constituency for four years. He was in the midst of a successful law practice in September, 1909, when the death of his late partner, Chief Justice Scott, caused a vacancy on the supreme bench, and Mr. Cooke was elected from the fourth district to fill out his unexpired term. He was re-elected in 1912, for the full term of nine years, and in June of the following year became chief justice of the court, according to the regular order, for the years 1913-14, after which he likewise became associate justice again. In December, 1918, he resigned as a member of the Supreme Court, the resignation to take effect Dec. 31, 1918. On Jan. 1, 1919, he became associated with the law firm of Cooke, Sullivan & Ricks, as the head of the firm with offices in the First National Bank building, Chicago. He has since been engaged in legal practice. He is a member of the American and Illinois Bar Association, the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks, the University and Iroquois clubs of Chicago, the Sangamon club of Springfield and the Rock Island Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. Justice Cooke was married Oct. 20, 1896, to Sarah S. Blee, of Aledo, Ill.

STILLWELL, Homer Allison, capitalist, was born at Nineveh, Pa., Dec. 31, 1860, son of Addison and Rhoda (Thompson) Stillwell. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Wm. H. Stillwell, who came from England. Addison Stillwell, father of the subject, was a civil war soldier in McClelland's cavalry and died of pneumonia on furlough. Homer A. Stillwell was a student at the University of Illinois during 1878-81. In 1882 he settled in Chicago, where he entered the service of Butler Bros., wholesale merchants, starting at the bottom and passing through all stages from the packing room to the presidency. He was made general manager in 1891, a director in 1902, vice-president in 1907, and president in 1914, continuing in the latter capacity until his death. He was a man of wide and varied activities, and from time to time became connected with various other commercial as well as industrial and financial undertakings. At his death he was a director in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Co., Merchants Loan & Trust Co., and the National City Bank, Chicago. He was president of the Chicago Association of Commerce; member executive committee Chicago chapter American Red Cross Society; past secretary (1909) and past treasurer (1917) Commercial Club, Chicago; director (1909-11) Union League Club, and member also

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Horace Bushnell

of the Mid-Day, Chicago, Onwentsia, University, Press, Traffic, Bankers' Club of N. Y. City, Old Elm, Illini, and Lake Geneva Country clubs, Chicago, and of the Pennsylvania Society of Chicago. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. From the beginning of the European war he took a deep interest in all relief work and kindred activities, and was particularly pleased with the service in that war of his sons. Mr. Stillwell's remarkable discernment in anticipating needs and demands in the furtherance of the great mercantile concern of which he was the head was particularly noteworthy. He had great business acumen and marked executive and initiative ability. He was essentially a man of action and circumspection and was at all times ready to take any part assigned to him. He was thorough and painstaking in all things, guided with strong resourcefulness the many enterprises with which he identified himself, and ordered his life on the highest plane of integrity and honor, so that the natural reflex was the inviolable confidence and esteem reposed in him by all who came within his sphere of influence. His character was positive, individual, indomitable. Though never a seeker of political office or desirous of entering the turmoil of practical politics, he was a staunch and effective exponent of party principles, and had figured in the councils of his party in Cook county. He had naught of bigotry or intolerance. He placed true valuations upon men and things, was buoyant and optimistic, and his urbanity and kindliness never wavered. His sympathy was shown in kindly thoughts and worthy deeds and no man was ever more free from ostentation. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 1, 1887, to Ellen Hill, of St. Louis; she survives him, with two children: Addison, president Stillwell Lumber Co., Chicago, and Wellesley Stillwell, both ensigns, U. S. navy, in the war with Germany. He died at his summer home at Lake Geneva, Wis., June 23, 1918.

MATHER, Robert, financier and railroad official, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, July 1, 1859, son of James and Margaret (Holt) Mather. His father was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and settled first in St. Louis, Mo., and later in Salt Lake City, where he pursued his trade of cabinetmaker. Robert Mather was educated at the public schools of Galesburg, Ill. At the age of thirteen he obtained employment in a factory which made telegraph instruments and switchboard apparatus. Later he entered the office of the master mechanic of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., meanwhile studying assiduously during his spare time, so that by 1877 he was able to enter Knox College. He was graduated in 1882 and obtained the degree of M.A. in 1885. For three years he was in the treasurer's office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. In 1886 he was admitted to the Illinois bar. He was appointed local attorney at Chicago of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. in 1889 and two years later became assistant general attorney and second vice-president. In 1902 he was made general counsel and in 1904 became first vice-president, chairman of the executive committee and president of the Rock Island Co. of New Jersey. He was elected third vice-president of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad in 1903, becoming first vice-president in the following year. He was also first vice-president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad and the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad and chairman of the board of directors of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado railroad. When the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. was reorganized in January, 1909, and the control passed from the hands of George Westinghouse, Mr. Mather was elected chairman of its board of directors, a position which he held until his death. In 1910 he attracted much attention by his testimony before the Railroad Securities Commission in New York city, suggesting that if the government undertook to regulate the railroad rates it should also help the railroads in maintaining their credit and developing their facilities to the extent to which such maintenance and development might be hampered by the curtailment in their earnings due to governmental rate regulation. Besides the offices already mentioned Mr. Mather was president of the La Grange Mining Co., vice-president of the S. S. McClure Co., and a director of the La Grange Mining Co., S. S. McClure Co., Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Mercantile Trust Co., Havana Electric Railway Co., Westinghouse Lamp Co., Canadian Westinghouse Co., R. D. Nuttall Co., Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co., Perkins Electric Switch Manufacturing Co., Bryant Electric Co., National Bank of the Republic, of Chicago, and Rock Island & El Paso Railway Co. He was also general counsel of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. He was a member of the bar associations of Illinois and Chicago, the Chicago Club, and the Union League, Law, Metropolitan, Racquet and Tennis, Westchester County, City Mid-day, Railroad, and Lawyers' clubs of New York. In 1907 Knox College conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was married in Detroit, Mich., April 23, 1892, to Alice Caroline, daughter of Horatio Jell, of Walkerville, Canada, and died in New York city, Oct, 24, 1911. (Portrait opposite page 352.)

LAMPERT, Nelson Norman, banker, was born at Newton, Wis., Mar. 19, 1872, son of Barthlomew and Mary (Stork) Lampert. His father was a Methodist minister. He was educated in the Garfield Grammar School in Chicago, and began his career in the financial world as messenger in Ft. Dearborn National Bank of Chicago in 1888. He rose steadily through various positions, until in 1904 he became a director and vice-president, which office he held until the close of his life. He was also a director and vice-president of the Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings Bank. He served two terms on the executive council of the American Bankers Association, was a member of the finance committee, and was chairman of its committee on disbursements and efficiency in 1916. Mr. Lampert was a public spirited man, one of whom the banking world was proud. He belonged to that class of broad-minded business men who regarded good business conditions and a healthy atmosphere in politics as inseparable, and he was interested in everything that pertained to the well-being of the city. He was a 33d degree Mason; past master and treasurer of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M.; past thrice illustrious master Tyrian council, No. 78, Royal and Select Masters; past commander Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; past wise master, Gourgas Chapter of Rose Croix (17th and 18th degree); past potentate Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and treasurer of the 31st Triennial Conclave of Knights Templars held in Chicago in 1910. He was former president of the board of commissioners of Lincoln Park; was president of the Bankers Club in 1914; served as treasurer and director, vice-president and president of the Chi-

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cago Athletic Association; was formerly treasurer, chairman of the finance committee, and director of the Hamilton Club; and member of the Union League, South Shore Country, Forty, Chicago Yacht, and Glen View Golf clubs. He was married June 28, 1910, to Mettie, daughter of James W. Tuohy, of Chicago, by whom he is survived, with one child: Nelson Norman Lampert, Jr. He died at Excelsior Springs, Mo., Oct. 30, 1918.

ALBA, Peter F., soldier and capitalist, was born at Pensacola, Fla., February 13, 1835, son of John and Eugenia Alba. In his veins there ran the blood of one of the proudest Castilian families, his ancestors having been men of rank, and famed for their courage. His earliest paternal American ancestor was San Pedro d'Alba, who came from Spain in the latter part of the 17th century and settled at Pensacola. John Alba, his father, was mayor of Pensacola, and while in that office was assassinated by a notorious desperado who was hanged for the crime. The step-father of Peter F. Alba took him to Mobile, Ala., where he received his preliminary education in public and private schools, subsequently becoming a student at Spring Hill College. Even then the restless spirit of the soldier and adventurer possessed him, and he ran away from college to fight Indians in the West. He joined the celebrated band of plainsmen and Indian fighters known as the U. S. Rangers, participating in many a wild adventure and bloody encounter. At this period the Rangers were commanded by Albert Sidney Johnston (q.v.), destined to gain additional fame as a gallant leader of the Confederacy, while the famous Robert E. Lee (q.v.) was lieutenant-colonel. Other officers of the command were Kirby Smith (q.v.), Fitzhugh Lee (q.v.), Joseph E. Johnston (q.v.) and "Jack" Hayes. While with this command he witnessed a hand-to-hand encounter between Fitzhugh Lee and the Indian chief, Yellow Hand, in which the latter was slain. In the same campaign Capt. Alba received his first wound, while taking part in the battle with the Comanches at Jungle Hollow. Capt. Alba's account of the battle, in which he saved the life of Col. Lee, is quite worthy of a place in history. He was mustered out of the service in 1860 with high praise for his gallantry and distinguished soldierly qualities. At the outbreak of the Civil War he lost no time in casting his lot with the Confederacy, and at the beginning was commissioned an officer in the cavalry, serving through the war with honor and distinction. In Mobile, where he resided after the war, he attained a reputation as a horse-trainer, and he maintained a continual crusade against the cruelty of the check-rein, never using one himself. He served on the staffs of numerous Alabama governors. His business career was confined mostly to real estate speculation and horse training. He was a member of the famous "Can't Get Away Club," besides many social organizations. He was always active in the development of his section. He stood high in the esteem of men like Kirby Smith, Fitzhugh Lee and Jefferson Davis (q.v.) and until the end of their lives he received warm personal letters from them. His death marked the passing of one of the picturesque figures of the old South. Mrs. Lloyd E. Warner, of Mobile and Coden, a granddaughter, survives him. He died at Mobile, Ala., Dec. 22, 1915.

DEAN, Luther Lyon, merchant, manufacturer and banker, was born at Port Jackson (now a part of Amsterdam), N. Y., June 8, 1842, son of Daniel and Anna Eliza (Lyon) Dean, and grandson of Bethuel and Margaret (Phillips) Dean, the latter among the early settlers of Florida, N. Y. Luther L. Dean received his education in the district schools and at Amsterdam Academy. Early thrown upon his own resources he, at the age of fourteen, entered the dry goods store of Gardiner Blood, Amsterdam, and served four years as clerk, and during the ensuing four years was bookkeeper in the Farmers' Bank, Amsterdam. Later he associated himself with Alonzo A. DeForest, then a fellow bank clerk, and they purchased the hardware stock of J. Warring & Son, Amsterdam. He assumed entire charge of this business, and under his management it rapidly increased. About a year later his partner sold his interest to David McCowatt, the firm name becoming Dean & McCowatt. Within two years the business had increased from ten to thirty thousand dollars per year, but as the young partners were unable to secure a renewal of their lease, a sale was made back to Warring & Son, and Mr. Dean, in 1868, purchased the hardware stock of E. T. Leavenworth, and associated with himself James P. Visscher, under the firm name of Dean & Visscher. In 1876 the firm became L. L. Dean & Co., and in 1882 he sold out. In 1883, in association with W——— R. McCowatt, he purchased the plant of the Metropolitan knitting mill and began operations under the name of McCowatt & Dean. They sold out in 1886 at a profit. In the same year he formed a new partnership with his relatives, James T. Clark and Isaac E. Lyon, fitted up another mill with knitting machinery of the first class, gave the business the name of the Park Knitting Mills, incorporated as L. L. Dean & Co. He was a founder and director of the Amsterdam City National Bank, and a founder and vice-president of the Amsterdam Savings Bank, which at his death had deposits aggregating half a million dollars. He was a factor in every movement looking toward the betterment of Amsterdam. For three years he was trustee of the village; was assessor for a similar period, and a factor in creating the sewer commission of Amsterdam, as well as in floating the city bonds at a low interest rate. He was one of the originators and directors of the Amsterdam board of trade, and of the Amsterdam library association, and he was treasurer of the board of trustees, and president, at three different times, of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was an elder in the First Reformed Church for forty years, and superintendent of its Sunday school for fourteen years. He married at Amsterdam, N. Y., June 17, 1863, Mary S., daughter of James A. Clark, a carpenter, of Amsterdam; she survives him with one child: Fanny, who became the wife of Charles E. French, Amsterdam. He died at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1912.

SHRIVER, T[homas] Herbert, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Union Mills, Md., Feb. 19, 1846, son of William and Mary M. J. (Owings) Shriver, and member of one of the strongest families of German descent in America. The original patronym was Schreiber, and the family traces its history to the early part of the 13th century. The Maryland family derives its descent in unbroken line from Lorenz Schreiber, a native of Alsenborn Electorate Palatine, Oberamt Lautern, Germany. David Shriver settled in Carroll county, Md., prior to 1769. From him and his wife Rebecca Ferree the line of descent is traced to their son Andrew Shriver, who was the grandfather of T. Herbert Shriver. Various members of the Maryland family, sons of David and of Andrew,

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NELSON N. LAMPERT

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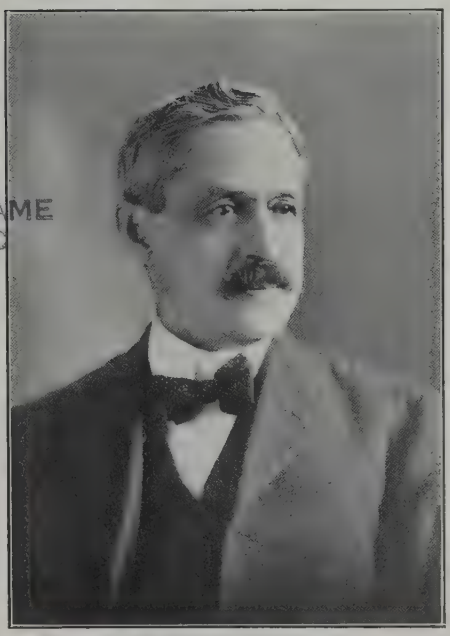
PETER F. ALBA



LUTHER L. DEAN

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were prominent in public life, especially as builders of the early national roads, canals and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, while others became noted as shipping and steamship merchants in Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. William Shriver, father of the subject, was farmer and miller, also organizer and director of the Reisterstown (Md.) Baltimore Turnpike Co. T. Herbert Shriver received his education in public schools and under the preceptorship of private tutors. He was preparing for college at the outbreak of the civil war. Three days before the battle of Gettysburg, in 1863, he joined Stuart's celebrated cavalry division of Lee's army as it was passing through his native town enroute to Pennsylvania; participated in this first conflict of arms on northern soil, and in subsequent engagements of the Army of Northern Virginia. Because of his youth, however, he was detailed as a student in the Virginia Military Institute, and became a member of that famous cadet corps which won undying glory in the last year of the war, and in the battle of New Market made a record unsurpassed by the veteran soldiers of either army. In 1882 he received his diploma from this institution, conferred upon all who had been in the fight at New Market. In the ardor of his youth he conceived a desire to study for the ministry and to labor with his friend, afterwards Cardinal Gibbons, in North Carolina, which was then the most unpromising mission in the United States. But in the course of his studies his health failed and he was obliged to relinquish his cherished ideas. After the war he took up commercial pursuits in Baltimore; filled various clerical positions for some years, and was a traveling salesman. Eventually he became a successful farmer, miller and banker. His chief interest was in the firm of B. F. Shriver Co., which he organized with his brother, B. F. Shriver, and of which he was president from its incorporation in 1904, until his death. This firm conducted a great chain of factories, principally in Maryland, for canning fruits and vegetables. He was president of the Westminster (Md.) Hardware Co., president of the Union Mills Savings Bank, first vice-president from its organization of the Westminster Deposit & Trust Co., and for years a director in the Democratic Advocate Publishing Co., Westminster, and a member of the advisory board of the National Canners' Insurance Co., of Chicago. During 1878-80 he was a member of the general assembly in the lower house of the Maryland legislature, and in 1884 was a member of the state senate. In 1888 he became deputy collector of the port of Baltimore, and had been frequently spoken of as Democratic candidate for the nomination for governor of Maryland. He served on the staffs of Govs. Lloyd and Jackson. In 1908 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention. He was grand knight of his lodge, Knights of Columbus, and liberal in his contributions to many Catholic charities. He found his chief recreation at his splendid country place at Union Mills, and there the primate of the American Catholic church, the friend of his boyhood, was a frequent visitor up to the time of the death of the subject. In every relation of life Gen. Shriver lived up to the highest standard. He filled honorable positions with fidelity and won the general esteem of the people among whom his life had been spent, as well as of all those who came within his sphere of influence. He was married Feb. 16, 1880, to Elizabeth R., daughter of Robert Lawson, a distinguished merchant, of Baltimore; Mrs. Shriver died on March 21, 1886. There are four children: Hilda, who married Robert S. Shriver; Joseph N., Robert T., and William H. Shriver. Thomas Herbert Shriver died at Union Mills, Md., Jan. 1, 1917.

DAY, Stephen Albion, lawyer, was born at Canton, O., July 13, 1882, son of William Rufus and Mary Elizabeth (Schaefer) Day. His maternal great-grandfather, Rufus P. Spalding (q.v.), was a member of congress from Ohio, and his great-great-grandfather, Zephaniah Swift (q.v.), was chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut, and author of Swift's "Digest." His grandfather, Luther Day, was chief justice of Ohio. William Rufus Day (q.v.), father of our subject, is an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, and was secretary of state during the administration of Pres. McKinley. Stephen A. Day was educated at the University School, Cleveland, O., at the Asheville (N. C.) School, and was graduated at the University of Michigan, with the degree of A.B., in 1905. During 1905-07 he served as private secretary to Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, of the supreme court of the United States. In the latter year he was admitted to the Ohio bar and practiced in Cleveland, O., as a member of the law firm of Solders, Thayer, Mansfield & Day. During 1908-12 he was a member of the law firm of Pam, Hurd & Day, of Chicago, Ill. Thereafter, from 1912 to 1914, he practiced alone. Since May 1, 1914, he has been the law partner of Judge Peter S. Grosscup (q.v.), of Chicago. Mr. Day devotes special attention to federal court matters and corporation organization and reorganization, and is general counsel for numerous large companies, among them Dawes Bros., Inc. He was counsel for Major Ray in the Federal Courts and before the United States Senate to maintain the integrity of the constitutional power of the congress in the regulation of the land and naval forces, as opposed to the extension of the power of the Executive under the constitutional power of relating to appointments. The result of this case was a reaffirmation of the power of Congress in its entirety, and formed the basis for the military code often referred to as the Chamberlain Bill. Major Ray had been promoted to his rank under the senority rule but failed of confirmation in the Senate at the expiration of the term of President Taft. President Wilson refused to recognize the claims of Major Ray, and the above mentioned litigation followed. In 1917 he published a revised and annotated edition of "Zoline on Federal Appellate Jurisdiction and Procedure in All Courts of the United States." In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Illinois Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Chicago Law Institute; was president of the National Industrial Peace League in 1917; and is a member of the Psi Upsilon college fraternity. His clubs are: Union League and Hamilton of Chicago. His favorite recreation is hunting. He was married, Nov. 14, 1905, to Mary, daughter of Judge A. A. Thayer, of Cleveland, O., and has four children: Mary, Elizabeth, Helen and Stephanie Day. (Portrait opposite page 354.)

GUDGELL, Charles, stock raiser and capitalist, was born near Sharpsburg, Bath co., Ky., Feb. 10, 1847, son of Joseph and Louisa (Groves) Gudgell. His father was a farmer, stock raiser and dealer, specializing in mules and hogs. Charles Gudgell received his education at Sharpsburg Academy and the Kentucky University at Lexington, but was compelled to leave college in his second year on account of poor health. He

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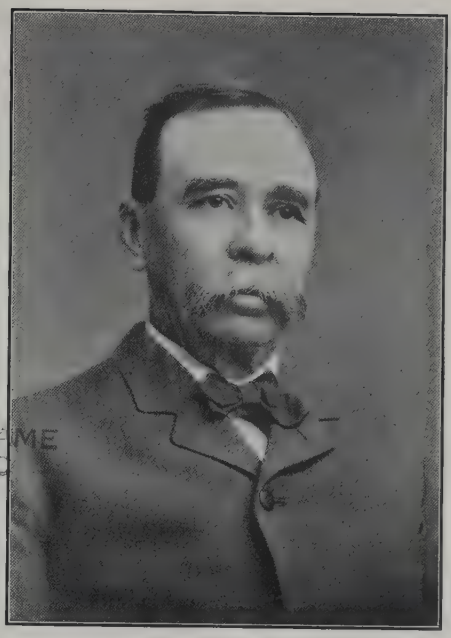
then returned to his father's farm, and later engaged in stock raising in association with Thomas A. Simpson, dealing in horses, mules and hogs. In 1870 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., as a partner in the banking firm of D. O. Smart & Co., which bank was liquidated in 1874, paying off all depositors. Subsequently he became interested in the range cattle business of Towers & Gudgell, operating and maintaining ranges in Colorado, Oklahoma and Montana, until 1899. Meanwhile, in 1876, he went to Pleasant Hills, Mo., and laid the foundation of a herd of Hereford cattle, the first in the Missouri valley, and in 1880, in partnership with his brother, James R. Gudgell and Thomas A. Simpson, under the firm style of Gudgell & Simpson, began importing Hereford and Aberdeen Angus cattle from England and Scotland. He took great pleasure in the planning and developing of his ideals as a breeder of pure bred cattle. The Herefords from their farms were the top of the breed, and considered standard. In 1883 he settled at Independence, Mo. For years he conducted the affairs of the Hereford Association, and the herd books were kept at his home. At the dispersion sale held in the spring of 1916 the stock of Gudgell & Simpson averaged over $500. Aside from his breeding interests he was one of the chief owners of the first electric lighting plant established at Independence. His private residence was one of the show places of the city. He was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church, and his political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He was a member of the American Hereford Cattle Breeder's Association, the English Herd Book Society and of the Aberdeen Angus Cattle Society of Scotland. He found his chief recreation in the society of family and friends and he was also a great lover of flowers. His citizenship was of the highest type, his personality impressive and his influence wide; and the recognition of his integrity, of his rectitude of life, of his ever present sense of justice and honor, was universal. He was married at Sharpsburg, Ky., Nov. 18, 1870 to Laura Belle, daughter of Charles Whaley, a landowner of Bath county, Ky.; she survives him with three children: Lu Belle, wife of Henry S. Boice, Pasadena, Cal.; Frank O., a stockman of Independence, and Charles D., a stockman of Norton, Kan. He died at Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 30, 1916.

WALCOTT, Frederic Collin, banker and manufacturer, was born at New York Mills, near Utica, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1869, son of William Stuart and Emma Alice (Welch) Walcott, and a descendant of Captain Jonathan Wallcutt, whose parents came from England and settled at Salem, Mass. From this founder of the family in America, who died in 1699, the line of descent is traced through his third son, William, who married Mary Felt; their first son, Benjamin, who married Mary Foster; their second son, Benjamin Stuart, who married Mercy Dexter; their first son, Benjamin Stuart, who married Irene Doolittle; their first son, William Dexter, who married Hannah Hubbard, and their first son, William Stuart, who married Emma Welch, and was the father of the subject of this biography. Frederic C. Walcott received a thorough classical education at the Lawrenceville (N. J.) School and at Phillips Andover Academy, where he was graduated in 1887 and at Yale University, where he received the degree of A.B. in 1891. At college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon Society and the Skull and Bones, serving as president of the University Athletic Association during 1890–91. Mr. Walcott spent the year after graduation in a pleasure trip around the world. From 1892 until 1907 he was engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloth, working his way through all of the departments of the New York Mills Company, founded by his great-great-grandfather, Benjamin Stuart Walcott, in 1813. In 1905 he succeeded his father as president. In 1907 he settled in New York. He was identified with the re-organization of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, of which he became vice-president upon its resumption in 1908. In the following year he entered the banking firm of William P. Bonbright & Company. Mr. Walcott is president of the Walcott & Campbell Spinning Company, and the Equitable Warehousing Company, both of New York Mills; vice-president of the Arizona Power Company, the Central Colorado Power Co., and the Cobalt Hydraulic Power Company, and a director of the National Carbon Company, the American Power and Light Co., and the Kellogg Lumber Company, as well as of various power and lighting companies in the United States and Mexico, and of The Guantanamo and Western R. R. Co. of Cuba. He is treasurer of the Gotham Hotel and the New Weston Hotel, both of New York city. Mr. Walcott is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Yale, University and Railroad clubs of New York city, the Graduates' Club of New Haven, Conn., and the Englewood Club and Englewood Country Club. He was married in New York city, Feb. 14, 1899, to Frances Dana, daughter of John D. Archbold. His wife died four months later in Japan. He was again married, Apr. 3, 1907, to Mary Hussey, daughter of Alexander Murray Guthrie, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

ABBOTT, Edville Gerhardt, physician, was born at Hancock, Me., Nov. 6, 1871, son of Alonzo Abbott, whose parents died in his infancy and who was adopted by Shimuch Abbott in 1834, and Maria B. (Mercer) Abbott. His first American ancestor was Aquila Chase, a descendant of Sir William Chase, of Chesham, England, a member of the Court of King Henry the VIII. Dr. Abbott received his education in the public schools of Hancock and the East Maine Conference Seminary, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1896; two years later received the degree of A.M. pro merito. Taking up the study of medicine at the Maine Medical School, he was graduated there with the degree of M.D. in 1898. After serving one year as house physician at the Maine General Hospital, he spent one year in hospitals of Boston and New York, and made a special study of orthopedic surgery under the most eminent specialists in Europe, being a student at the Friedrich William University in Berlin, Germany, 1900 and 1901. Returning home Dr. Abbott opened an office in Portland, Me., making a specialty of orthopedic surgery. Through his instrumentality the Children's Hospital of Portland, Me., was established in 1908, under his management as surgeon-in-chief. It is devoted solely to the free treatment of deformity and lameness of children. He has contributed a number of thoughtful papers to the leading medical journals on subjects related to orthopedic surgery, the most notable being "Hypertrophy of the Synovial Fringes of the Knee Joint," in "The Journal of the American Medical Association" (1903); "Osteosarcoma of the Knee-Joint" (with Dr. Thomas J. Burrage), in the Boston "Medical and Surgical Journal" (1908); "The Ambulatory Treatment of Hip-Joint Disease"

STEPHEN A. DAY



CHAS. GUDGELL

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FREDERIC C. WALCOTT

EDVILLE G. ABBOTT

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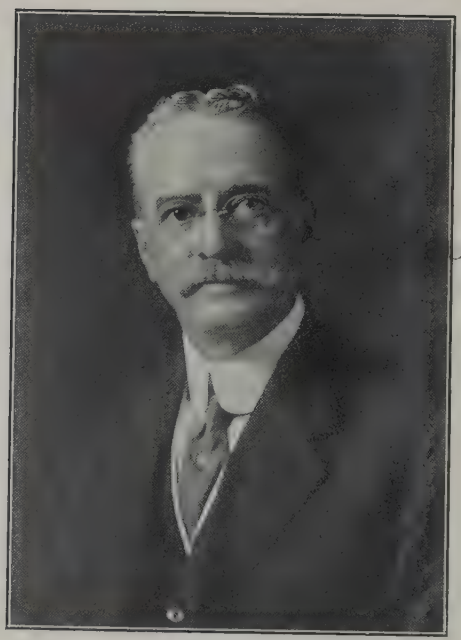
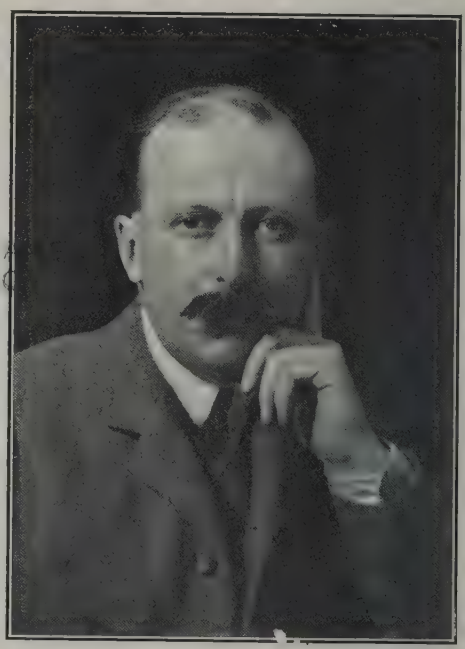
JOHN H. AMES

JOHN L. LITTLE



NATHAN B. BARTON



JOSEPH L. NICHOLS

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(with Dr. H. A. Pingree), in "The Journal of the American Medical Association" (1908), and "The Restoration of the Normal Balance of the Foot" (with Dr. H. A. Pingree), in the "New York Medical Journal" (1908). Dr. Abbott is also orthopedic surgeon to the Maine General Hospital, visiting surgeon to St. Barnabas Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Sisters' Hospital and the Webber Hospital, consultant to the Maine State Sanitorium and surgeon of the Maine Central railroad. He has been clinical instructor in orthopedic surgery at the Bowdoin Medical College since 1902 and was made professor in 1914. In 1915 the degree Sc.D. was conferred by Bowdoin. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Maine Medical Association, the Cumberland Medical Society, the Pathological Club, the Maine Historical Society and the Maine Natural History Society. He has served as chairman of the Republican city committee, and is a member of the Portland board of trade. He also belongs to the Cumberland, County and Athletic clubs of Portland, and the Psi Upsilon and Phi Chi fraternities. He was married Mar. 14, 1892, to Sara, daughter of Benjamin Sargent, of Prospect Harbor, Me.

AMES, John Hubbard, inventor, manufacturer and engineer, was born at Housatonic, Mass., Dec. 27, 1838, son of William Henry and Lucy (Bartlett) Ames, and probably a descendant of Robert Eames, a native of England, who emigrated in 1651 and settled at Charlestown, Mass. Through him and his wife, Elizabeth, the line is traced through their son John, his son Robert, his son John, who married Abigail Butler; their son, Daniel Ames, as now spelled, who married Mercy Langdon, and their son Horace, who married Sophia Augusta Lloyd, and was the grandfather of the subject. His father was a hat manufacturer of New York city, and at one time superintendent of the Housatonic railroad. John H. Ames was educated at Dr. Hyde's preparatory school, Sheffield, Mass., and at Williams College, but left in 1858 to go abroad with George Fuller, the artist. At the outbreak of the civil war he was commissioned engineer in the U. S. navy and assigned to the U. S. steamship Connecticut for blockade duty. At the close of the war he started on the U. S. steamship Dakotah to circle the globe, but the vessel broke down, and returning to New York resigned his commission and became superintendent successively of the Yale Lock Co., of Shelburne Falls, Mass.; the Herring Safe Co., of New York, and the Grant locomotive works, of Paterson, N. J. The last firm sent him to Odessa to assemble a consignment of locomotives purchased by the Russian government, the first ever exported by a firm in the United States. The Grant company failed while he was abroad, and in 1875 he returned to the Yale Lock Co., now the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. In 1879 he went with the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. as purchasing agent of rails and locomotives, and in 1881 became general purchasing agent, with headquarters in St. Paul, Minn. He retired from that position in 1890 on account of failing health, and shortly thereafter went East. He was the inventor of a steam separator for boilers, an improved machine for preparing fuel, a padlock, a refrigerator, an automatic brake for railroad cars, various railroad signals, a car-truck bolster and a pneumatic transmitter for store service. He was a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States and of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. He was a man whose usefulness was limited only by the opportunities presented. He was a model of good citizenship, and while always a busy man, yet found time to give generous support to innumerable good causes. He was married at Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1861, to Sarah Lucy, daughter of Joseph Hyde, of Lee, Mass., and his surviving children were: William Henry, Joseph Hyde, John McEwen, George Fuller, Henry Olmsted, Lucy Bartlett, wife of Remsen McGinnis, of Denver, Colo.; Catherine McEwen and Sarah Hyde Ames, of Ware, Mass. He died at Ware, Mass., Apr. 14, 1908.

LITTLE, John Lowery, jurist, was born in Covington county, Ala., Sept. 6, 1872, son of James M. and Martha A. (Pendry) Little, and of Scotch descent. His father, a native of Jefferson county, Ga., was a lawyer, and had been district attorney of Covington county. Subsequently, he left the law to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, settling in Milam county, Tex., in 1876. He served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war as a member of an Alabama regiment. John L. Little received his preliminary education in public and private schools in Milam county, and was graduated at Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex., in 1896. He then began the study of law with Maj. John A. Green, San Antonio; was admitted to the bar of Texas in 1897, and in the same year began the practice of his profession at San Antonio. In 1901 he was elected to the house of representatives of Texas, serving one term. In 1903 he settled at Kountze, Tex. He was elected county judge of Hardin county, an office which he filled during 1910-12. In the latter year he made the race for congress from the 2d district, being one of the five candidates for that honor before the primaries. During the war with Spain he was lieutenant of Co. I, 1st regiment Texas infantry, which was attached to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's corps, and saw service in Cuba. He was a member of various law associations, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Phythias, The Maccabees, and a 32d degree Mason, and member of El Mina Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Galveston, Texas. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. While prominent in politics, a popular campaign orator, Judge Little was essentially a public-spirited citizen whose best work was the disinterested service he gave to his community and the state. He was married, Aug. 21, 1898, to Carrie, daughter of Thomas Robert Power, a farmer and capitalist, of Washington county, Texas, and a grandniece of Gen. Sam Houston. She survives him, residing at Beaumont, and there are three children: Charles Power, Marjorie Power, and John Lowery Little, Jr., and Weldon Lowery, deceased. He died at Kountze, Tex., Dec. 14, 1913.

BARTON, Nathan Bowen, manufacturer, was born at Warren, R. I., Aug. 8, 1853, son of Alfred and Ann Elizabeth (Bowen) Barton, and a descendant of Rufus Barton, who came from England, in 1648, and who fled from the persecution of the Dutch in New York and settled at Portsmouth, R. I. From him and his wife, Margaret, the line of descent is traced through their son Benjamin, and his wife, Susannah Gorton; their son, Andrew, and his wife, Rebecca Low; their son, Samuel, and his wife, Lillis Turner; their son, Major William, and his wife, Elizabeth Miller; and their son, Alfred, and his wife, Margaret Clay Turner, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Major William Barton (5), an officer in the Revolutionary war, captured Gen. Prescott and received the thanks of the congress, and a sword. Nathan B. Barton was educated in

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the public schools of his native town, and in 1869 went to Providence, R. I., where he entered the employ of Belcher Bros., predecessors of the Belcher & Loomis Hardware Co. In 1879 he formed a partnership with Englehart C. Ostby, under the firm name of Ostby & Barton, secured a small shop, employed a few expert hands, and began the production of high quality rings. The following year, the business having increased rapidly, a much more extensive factory became necessary. A large floor was secured in a new building, where the firm remained for about eighteen years, the business steadily expanding. For three years Mr. Barton covered the entire territory, in which the firm did business, as salesman. In 1893 the concern was changed from a partnership to a corporation, with Mr. Ostby as president, and Mr. Barton as treasurer. Four years later a large brick building was purchased and here the business increased until it is now (1917) known as the largest ring house in the world. On the death of Mr. Ostby in the Titanic disaster, in 1912, Mr. Barton succeeded him as president. Subsequently, because of failing health, he resigned as president of the company and assumed the position of chairman of the board of directors. By constant attention to all details Mr. Barton achieved success for the company, and never in the lifetime of either of the original partners was there a strike in the factory. He was characterized by ability to make friends among all classes, and fairness in every way. He was director of the High Street Bank; member of the Cranston Street Baptist Church, and later of Central Congregational Church of Providence; treasurer of the Church House; member of the Rhode Island School of Design; Providence Art Club; Rhode Island Historical Society; Sons of the Revolution; Squantum Association; 24-Carat Club of New York; and Manufacturing Jewellers' Association. He was also a member and master of the Adelphi Lodge of Masons, member of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar and the Consistory. He was married in Providence, R. I., Sept. 21, 1874, to Lillian, daughter of William Lewis Fisher, merchant, of Providence and New York, and they had one child, Annie Florence, wife of George Gordon Webster, of Sharon, Mass. He died in Sharon, Mass., Feb. 13, 1917.

NICHOLS, Joseph Longworth, physician and surgeon, was born in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 10, 1870, son of George Ward and Maria (Longworth) Nichols. Through his grandmother, on the maternal side, he was descended from Dr. Landon Cabell Rives of Virginia, who came to Cincinnati in 1826, and, with Dr. Samuel D. Gross (later of Philadelphia), was prominent in the establishment of the Ohio Medical College. His mother, now Mrs. Bellamy Storer, founded the Rookwood Pottery of Cincinnati in 1880. His grandfather, Joseph Longworth, who died in 1883 and left an endowment of $300,000 to the Cincinnati Art School, was the son of Nicholas Longworth (q. v.), settled in Cincinnati in 1805, who was associated with all the early growth and development of the city. His father, Maj. George Ward Nichols, was an aide on the staff of Gen. Sherman of the Federal army, serving throughout the civil war, and at the time of his death (1885) was president of the Cincinnati Musical Festival Association. His mother subsequently became the wife of Bellamy Storer (q. v.), member of Congress for four years (1891-95), and afterwards American minister in Brussels and Madrid, and ambassador in Vienna. A sister of the subject became the wife of the Marquis de Chambrun, a great-great grandson of Lafayette, who came with the French war mission (1917), headed by Marshal Joffre, the victor of the Marne. Joseph Longworth Nichols was graduated at Harvard University in 1893 with the degree A.B., and at Johns Hopkins University medical school, in 1897, with the degree M.D., standing at the head of his class at that institution and gaining a scholarship. He spent the ensuing year doing laboratory and microscopic work under Dr. William Henry Welch (q. v.), dean of Johns Hopkins medical school, and he afterwards took post-graduate work in Berlin. In 1900 he developed tuberculosis and in 1903 settled at Saranac Lake, N. Y., where he was prominent in community life, being one of the most useful and beloved citizens of the village for fifteen years. While he did not follow his profession at Saranac he was at his death president of the General Hospital, which he had been active in organizing, and the trustees passed a resolution of appreciation for his rare devotion and untiring zeal for the institution. He worked in the laboratory (when the condition of his health permitted) for Dr. Edward L. Trudeau (q. v.), who considered his work most valuable, and read a paper of importance at a medical conference based upon the research work of Dr. Nichols. He and his wife were active members of St. Luke's Episcopal church. He held membership in various medical and scientific societies. He was married at Saranac Lake April, 1910, to Mary Morgan, of Baltimore; she survives him. He died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., June 17, 1918. (Portrait opposite page 355.)

ROBINS, Henry Ephraim, second president of Colby University (1873-82), was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 30, 1827, son of Gurdon and Julia (Savage) Robins. His first paternal American ancestor was Nicholas Robbins, who came to this country from England, and was one of the proprietors of Bridgewater, but resided at Duxbury, Mass., from 1638 to 1650; from him the descent is traced through his son, John, a sergeant in the colonial forces, and the latter's wife, Jehusabeth Jourdaine; their son, Jeduthun, and his wife, Hannah Pratt; their son, Lemuel, and his wife, Esther Dunham; and their son, Ephraim, and his wife, Abigail Caulkins, who were the grandparents of Henry E. Robins. Through his grandmother Abigail Caulkins, our subject is descended from Hugh Caulkins, one of the founders of Norwich, Conn. He was educated by private tutors at Trinity College, and later at the Hartford Grammar School, and at the Literary Institute, Suffield, Conn. After his graduation from the Literary Institute he went into his father's publishing business in Hartford. In 1858 he began his preparations for the ministry at Fairmount Theological Seminary. He subsequently passed three years at the Newton Theological Institution, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1861. In the following December he was ordained to the ministry, and in 1862 accepted the pastorate of the Central Baptist Church, Newport, R. I. He left Newport in 1867, and became pastor of the First Church, Rochester, N. Y., where he remained until he accepted the presidency of Colby University six years later. During his administration of nearly ten years, the prosperity of the university continued to increase and funds for the endowment of scholarships, the erection of new buildings, and enlargement of the preparatory schools connected with the college, continued to be received. The number of students also increased from fifty-one when he took charge, to

155 when he resigned. Pres. Robins resigned in 1882, and accepted the chair of Christian ethics in the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, which he resigned in 1904. He was the author of the following volumes: "Harmony of Ethics with Theology" (1891); "Christian as Distinguished from Secular Education" (1895); "The Ethics of the Christian Life, or the Science of Right Living" (1904); "Faith Rational" (1913); besides various contributions to religious journals. While president of Colby he was appointed by Gov. Dingley, of Maine, a member of the constitutional convention of 1875. "Dr. Robins was a spiritual man in every fibre of his being. The unassuming dignity of his character stimulated others to confide in him and to seek his advice. He was a Puritan in spirit, whose unbending rectitude was united with a passionate tenderness of heart, which at times made his prayers most pathetic and his eloquence overpowering. But he was also in general so calm and discreet as to be the model of a sober and educated pastor. In days of persecution he would have been a typical martyr; his strength of will and clearness of vision would have made the stake a bed of roses. His children have the priceless memory of a noble father." He was president of the Maine State Baptist convention for three years, president of the New York State Baptist Convention in 1873, and an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Rochester, (N. Y.), in 1868, and the degree of LL.D. by Colby University, in 1890. He was thrice married: (1) Aug. 11, 1864, to Martha J. Bird, a daughter of Isaac Bird, a clergyman of Hartford, Conn.; she died in 1867, and he was married (2), Sept. 4, 1872, to Margaret Richardson, daughter of Prof. John F. Richardson, a professor, of Rochester, N. Y.; she died in 1873, and he was married (3), Aug. 7, 1878, to Cordelia Ewell Nott, a daughter of Rev. Handel G. Nott, of Boston, Mass. She died in 1888. His children are: Martha Julia, wife of Augustine W. Esleeck of Greenfield, Mass.; and Kingman Nott Robins (q.v.), of Rochester, N. Y. He died at Greenfield, Mass., Apr. 23, 1917.

LE DUC, Ernest, mining operator, was born at Calumet, Mich., Jan. 31, 1869, son of Antoine and Ida (Korten) LeDuc, and grandson of Peter LeDuc, who came from France during the Napoleonic wars and settled at Beauharnais, Ont., Can. Antoine LeDuc, father of the subject and native of Beauharnais, was a pioneer in the American mining field; he early took up surveying work, and had much to do with early mining activities in Michigan. He helped to start the Calumet & Hecla mine on its long period of remarkable production. Ernest LeDuc received his education in the primary schools of Michigan, at Detroit high school, and Detroit Business University. He then associated himself with his father in an extensive geological survey on the celebrated Mesaba Iron Range of Minnesota, father and son being in the service of Orrin Trail Higgins, the wealthy merchant, and father of Frank Wayland Higgins (q.v.), governor of New York. Leaving the mining field temporarily, in 1889, he became associated with the Hall & Buell Lumber Co., continuing three years in their service. At the end of that period he accepted a place on the staff of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, and assisted in the survey of the Mesaba and Vermilion ranges, both destined to become famous centers of the modern iron industry. He later formed a connection with the engineering department of the Oliver Iron Mining Co., and shortly thereafter was engaged by the Louis Rouchleau interests. When his work was completed he undertook a similar enterprise for the G. G. Hartley interests, and was a dominant factor in the development of the Mesaba and Cuyuna iron range. In 1910 he was one of the organizers of the Cuyuna Mille Lacs Iron Co., and was elected its vice-president. This concern afterwards became a subsidiary of the American Manganese Manufacturing Co. In 1911 he was instrumental in organizing the Mesaba Cuyuna Iron Land Co., and in 1915 he brought into existence the Big Ledge Copper Co., of New York, of which he was president and general manager until his death. This extensive corporation is an outgrowth of smaller enterprises, and organized to take over the operation of the companies which it absorbed. This step followed a series of negotiations in which he played a conspicuous part. In addition to this great interest he was president and general manager of the Mesaba Cuyuna Iron Land Co., director in the Cuyuna Mille Lacs Iron Co., and had large financial interests in other mining fields in various parts of the world. He resided at Duluth, and was a 32nd degree Mason, member of the Kitchi Gammi, and North Land County clubs; he held membership also in the Rocky Mountain Club, New York city, and The National Marine League of the U. S. A. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. Ernest LeDuc was born, reared and educated in the atmosphere of the industry in which he was a distinguished figure and from which he gained a unique success. His experience in both the lumber and mining fields was exceptionally broad. For more than a decade he was the trusted field man of important capitalistic groups, and he handled numerous transactions involving issues of the first consequence. Upon launching his own companies, he guided them along successful lines. Their policies were sufficiently conservative, but leavened with a spirit of enterprise which was manifested in many ways, and at all times his was the guiding hand. He seemed to have distinct prescience of the future importance of these ranges, and his discernment in anticipating needs and demands in the furtherance of constructive enterprise was particularly noteworthy. He was essentially a man of action and circumspection, and he was at all times ready to lend his influence and tangible co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises meeting with the approval of his judgment. Mr. Le Duc was married Aug. 23, 1917, to Alice M., daughter of Mrs. Elenore Norris Osborne, of Long Beach, Cal. He died, after a short illness, in Duluth, Minn., Feb. 3, 1918.

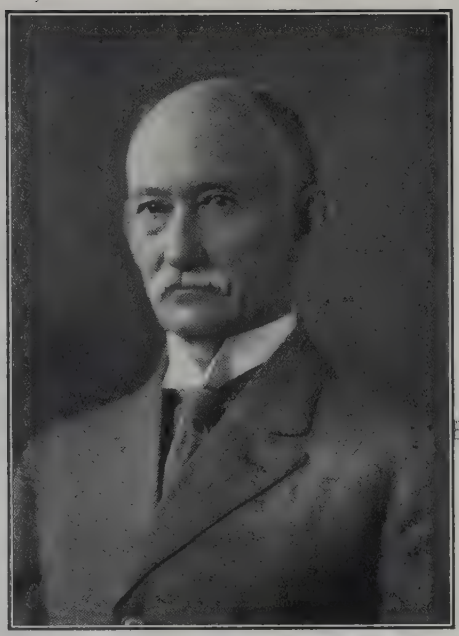
DOLLARD, Robert, soldier and lawyer, was born in Fall River, Mass., Mar. 14, 1842, son of Thomas and Mary (Collier) Dollard. His father, a native of Ireland, was descended from the aristocratic Dollard family of France, representatives of which figured in the early history of Canada. Upon Pres. Lincoln's first call for troops in 1861 he enlisted in Company B, 4th Mass. Vol. Inf., with which he served until the close of the civil war, and was promoted major in 1864. He was one of the youngest regimental commanders in Grant's army in the campaigns before Richmond and Petersburg. After the war he settled at Galesburg, Ill., studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He practised in Galesburg for nine years and then removed to Douglas county, Dakota territory. He was a member of the territorial

senate, of the first and second constitutional conventions of South Dakota (1883 and 1885), was attorney-general under the provisional government, and on the admission of South Dakota to the union in 1889, became attorney-general of the state. He was subsequently elected to the house of representatives and to the senate. In 1907 he retired from active practice and spent his last years in Santa Monica, Cal. He was married Sept. 29, 1875, to Carrie E., daughter of Imri Dunn of Yates City, Ill., and died at Santa Monica, Cal., in 1915.

CARPENTER, Alfred George, jurist, was born at Newville, Richland co., O., Sept. 25, 1849, son of William Barney and Emeline (Grove) Carpenter. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Carpenter, who came from London, England, in 1638 and settled at Weymouth, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Joseph and his wife Margaret Sutton; their son Benjamin and his wife Renew Weeks; their son Benjamin and his wife Mary Barney; their son William and his wife Hannah Needham; their son William Barney and his wife Sarah Blodgett, to their son Daniel Carpenter and his wife Sally Northway, who were the grandparents of Alfred George Carpenter. William Carpenter (V) served as sergeant in the American army during the war of the revolution. William Barney Carpenter, father of the subject, was a tanner. Alfred George Carpenter was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., in 1873, with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution later. He taught school at Mansfield for two years, becoming principal of the high school. He was graduated at the college of law of the University of Michigan in 1876 with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the bar of Ohio and began the practice of his profession in Cleveland as an associate in the offices of Foster & Hinsdale, being admitted as a partner within six months, the firm taking the style of Foster, Hinsdale & Carpenter. It became Foster & Carpenter in 1879; Carpenter & Young, in 1885, Carpenter, Young & Stocker in 1900, and in 1914 was changed to Carpenter, Young, Stocker & Fenner by the acquisition of J. A. Fenner. In the same year he was elected judge of the court of appeals for the 8th judicial district, assuming his duties on the bench in 1915, and continuing in that relation until his death. During 1896-1902 he was professor of the law of bills and notes, and subsequently of the law of contracts, in Western Reserve University law school. He was a member of the Cleveland city council during 1898-1900. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, New England Society of Ohio, American Bar Association, Ohio State Bar Association, Cuyahoga County Bar Association, Cleveland chamber of commerce, and the Masonic fraternity. Politically he was an independent Democrat. He was active in the religious welfare and charitable life of his adopted city, and a communicant of Euclid Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He found his chief recreation in literary studies, was a student particularly of the civil war, and rated as one of the best posted men in Cleveland on this subject. He was married at London, O., Oct. 18, 1877, to Alice, daughter of Robert Boyd, farmer, stockman and banker, of London; she survives him, with three children: Carrie Louise, who married James B. McCrea; Robert Franklin, president R. F. Carpenter Manufacturing Co., and Ruth Boyd, who married Louis F. Boyd, all of Cleveland. He died in Cleveland, Jan. 24, 1918.

BROWN, Robert Turnbull, merchant, was born in New York city, Nov. 1, 1821, son of Andrew and Isabella (Turnbull) Brown. He was educated in the public schools and began his business career in the employ of a wholesale linen firm. This concern had a branch at Mobile, Ala., and as Mr. Brown mastered the details of the business he was promoted to a position which divided his time between the Mobile house in the winter and the New York house in the summer. By thrift he was enabled to acquire an interest in the business. When the gold fever was at its height in 1849 he went to California over the Nicaragua route, and, settling in Sacramento, resumed his mercantile pursuits with unusual success. While on a visit East in 1854 he was shipwrecked on the coast of North Carolina in the ill-fated Central America, and was the last man picked up by a steamer going North from the West Indies. He was a founder of the Sacramento Commercial Bank and of the Sacramento Savings Bank, in both of which he was a director until his death. Notwithstanding his commercial activity great demands were made upon his time for public affairs. He was for many years treasurer of the State Agricultural Society and had much to do with the success of the annual state fairs. He was also treasurer of the Howard Benevolent Society and one of the trustees of the First Congregational Church, of Sacramento. It was due to his untiring efforts that the plot of ground adjoining the Capitol building and now the beautiful Capitol park was acquired to complete the state house grounds in Sacramento. He was a man of the highest integrity, and he combined his strict business principles with fine moral ideals. His judgment and foresight were without fault and they were crowned by financial success. He was an unusual type of business man, one to whom mere success was not the one great object to be attained at any cost. He loved his fellow-men with that real love which is expressed in terms of service. He was benevolent; he was just, and he was faithful to every trust reposed in him. The mere connection of his name with the banking interests of his adopted city was enough to insure their success, for the public loved him and had great confidence in him. His was an instance where fidelity to duty received a splendid and well-merited reward. He was married in San Francisco to Minerva Sophia, daughter of Henry Hooker, and a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Rev. Thomas Hooker (q. v.). Mrs. Brown joined heartily in his civic activities and for more than ten years was treasurer of the Sacramento Orphan Asylum. They had three children, only one of whom survives, Robert Turnbull Brown, Jr., who is engaged in the financial department of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Co. He died in Sacramento, Apr. 19, 1878.

ALBRIGHT, Charles Edgar, life underwriter, was born at Dancyville, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1867, son of George Nicholas and Barbara Ellen (Thompson) Albright. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Hendrick Albrecht, who came from Bavaria in 1725 and settled at Albany, N. Y. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Jacob (Albright) and his wife Catharine Wilder; their son Henry; his son Nicholas and his wife Anna Rogers, to their son James R. Albright and his wife Sallie Albright, who were the grandparents of C. E. Albright. George Nicholas Albright, father of the subject, was for thirty years a general merchant of Stanton, Tenn. C. E. Albright was



ALFRED G. CARPENTER

ROBERT T. BROWN

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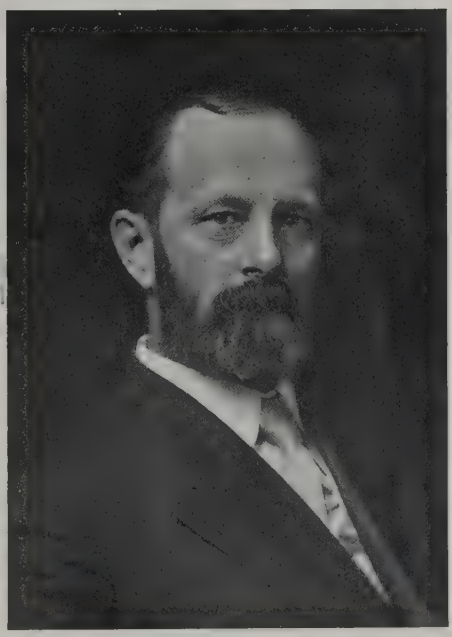
CHARLES E. ALBRIGHT



ALBERT G. BARBER

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Wm. Boyer Fleming.

graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1889, with the degree M. D., and during the ensuing two years was interne, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. In 1891 he became an assistant medical director in the service of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Milwaukee, and continued in that capacity until 1903, when he resigned. He spent eighteen months in European travel, and upon his return again became connected with the company as a solicitor of life insurance. For thirteen successive years, or until June, 1919, he has been the largest producer of life insurance for this company. His volume for the year ending in June, 1919, exceeded that of his nearest rival by about $700,000. His unique record for fifteen years' work is $21,412,750. This record refers only to Northwestern business. Dr. Albright has written as much as $800,000 on a single life. His main office is located in the home office building, Milwaukee, but his contract with his company provides for his personal solicitation of life insurance in the larger cities of the country where he enjoys an extensive acquaintance among the leaders of industry. Aside from his insurance activities he is a director in the First Wisconsin National Bank, First Wisconsin Trust Co., Wisconsin Securities Co., Wisconsin Sugar Co., U. S. Refining Co., Lavine Gear Co., Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., and Globe Seamless Steel Tubes Co., all of Milwaukee. He is a member of the Milwaukee, Milwaukee Country, Wisconsin, Town, City, and University clubs, Milwaukee; University and Mid-Day clubs, Chicago; Union Club, Cleveland; Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh; and Union League Club, New York city. He finds his chief recreations in golf, riding, swimming and automobiling. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married Nov. 21, 1899, to Laura, daughter of Henry Uihlein, president of the Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee; they have three children: Lorraine, Marion, and David Edgar Albright.

BARBER, Albert Gilman, manufacturer, was born in Epping, N. H., July 18, 1857, son of James Pike and Lucinda A. (Jenness) Barber, and a descendant of Robert Barber who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1690, and settled at Exeter, N. H. The line of descent is traced through Robert's son Robert, who married Sarah Bean; their son Daniel, who married Sarah Parsons; their son Daniel, who married Sarah Coffin, and their son Daniel, who married Hannah Holt Gilman and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Daniel Barber of the third generation was a lieutenant in the army, and his son Daniel fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. Albert Gilman Barber received his education in the public schools. His first business training was secured in a chair factory at Baldwinsville, Mass. He was engaged in farming for ten years at Epping, N. H., and in 1883–84 was employed in a carriage shop at Amesbury, Mass., and in the manufacture of shoes at Epping. In 1884 he started in to learn the optical business, first at Waltham, Mass., later at Lawrence. In 1889, in company with John W. Sanborn, he established a business in Boston for the handling of optical goods at wholesale. Later, Charles A. French was admitted to the firm which was incorporated under the laws of Maine in 1894. The firm met with success from the outset, and from a small beginning the business has grown until the Globe Optical Co. has become one of the largest in the world. It handles everything in the line of spectacle ware, opera and field glasses, microscopes, magnifiers, eye and ear instruments; optical work benches, machinery, and office fittings. It conducts a fully equipped factory in Cambridge devoted to the manufacture of complete outfits for optical workshops and eye-testing rooms, and the grinding of special lenses, and controls many valuable patents covering lens cutters, lens drills, lens edging machines, optical pliers, optical tables, cabinets and chairs, which are put out under the trademarks "Globe Superior" "Globe Special" and "Luxfel." There are 150 people employed in the factory and warerooms and the annual business amounts to about three-quarters of a million dollars. The Globe Optical Co. was reincorporated under a Massachusetts charter in 1899 and now (1918) has a capital stock of $70,000 and surplus of $100,000. Mr. Barber held the office of manager from the organization of the business until the death of Mr. Sanborn, in 1900, when he became treasurer, and was its president succeeding Edwin P. Wells, (retired) during 1903-16. He was married, at Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 1, 1880, to Annie Estelle, daughter of Frederick Skerrye of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and had two sons, Frederick Arthur Barber and Raymond Jenness Barber. (Portrait opposite page 358.)

FLEMING, William Boyer, jurist, was born in Woodford county, Ky., Apr. 3, 1843, son of William Boyer and Agnetta C. (Van de Graaff) Fleming. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Fleming, a native of Jedburgh, Scotland, and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, who entered the British army as surgeon, came to Virginia in 1755, entered Washington's regiment as lieutenant in 1755, was made captain in 1762, and in 1774 was colonel of a regiment at the battle of Point Pleasant, where he was severely wounded. He was one of the land commissioners for Kentucky in 1779, and for a period in 1781 (June 4 to 19) was acting governor of Virginia. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1788. He was of Staunton, Va., and later had an estate in Botetourt county. His wife was Anne Christian and their son Leonard S. Fleming and his wife, Mary Boyer, were the grandparents of William Boyer Fleming. On the maternal side the subject was a great-grandson of William Jacob Van de Graaff of Dordrecht, Holland, governor of Ceylon and director-general of Bavaria. William Boyer Fleming, father of our subject, was a resident of Woodford co., Ky. He died at his country home there Nov. 3, 1844, at the age of forty-seven. The son received his preliminary education in private schools in Lexington, Ky., and at Center College, Danville, Ky. He matriculated at Yale University; was graduated at the University of Toronto in 1865 with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1866; studied law at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, and took post-graduate courses in Germany at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin. He was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1870, and in that year began the practice of his profession in Louisville. In 1892 he represented the state of Kentucky in the noted lottery case. He was a member from Louisville in the Kentucky house of representatives during 1880-82; Democratic presidential elector-at-large in 1884; was appointed Federal judge in New Mexico by Pres. Cleveland, in 1885, but resigned because the climate did not agree with him. He served two terms (1888-92) as state railroad commissioner for Kentucky; was

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law officer of the U. S. treasury department, Washington, during 1893-96; in 1900 was one of the chief organizers, in Chicago, of the American Anti-Trust Conference; was appointed foreign trade advisor (1913); later "Advisor on Commercial Treaties," department of state, Washington, and continued in that relation until his death. Robert Lansing, secretary of state, in a letter to the family said: "Judge Fleming by his long and faithful service in the Department, endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact and he will leave with us most pleasant memories in the years to come." He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He held membership in the American Bar Association, Kentucky State Bar Association, Louisville Bar Association. He was author of many political articles for the magazines, and many campaign articles for the Democratic national committee. He found his chief recreation in reading and study, especially of history, philosophy and poetry. At the time of his death he had almost completed a philosophical historical work of great magnitude on "The Rise and Fall of Nations." He was a great lover of nature, of music and of children. He could sit and hold children spellbound by the hour, while he told them stories from history and mythology. There was in him a simplicity, an utter absence of guile such as is rarely seen in one whose life was spent in legal and public controversies, and who had been in touch with affairs so many and varied. His courage, physical and moral, was great. Though unpretentious, and undemonstrative in manner, any man who had ever known him carried throughout his life affectionate remembrances of him. He was married April 12, 1870, to Susan Harris, daughter of Maj. Arnold Harris, U. S. A., and granddaughter of Gen. Robert Armstrong of Nashville; she died in 1918 (two days prior to her husband's death). Seven children survive: Brig.-Gen. Adrian S., U. S. A.; Arnold Harris, lawyer, with Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington; Clinton Kelly of Kansas City; Eleanor Harris who married William E. Hutchings, of Louisville, Ky.; Agnita Clara, who married John H. Chandler, of Louisville; Mary whose husband is Henry M. Edmonds, D.D., of Birmingham, Ala.; and Susan Armstrong Fleming, of Louisville, Ky. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 24, 1918.

SEARLE, Franklin Elijah, lawyer, was born at Franklinville, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1853, son of Almon Dunbar and Jane Maria (Scott) Searle, and a descendant of John Searl, who came to this country from England in 1634, landing in Boston, Mass., he was one of the founders, the surveyor and first constable of Springfield, Mass.; his wife was Sarah Bauldwin, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife (1) Ruth Jeanes, (2) Mary North; his son James and his wife Mary Mansfield; their son John and his wife Margaret Cook; their son Gideon and his wife Mary; and their son Jeriah and his wife Rachel Searl, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Franklin E. Searle was educated at the Tenbroeck Academy, Franklinville, N. Y., and at the age of nineteen began teaching school, meanwhile studying law. In 1874 he joined his eldest brother, Dolson Bush Searle, at St. Cloud, Minn., where he was admitted to the bar in 1876. For five years thereafter he practised law at Sauk Center, when he returned to St. Cloud and, in association with his brother, Dolson, established the firm of D. B. and F. E. Searle. For four years he was city attorney; was president of the chamber of commerce, and the board of education for many years, and in 1886 he was elected president of the German-American National Bank. In 1895 he became president of the Marine National Bank of Duluth, and took up his residence in that city. Two years later together with Herbert R. Spencer, he established the law firm of Searle & Spencer. Subsequently, in 1902, he became a member of the firm of McNaught & Searle of New York city. Gradually he passed from local to national and thence to international phases of law, embracing affairs in Canada, Central and South America, England and China. In 1903, while arranging concessions for a railroad enterprise in China, he became interested in the question of indemnities demanded by the nations after the Boxer war, and the injustice to China in the manner of payment. He, therefore, wrote a clear and concise statement of the position of China, almost helpless under the demands made upon her, which, when published by the New York "Times," received wide recognition and won him the lasting friendship of the Chinese Ambassador, Wu Ting Fang. A man of scrupulous honor and thoroughly constructive mind, his specialty was a genius for drawing contracts. He was intensely interested in the development of natural resources, and at the time of his death he was a director of and legal advisor for the Greene Consolidated Co., also the New York representative of numerous other houses. He was a member of the North Star Masonic lodge, of St. Cloud; Duluth commandery, Knights Templars; Osman Temple, Mystic Shrine, St. Paul; and his clubs were the Kitchi Gammi, of Duluth, the Republican and Lawyers', of New York, and the Dunwoodie and Mahopac Country. He was characterized by a dignified and rather reserved bearing, though genial and tactful both in his business and social relations. He was fond of all outdoor sports, particularly golf. He was married Feb. 15, 1883, to Ida Eloise, daughter of David Davis, of Prescott, Wis., and they had two children: Esther Scott, who married (1) A. Harvey Shoup, (2) John Lenney Stehle; and Edith MacDonald, who married Ingvar Tokstad. He died in New York city, Apr. 22, 1916.

OSTRANDER, Russell Cowles, jurist, was born in Ypsilanti, Mich., Sept. 1, 1851, son of Simon and Ellen Gardner (Cowles) Ostrander, and descended from a colonial family. Russell C. Ostrander was educated in the public schools of Lansing, Mich., and the University of Michigan, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1876. In the following year he was made circuit court commissioner for Ingham county, and in 1881 was promoted to the office of prosecuting attorney for the same county. After two years of these duties he devoted himself to private practice with much success. In 1895 he was appointed to the state board of law examiners, the duties of which position he performed for the next nine years with eminent satisfaction. In 1904 he was chosen to the bench of the supreme court of Michigan for the term closing on Dec. 31, 1911. He was elected for a second term in 1911, and on Apr. 7, 1919, was again elected for a term of eight years. According to the rules of the court he became chief justice on Jan. 1, 1911, and served for the year and again became chief justice on Jan. 1, 1918, serving for one year. In politics he was a Republican, and served as mayor of Lansing in 1896-97. Judge Ostrander was a member of the Michigan State Bar Association, of which he was president in 1903-4, and various other legal and social organi-

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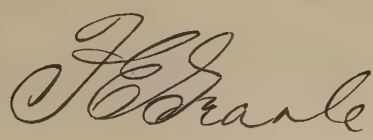

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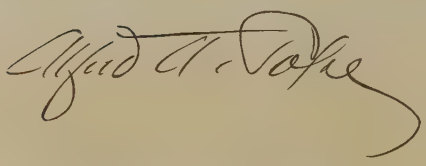

zations. He was twice married: (I) May 8, 1878, to Dora Porter of Jackson, Mich.; and (II) Oct. 12, 1892, to Lou S. Davis of Lansing, Mich. He died Sept. 12, 1919.

POPE, Alfred Atmore, capitalist and philanthropist, was born at North Vassalboro, Me., July 4, 1842, son of Alton and Theodore (Stackpole) Pope. His first American ancestor was Joseph Pope, son of Robert Pope, of Yorkshire, England, who came to America in 1634 and settled at Salem, Mass. From Joseph Pope the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel and his wife, Exercise Smith; their son Samuel (2d) and his wife, Sarah Estes; their son Robert and his wife, Phebe Winslow, and their son John and his wife, Lydia Taber, who were the grandparents of Alfred Atmore Pope. Alton Pope was a woolen manufacturer, first in Maine and then in Ohio. The son was educated at Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro, Me., and in the public schools of Salem and Cleveland, O., his parents having removed to Ohio in his early youth. He began his business career in 1864 in association with his father and brothers in the manufacture of woolens at Cleveland under the firm name of Alton Pope & Sons. But his business connections were not confined to the textile industry. He early became identified with the iron trade. In 1869 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland Malleable Iron Co. and in 1877, president. He was largely interested in malleable iron foundries in Cleveland, Chicago, Indianapolis and Toledo, and when in 1891 these properties were united in the National Malleable Castings Co. he was elected president. Subsequently steel castings plants at Sharon, Pa., and Melrose Park, Ill., were added to the company's properties. He was also president of the Eberhard Manufacturing Co. of Cleveland, O., and was a director of the North & Judd Manufacturing Co. and the Landers, Frary & Clark Co., both of New Britain, Conn.; the Link-Belt Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Colonial Trust Co., of Waterbury, Conn., and the Century Bank, of New York city. He was also a member of the advisory board of the Guardian Savings and Trust Co., Cleveland. He was a member of the Union and Country clubs, Cleveland; Metropolitan Club, New York; Piping Rock Country Club, Long Island; Hartford Club, Hartford, and the Country Club of Farmington, Conn. Mr. Pope was a discriminating art connoisseur and patron, and possessed a choice collection of impressionist paintings of international reputation. He was also a collector of mezzotints and of Italian and Chinese ware. He was a member of the Royal Society of Fine Arts, London; a director of of the Fogg Museum of Fine Arts of Harvard University, and a member of the American Historical Association. He was a trustee of Western Reserve University. In 1901 he moved his residence from Cleveland to Farmington, Conn., where, on an estate of several acres, he indulged in fancy stock-raising. Mr. Pope was essentially a gentleman of the old school who believed in humility, courtesy and goodness. His influence over others was great and he inspired much affection from all with whom he came in contact. He was married May 3, 1866, to Ada, daughter of Joseph Judson Brooks, of Salem, O., and left one daughter, Theodate, a graduate of Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Conn., who is practicing architecture in New York. He died at Farmington, Conn., Aug. 5, 1918.

ARTHUR, Clara Blanche, reformer, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, Oct. 25, 1858, daughter of Alexander Nevers Peters and Martha H. (Lewis) Peters. She is descended from Judge William Peters, of Rhode Island, who, with his son, William, went to New Brunswick, Canada, with the loyalists at the time of the American revolution. The latter's son, Samuel Leonard Peters, who married Phoebe Tilly, was the grandfather of Clara B. Peters. Miss Peters was educated in private and public schools and the Sheffield Academy of New Brunswick and graduated from the New Brunswick Normal Training School for Teachers at the age of seventeen. Her mother was the first woman teacher in New Brunswick and an early advocate of co-education. After her marriage in 1882, Mrs. Arthur lived in Detroit, Mich., where she became interested in woman's suffrage and other movements for the uplift of the community and state. She was charter member of the first equal suffrage club in Detroit, organized in 1887, and subsequently was its president for fourteen years. In 1906 she was elected president of the State Equal Suffrage Association of Michigan. Under her leadership, the suffragists secured a taxpaying and bonding franchise through the revision of the state Constitution, and beginning in 1912, conducted a statewide campaign for equal suffrage, resulting in its adoption by the Michigan voters in 1918. Mrs. Arthur established the first public playground in Detroit, in 1901. The movement became popular; two more were opened within two years and she then secured its support by the school board. The playground movement led to the establishment of a city recreation commission which has charge of all recreation, and to Mrs. Arthur was also due the introduction of shower baths in the public school houses of Detroit. In 1908, in recognition of her public endeavors, the city established a public bathhouse and named it "The Clara." Mrs. Arthur is a member of the City Federation of Women's Clubs (president in 1905); charter member of the Twentieth Century club and the Anti-Tuberculosis society (president and vice-president); member of the board of directors of the Tuberculosis Sanitarium and chairman of the Industrial and Child Labor committee of Federation of Women's clubs. She was married, Sept. 20, 1882, to James Arthur, a successful photographer of Detroit, who died in 1912. Their children were Kenneth A., who enlisted in the U. S. Navy during the war against Germany; Nathalie, who married Norman Reinickner; and Muriel Arthur. Mrs. Arthur is the author of a brochure, "Progress of Michigan Women" (1910). (Portrait opposite page 362.)

BECKER, Alfred Le Roy, lawyer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 22, 1878, son of Tracy Chatfield and Minnie A. (Le Roy) Becker. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Jan Jeuriaenszen Becker, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1655 and settled in New Netherland. From him and his wife, Marie Adriaens, the line of descent is traced through their son Johannes and his wife Anna Van der Zee; their son Johannes and his wife Cornelia Uzielle; their son Abraham and his wife Elizabeth Becker; their son Storm A. and his wife Dina Eckerson, to their son Storm A. Becker and his wife Eliza M. Cannon, who were the grandparents of Alfred Le Roy Becker. On his mother's side he is descended from Siméon LeRoy, *dit* Audy, who came from Normandy and settled in Quebec in 1668. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1900 and received the degree LL.B. at the college of law of the University of Buffalo in 1902. He at once began the practice of his profession in Buffalo and continued there until 1919, when he re-

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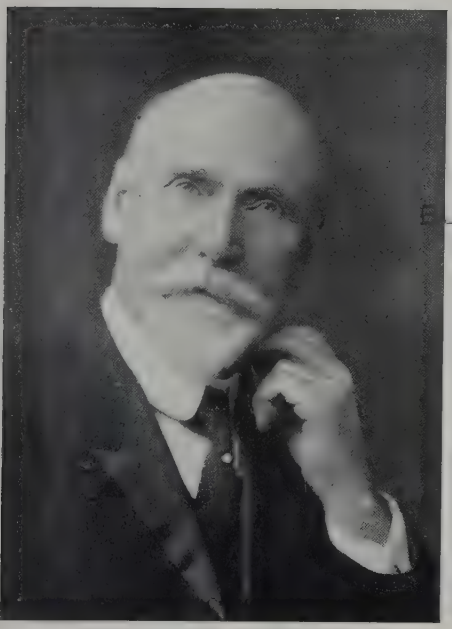
moved to New York city. He was lecturer in Buffalo Law School during 1902-05; special counsel to the attorney-general of the state of New York, 1905-06; deputy attorney-general, with headquarters in Albany and New York city, 1915-19. During 1917-19 he made an extensive investigation of German plots and propaganda, including the celebrated Bolo-Pacha, Caillaux, and Humbert cases for the French government. These latter investigations came about through the initiative of M. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the U. S., who appealed, in disregard of diplomatic precedent, directly to Gov. Whitman of New York. The governor submitted the matter to the attorney-general and it was under the authority of the "Peace and Safety" act of New York that the investigations were undertaken. This statute, passed by the New York legislature in May, 1917, bore a curious analogy to the procedure of the Latin nations in that it gave the attorney-general the wide powers of investigation of the French juge d'instruction. As the active official in charge, Mr. Becker examined nearly 1,000 witnesses. The most intricate financial operations of the agents of the German government were traced from Berlin to their bases in New York city resulting in the full disclosure of the German system of financing propaganda and plots of violence. The evidence was obtained that Bolo-Pacha received in New York ten million francs from the German government, and upon this proof he was convicted by a French military court as a traitor and executed Apr. 17, 1918. The Alien Property Custodian also was assisted by Mr. Becker's vigorous probing under this act in locating and seizing property and other assets representing large sums of money. In his investigation of the case of Joseph Caillaux, Mr. Becker traced the history of the visit paid by the former French premier to South America in 1914-15, during which he got into indirect communication with Von Luxburg, then chargé d'affaires, later German minister to Argentina. All this evidence is now in possession of the French authorities. Mr. Becker also traced the funds of the German Government from the embassy bank accounts in New York to the treasury of the New York "Evening Mail," thus obtaining proof that that newspaper was owned and subsidized by Germany. He is author of a number of articles on medico-legal and historical topics, and contributed to the 2d edition of Witthaus & Becker's "Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology" (William Wood & Co., New York, 1906). He is a member of the Holland Society of New York, Buffalo Historical Society, Phi Delta Phi and Masonic fraternities, American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Fort Orange Club, Albany; Harvard and Republican clubs, New York, and University Club, Buffalo. He finds his chief recreation in historical studies, his collection of authorities on the history of his native state being a feature of his well stocked library. He is by nature, early training and environment, a student, seeking always to secure the fullest and most authentic array of facts to support cases. This thoroughness in preparation, augmented by an unusual facility in the effective presentation of his contention weighs heavily in his favor with bench and jury. He married in New York city, Dec. 22, 1910, Eulabee, daughter of Horace Philip Dix, a merchant of Grand Rapids, Mich. They have two children: Philip Dix (1912) and Joan Becker (1914). Mrs. Becker is a distinguished miniature painter, a member of the American Society of Miniature Painters, the Pennsylvania Miniature Society and of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters of England. Mr. Becker is now (May, 1919), a member of the firm of Franc & Becker engaged in the general practice of the law in New York city.

BAKER, George, manufacturer, was born at Richmond-on-Thames, England, Dec. 19, 1837, son of George and Eliza (Petty) Baker. At the age of ten years he was apprenticed to his father, who was a shoemaker, and at the age of seventeen became a journeyman. On the outbreak of the Crimean war he joined the army and took part in the principal engagements of that historic struggle, during which he became personally acquainted with Florence Nightingale, who was in charge of the nurses at the time of the terrible epidemic of Asiatic cholera. Coming to America in July, 1857, he worked at his trade in Philadelphia, Pa., and later became foreman in the shoe factories of E. C. Burt & Co., S. Waterbury, Hamilton, Pratt & Co., and J. & T. Cousins in New York city. In 1883 Mr. Baker established a business of his own, under his own name, at Broadway and Grove street, Brooklyn. Fifteen years later the rapidly-expanding firm moved to its commodious, modern brick factory at 645–649 Lexington avenue, containing a floor space of 20,000 square feet, and a capacity of 700 pairs of shoes per day. Mr. Baker's firm devotes itself exclusively to the manufacture of women's, misses', and children's fine shoes and "Startright," the trademark of its misses' and children's shoes, is familiar the world over. Its annual turnover is approximately $500,000. Of late years the active conduct of the business has been in the hands of Mr. Baker's sons, Walter S. and Charles A. Baker. In spite of a strenuous manufacturing life Mr. Baker found time to take an active interest in a number of other important industries as well as in social affairs. He was a charter member of the People's Bank of Brooklyn (later merged with the Union Bank), and a member of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, the Commonwealth Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Odd Fellows. He was twice married: (1) in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24, 1860, to Sarah, daughter of Joseph Rendell, by whom he had five children: Sarah Eleanor, George William, Walter Scott, Eliza Isabel and Charles Alfred Baker; and (2) July 20, 1887, to Hattie A. Shute. He died in Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1924.

LUTHER, Edward Staats, political writer, was born at Ballston Spa, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1876, son of Alvin and Marianna (Sickler) Luther, and a descendant of John Luther, colonial governor of Rhode Island in 1642. His father was a banker and a broker of New York city and his mother was a daughter of Dr. Peter C. Sickler, a direct descendant of the family which settled along the Hudson river early in the seventeenth century, and for which Staatsburg, N. Y., was named. Edward S. Luther was educated in the public and high schools of Albany, N. Y., and started business life in 1893 as a newspaper reporter in Albany, soon becoming a political writer and correspondent at the state legislature for several influencial state newspapers. He continued in this line of work until 1899 when he moved to New York and joined the staff of the New York "Times" as political and financial writer. After several years with the "Times," and as a special writer, Mr. Luther became political editor of the New York Morning "Telegraph" in 1914, contributing daily signed articles, which have been

CLARA B. ARTHUR

ALFRED LeR. BECKER



GEORGE BAKER

EDWARD S. LUTHER

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RICHARD GOODMAN

RUFUS S. MOORE

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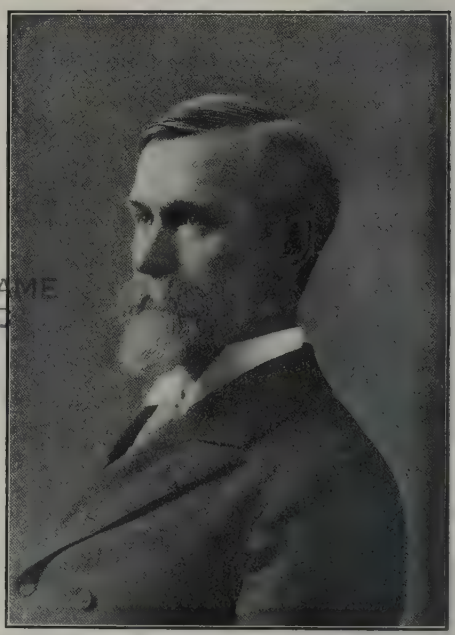
OTHMAN A. ABBOTT



JOHN S. McKAY

widely copied. In addition he has written a number of magazine articles on both political and financial subjects and has attended all important political conventions and gatherings for twenty-five years. He is a member of the Lotos Club, the Pilgrims of the United States, the France-America Society, the Sons of the Revolution and Founders and Patriots of America; is a fellow of the American Geographical Society, vice-president of the Albany Legislative Correspondents Association and a member of the New York City Hall Reporters Association. He was married, Nov. 9, 1915, to Harriet Porcher Lewis, of Clemson College, South Carolina.

GOODMAN, Richard Johnston, lawyer, was born in Hartford, Conn., Mar. 23, 1875, son of Aaron Cossitt and Annie M. (Johnston) Goodman, and a descendant of Richard Goodman, who came over from England in 1632 and joined the Massachusetts Bay Colony, being subsequently a member of Rev. Joseph Hooker's party which settled in Hartford in 1636. Richard Goodman married Mary Terry, and the line of descent is traced through their son Richard, who married Abigail Pantry; their son Timothy, who married Joanna Wadsworth (the granddaughter of Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, who is alleged to have hidden Connecticut's charter in the charter oak); their son Richard J., who married Nancy Seymour; their son Aaron, who married Alma Cossitt, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Goodman's father, Aaron C. Goodman (1822–99) was president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. during 1875–89. The son was graduated at Yale University in 1896. In 1899 he received the degree of LL.B. at the Yale Law School, and immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession in the city of Hartford. He met with success from the start and during 1903–04 served as a member of the common council of Hartford. In 1905 he formed a partnership with Leslie W. Newberry under the firm name of Newberry and Goodman, which still continues. He participated actively in local politics, being prominent among the younger element which has built up the present Republican organization in his city. As an organizer he is endowed with unusual executive ability, untiring energy, and with a keen insight into character, traits which have made his services particularly valuable in the selection of the right men for public office. He is a strong advocate of party organization as well as of purity in politics, and is a staunch advocate of all movements for the welfare of the state. Mr. Goodman was a member of the Republican Town Committee during 1904–08. In addition to his ever growing legal practice, he is president and general manager of the Bush Manufacturing Co., organized in 1908 with a capital stock of $50,000 for the manufacture of automobile parts. In 1899 he enlisted in Company K, 1st infantry militia, was promoted to second lieutenant and captain in 1902, major, in 1907, and lieutenant-colonel in 1908. He commanded his company during the street car riots at Waterbury, Conn., in 1903, and participated in the manoeuvres at Manassas in 1904 and around Boston in 1909. He is a member of the Hartford Golf, University and Republican clubs of Hartford, Yale Club of New York, Graduates Club of New Haven, and the St. John's lodge and Washington commandery of the Masonic order.

MOORE, Rufus Scudder, capitalist, was born at Mount Angel, Marion co., Ore., Mar. 7, 1855, son of William Smith and Margaret Octavia (Meldrum) Moore. His father, a native of Illinois, became an Oregon pioneer in 1848; he was a millwright and lumberman, served as postmaster at Klamath Falls and as county judge of Klamath county. Rufus Scudder Moore was educated in the public schools and at Willamette University. Having learned surveying under the preceptorship of an uncle, in 1882-1902, he was a U. S. deputy surveyor, under the contract system. For two years he was county surveyor of Klamath county. His father built a sawmill on the Link river, in Klamath county, in 1878, and conducted it in partnership with his son, Charles Sumner Moore (q.v.) In 1887 Rufus Scudder Moore acquired the interest of his parent, and thereafter, until 1910, the brothers conducted the business under the firm style of C. S. & R. S. Moore. It was the first sawmill in that section, and throughout a long period they supplied the country for a radius of fifty miles, with lumber products of their manufacture. Meanwhile, they acquired 20,000 acres of land in Klamath county, disposing of much of it at a splendid profit, principally to the Weyerhaeuser Land & Timber Co. They also built a power plant on the west side of the Link river, subsequently acquiring the electric and water plants at Klamath Falls and combining them under one management, which supplied light and power to the towns of Klamath Falls, Merrill and Bonanza. These plants are now the property of the California & Oregon Light & Power Co. With his brother and others he built, in 1910, a twelve-story office building in Portland, and he is interested as officer, director or stockholder in various commercial, industrial and financial projects in southern Oregon and in Portland. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He has served as chairman of the Klamath county central committee, as member of the state central committee, and was delegate to the national convention of his party which met in Philadelphia in 1900. He finds his chief recreation in motoring and in hunting and camping in the mountains of southern Oregon. He was married in Portland, Ore., July 7, 1900, to Clara A., daughter of William Shaw, of Newbury, Berkshire, England.

ABBOTT, Othman Ali, lawyer, was born at Hatley, Ont., Can., Sept. 16, 1842, son of Abiel Boyington and Sabrie (Young) Abbott. His earliest paternal American ancester was George Abbott, who came from England in 1640 and settled at Andover, Mass. His wife was Hannah Chandler, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Elizabeth Gray; their son Philips and his wife Abigail Bickford; their son Abiel and his wife Abigail Fenton; their son Abiel and his wife Ruth Hovey, to their son John Abbott and his wife Lydia Boynton, who were the grandparents of Othman Ali Abbott. Abiel B. Abbott, father of the subject, was a farmer. Othman A. Abbott received his preliminary education in public schools, including Belvidere (Ill.) high school. He studied law at Belvidere, Ill., under the preceptorship of Ira M. Moore, was admitted to the bar of Nebraska in 1867, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Grand Island, Neb. He served as county attorney of Hall county; was a member of the Nebraska state senate; of the Nebraska constitutional conventions of 1871 and 1875, and was lieutenant-governor of his adopted state during 1877 and 1878, the first

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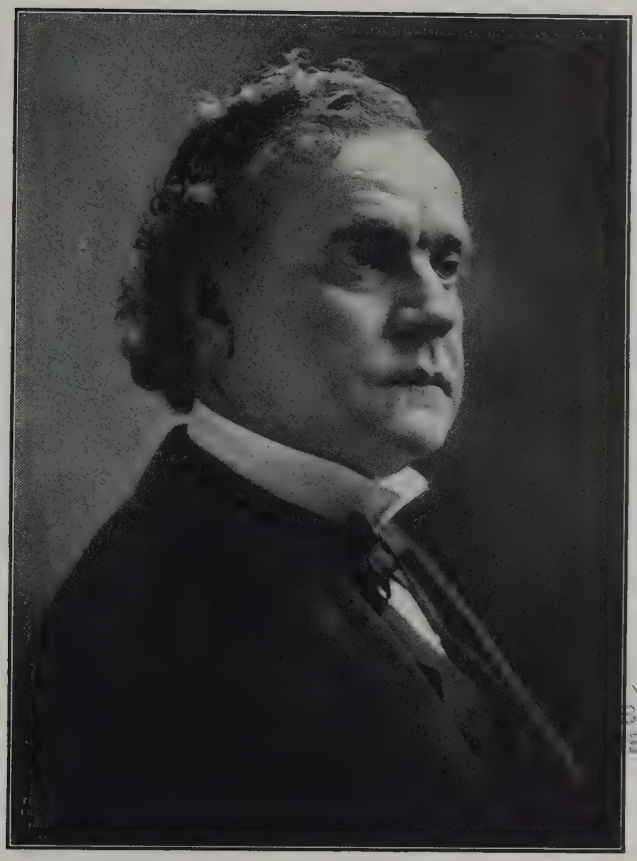
lieutenant-governor of the state. He served over four years in the civil war as a member of Co. I, 9th regiment, Illinois volunteer cavalry; was wounded at Pontotoc, Miss., and Nashville, Tenn., and received his honorable discharge in December, 1864, as 1st lieutenant. His law practice, which is general, extends to the state and federal courts and the supreme court of the United States. Aside from his professional activities he was a director in the Citizen's National Bank and the Grand Island Banking Co. He was delegate to the National Republican convention of 1900. He is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; has served as secretary or adjutant of his post, Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member also of the Masonic fraternity and various bar associations. He finds his chief recreation in gardening and tree-planting. He was one of the earliest settlers of Grand Island. He was married at Sycamore, Ill., Feb. 9, 1873, to Elizabeth M., daughter of James Griffin and Emeline Griffin, of DeKalb co., Ill.; they have four children: Othman A., Jr., court reporter; Edith, associate director Chicago School of Civics and Philanthrophy, and resident of Hull House, Chicago; Grace, director Immigrants' Protective League, and resident Hull House, Chicago, and Arthur Griffin Abbott, a lawyer of Chicago.

McKAY, John Sophronus, educator, was born at Espyville, Pa., May 15, 1850, son of Robert and Susan (Garrison) McKay, grandson of Joseph and Mary McKay and a descendant of Neil McKay, who came to this country from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania in 1749. He was graduated at Allegheny College in 1876, and after spending one year as instructor at his alma mater became professor of physics at the State Normal School, Indiana, Pa. Subsequently he was for four years principal of Franklin Academy and had general supervision of the school system of Malone, N. Y. A distinguished feature of his work at Franklin Academy was the equipment of a working laboratory with individual apparatus for the students in physics, this being one of the first laboratories for individual work established in the secondary schools of New York state. In 1890 he became professor of physics and mathematics at Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, continuing until his resignation in 1916. As a teacher Dr. McKay had few, if any, superiors. He not only presented his subject clearly and logically, but he was master of the Socratic method. He told a student nothing which by skillful questioning he could lead her to discover for herself. While in Brooklyn he was one of the regular lecturers in the public courses offered by the New York board of education and for many years he was connected with the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, as a lecturer, a member of its council, and president of the department of physics. He was an expert in experimentation and his success as a lecturer was due as much to his ability to manipulate his apparatus before large audiences as to his complete mastery of the subject matter. Dr. McKay was the embodiment of kindliness, and his inherent geniality and unobtrusive religious feeling were among his most marked characteristics. He loved the companionship of his family, his friends and his books, and found his highest pleasures in that intimate circle where he was best known and loved. In 1887 the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Allegheny College. He was married Aug. 24, 1880, to Martha, daughter of Philip Elijah Keeler, of Burlington, Vt., and had one son, Charles Watson McKay, mechanical engineer and writer on industrial subjects. He died in New York city, Mar. 6, 1917. (Portrait opposite previous page.)

BLETHEN, Alden Joseph, lawyer, editor and publisher, was born at Knox, Waldo co., Me., Dec. 27, 1846, son of Alden and Abbie (Lamson) Blethen. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Isaiah Blethen, a native of Cornwall, who came from England in 1680 and settled at Ipswich, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through David Blethen and his wife Balinda Thompson, to their son Joseph and his wife Jenette Allen, who were the grandparents of Alden Joseph Blethen. Joseph Blethen was a member of the Maine legislature. Alden Blethen, father of the subject, was a merchant. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools, and was graduated at Maine Wesleyan Seminary and College, Kent's Hill, in 1868. In 1872 he won the degree A.M. at Bowdoin College. In 1869-73 he was lessee and principal of the Abbot Family School for Boys, Farmington, Me., meanwhile studying law. He was admitted to the bar of Maine in 1873 and began the practice of his profession at Portland. In 1880 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., where for four years he was manager and part owner of the Kansas City "Journal." Thence he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and with Edwin B. Haskell, of the Boston "Herald," he acquired the Minneapolis "Tribune," serving as its editor. In 1885 he purchased the Minneapolis "Journal," of which he was manager until he sold out in 1888. The following year he repurchased the "Tribune," but fire destroyed the building shortly thereafter, and he thus suffered heavy losses. In 1890 he erected the new Tribune building, but in the financial panic of 1893, together with an unfortunate banking venture, he lost all that he had. While in Minnesota he served as colonel on the staffs of Govs. Nelson and Clough. Desiring to begin anew in the newspaper field he removed to Seattle, Wash., in 1896 and purchased the "Times," an evening newspaper, then a folio sheet with but three thousand circulation and no plant. It was not long before he had increased the circulation to more than double. From that time forward the paper grew steadily, increasing in size from four to twenty pages, and at his death enjoyed a circulation of 75,000 copies daily and 85,000 on Sunday. In 1901 he erected a building especially for his newspaper and prior to his death had completed plans for the present Times building, a triangle bounded by Fourth and Fifth, Stewart and Olive streets. He was a factor in Washington politics, first as a supporter of Bryan and later as a Republican and was regent of the University of Washington, serving as president of the board for a year. The Blethen Chimes at that institution were his gift. He was a member of the boards of trade and chambers of Commerce of Kansas City, Minneapolis and Seattle; received the honorary 33d degree in Masonry and held membership also in the Rainier, Arctic, Golf, and Press clubs, Seattle. With matchless energy and foresight Col. Blethen made the "Times" the greatest evening daily on the Pacific coast. Under his personal direction it became both the moulder and the mirror of public opinion in Washington. The spirit of progress actuated him throughout the years of his connection with



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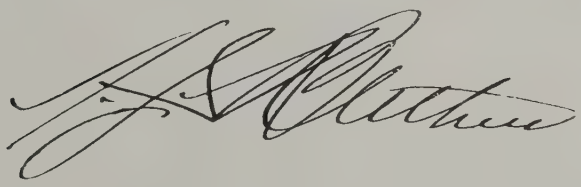

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ROBERT HOPKIN

journalism and he accomplished much to awaken sentiment that has had marked bearing upon public activity and the upbuilding of his city and the Pacific northwest. He feared no man and he spoke his convictions with the courage of his virile mind. The columns of his newspaper offer the highest eulogy to his character and principles that can be uttered. His constructive influence long will be felt among the newspaper fraternity of the Pacific northwest, for he was a splendid journalist and a great-hearted gentleman. He was married at Farmington, Me., Mar. 12, 1869, to Rose A., daughter of Capt. David F. Hunter, a farmer of Strong, Franklin co., Me. She survives him with four children: Alden Joseph, Jr., who succeeded his father as president of the Times Printing Co.; Clarence Brettun, vice-president of that company and editor of the "Times"; Florence Adelaide, wife of Gilbert LeBaron Duffy; and Marion Rose, wife of Dr. Thomas Mesdag. He died at Seattle, Wash., July 12, 1915.

HOPKIN, Robert, artist, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 3, 1832, son of Robert and Jeanne (Miller) Hopkin. His grandfather was a sea captain of Rothsay, and often took the lad on his coasting trips, where he saw the great ships of the world, and where the mystery and fascination of the sea came upon him. His love for art was inborn. As his father was the librarian of the Glasgow public library, the son spent many hours poring over the art books and engravings there. When he was ten years old his parents came to America, settling in Detroit, Mich, where with the exception of his cruises abroad and a brief residence in Chicago, Ill., he lived for the rest of his life. He spent much of his youth along the wharves of Detroit, and his first marine picture, painted at the age of fifteen, so pleased his employer that the latter exhibited it in a store window on Woodward avenue. The only instruction he obtained was from Frederick E. Cohen, a portrait painter, who taught him how to mix colors. He now took up scene painting, which was followed by mural decorations for churches and public buildings, and was so successful in this line that in 1870 he removed with his family to Chicago, where he had steady commissions and good prices, but the great fire of 1871 destroyed his studio and he returned to Detroit. The first drop curtain in the old Detroit opera house was painted by Hopkin. It was destroyed by fire in 1897. He made frequent trips throughout the West from 1860 to 1885, painting scenery and curtains for theatres and mural paintings for public buildings. Perhaps the best of the latter is owned by the Cotton Exchange of New Orleans, comprising four marine views in panel form, for which he was paid $2,500. At the same time he was painting a large number of sea views which found a ready sale. It is said that the artist himself did not know their number, and no two were alike. Many of the pictures were without date. While his chief fame and success are in his marines, he was equally successful in landscapes and woodlands, especially his Scotch mountains and quaint old street scenes of New Orleans, Savannah, Boston and Portsmouth. An interesting series of illustrations by him is a set of twelve paintings illustrating Thomas Watson's poem, "The Sportsman's Reverie." Among the best of all Hopkin's canvases are: "The Farewell," depicting a Scotch family leaving their native land in the yawl boat of an emigrant ship, steel engraved copies of which were extensively sold in America and Scotland, the original being now owned by a resident of Cleveland, O.; "Homeward Bound," "Moonlight" and "Kilkennan Sound," owned by Charles L. Clark of Detroit; "Manning the Life Boat," owned by William C. Weber of Detroit; "Clearing Away," "Chicago Breakwater," "Old Ship Constitution in Boston Navy Yard" and "Mid Ocean," owned by George Farwell, Detroit; "The Gypsy Camp," "Setting of the Range Lights," "Windy Day in the Channel," "In the White Mountains," "Down the Clyde," "The Open Sea," "Sunset on the Coast of Scotland," and "The Graveyard by the Sea," in the Detroit Museum of Art. Robert Hopkin was one of the three subjects in Albert Wenzell's picture entitled "The Council of War," painted at the time of the Spanish-American war, an engraved copy of which was extensively sold throughout the country. He was a life member of St. Andrew's Society, the Detroit Artists' Association, the Hopkin Club, and the Western Artists Association, of which he was president. Robert Hopkin was married, Dec. 31, 1851, to Evaline, daughter of John Godfrey of Detroit, and had six children: Sophronia A., who married Frank B. Gibson, Robert B., William G., Joseph, John and Marshall M. Hopkin. Of these children Sophronia A. and Robert B. are the only survivors. He died at his home in Detroit, Mich., Mar. 21, 1909.

MUSSER, George Washington, jurist, was born in the Sacramento Valley, Cal., May 15, 1862, son of Christian and Mary (O'Reilley) Musser. He was educated in the public schools of Indiana and at the Northern Indiana Normal School, where he was granted B.S. in 1885, and started out in life as a school teacher. In 1886 he settled in Colorado Springs, Colo. While teaching school and working in county offices he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1891. He began the practice of his profession at Colorado Springs on his own account in 1895. For fourteen years Mr. Musser had a growing and honorable practice. In November, 1908, he was elected on the Democratic ticket as a member of the supreme bench of Colorado, under Chief Justice Robert W. Steele, for a term to last until January, 1915. By an order of the court on Mar. 16, 1909, it was determined that the chief justiceship should be succeeded to in January, 1911, by Justice John Campbell and by Justice Musser in the same month of 1913, who was to hold the office until the same month of 1915. As justice his first opinion was in the case of the Henry Investment Co. vs. Semonian, and after becoming chief justice his first opinion was in Smith vs. Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co., while his last reported opinion was an extended concurring one in Stewart vs. Talbot at the close of his term. Chief Justice Musser has made his home in Denver since the expiration of his term. In 1909 and 1910 he was grand master of Masons of Colorado. He was married Apr. 2, 1891, to Belle, daughter of Daniel McCoy of Livingston county, Ill., and has four children: Ruth (now Mrs. Huffman), Georgiebelle, John and Richard.

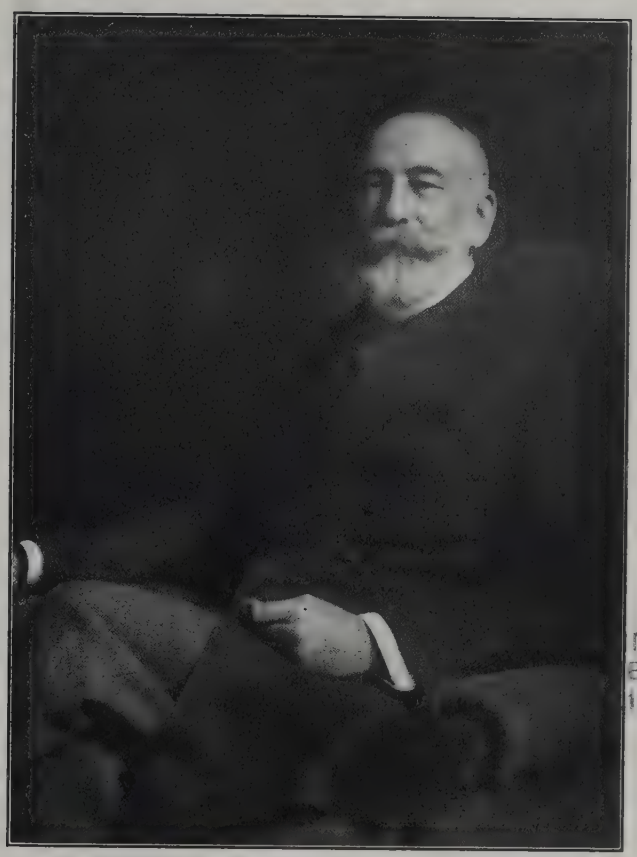
SHEPARD, Edward Morse, lawyer, was born in New York city, July 23, 1850, son of Lorenzo B. and Lucy (Morse) Shepard. His father was U. S. district attorney and district attorney of New York county, corporation counsel of the city, and a sachem of Tammany Hall. The son was reared in Brooklyn under the guardianship of Abram S. Hewitt, his father's friend, and was educated in the public schools, Oberlin College, and the College of the City of New York, winning medals for scholarship and mathematics at the

latter. He studied law in the office of John E. Parsons, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, forming a partnership in the following year with Albert Stickney. Subsequently an alliance was made with David B. Ogden and his former preceptor under the firm name of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, and subsequently his partners were William Mason Smith and William H. Harkness. Mr. Shepard was counsel for the rapid transit commission of New York and the Pennsylvania railway. A thoughtful speaker, he combined high ideals with the astuteness of the trained lawyer and the accomplishments of the scholar. He was the author of a number of books on social, economic and political subjects, and he wrote for the "American Statesman" series a life of Pres. Van Buren. He was never married, and died at Lake George, N. Y., July 28, 1911.

BULLOCK, James Edward, manufacturer, was born at London, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 31, 1844, son of Edward and Catherine Matilda (Rivers) Bullock. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Jonathan Watson, J.P., D.L., F.R.S., of Ringshall Suffolk, Eng., who emigrated to Virginia in 1764; bought the estate known as Highgate House, formerly the property of Maj. John Washington; and, as he and his family were royalists, returned to England with them in the late seventies. From him, and his wife, Elizabeth Bullock, sister of Col. Bullock, of Faulkbourn Hall, the line descends through their son Jonathan Josiah Christopher Watson, who, upon the death of his uncle, Col. Bullock, of Faulkbourn, inherited his estates and took the surname of Bullock with the arms of Bullock and Watson. His wife was Juliana Elizabeth Thomas. Their son John, rector of Radwinter, and his wife Mary Roberts Watkinson, were the grandparents of James Edward Bullock. His maternal great-grandfather, Lieut. James Rivers of the British Army, married in 1780 Elisabeth McClenathan at Brookfield, Mass., a daughter of Rev. McClenathan, a noted character in Mass., prior to the Revolution; their son, James Rivers, entered the British Army, served through the Peninsular War, in South America, and in Belgium in 1815 and left the army with the rank of major and settled in Canada. Our subject's father, Edward Bullock, was born at Radwinter Rectory, Essex, Eng., in 1818, educated at the famous Charterhouse School, London, and went to Canada in 1836, took part in putting down the rebellion of 1837, became a captain in the Canadian militia, and in 1846 bought lumber, woolen, and flour mills at Otterville, Ont. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Canada, and began his business career in Otterville, Ont. About 1866 he entered the lumber business for himself, and so continued until 1872, when he became a director and then a contractor in the construction of the Port Dover & Lake Huron Railroad, connecting Lake Huron with Lake Erie; this road was absorbed by the Grand Trunk Railroad Co. in 1886. In 1881 he removed to Rochelle, Ill., to join his brother, Henry Edwin Bullock, in the malleable iron business. The business was removed to Chicago in 1884, and incorporated as the Illinois Malleable Iron Co. In July of the same year he became secretary and treasurer; at the time of his death he was vice-president and treasurer of the company; also director in the International Malleable Iron Co., of Guelph, Ont. With his brother, he jointly aided for several years in employing experts and perfecting the Dixie Cotton Picker, which was later sold to the Western Implement & Motor Co. The latter undertook the manufacture of a new type of tractor, but not having sufficient capital to prosecute the business successfully, they failed in 1913. In association with his brother, Mr. Bullock bought the assets of the company and moved them to Chicago, where they established the Bullock Tractor Co., improving the existing tractor and manufacturing one of a smaller size. The company experienced many of the vicissitudes through which new manufacturing enterprises pass, and in 1915 supplied the British government with some special trucks wherewith to equip the land ships, the prototypes of the tanks, which so materially aided the Allies on the western front in the European war. While a resident of Canada Mr. Bullock was a Conservative in politics, but after becoming a citizen of the United States was an Independent. He was a member of the Chicago and Church clubs of Chicago, and was senior warden of the Church of Our Saviour. Friendly, considerate and thoughtful towards all, he was a dependable and respected citizen, a wise counselor, a delightful companion and a loving husband and father. His favorite recreations were riding, driving, and reading. He was married Nov. 4, 1891, to Ida Mary, daughter of John P. Blood, of Leavenworth, Kan., and had one child, Mary Katherine Bullock. He died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 22, 1915.

PHILLIPS, Nelson, jurist, was born in Jefferson, Tex., May 3, 1873, son of Charles Edward and Jennie L. (Arrington) Phillips. Nelson Phillips was educated in the public schools of Jefferson and in the Bingham School at Mebane, N. C., studied law and was admitted to the bar at Hillsboro in 1895. In 1904 he was appointed by the governor to fill an unexpired term on the bench of the eighteenth judicial district. At the close of the term in 1905 he entered upon a larger practice in Dallas, where he made a distinguished place for himself during the next seven years. In 1912, on the resignation of the senior associate justice, William F. Ramsey, from the state supreme bench, Judge Phillips was appointed a member of the court and was elected his own successor in November, 1912. On May 27, 1915, he became chief justice, and still holds that position. He was married Oct. 21, 1896, to Susie McFadden of Milford, Tex.

BATHRICK, Ellsworth Raymond, merchant, realty operator and legislator, was born in Oakland county, Mich., Jan. 6, 1863, son of Sumner and Lovisa (Hosner) Bathrick. His father was a farmer. Ellsworth R. Bathrick received his education in public schools, including Pontiac (Mich.) high school. He then taught school for some years, at Pontiac, and in Kentucky, drifted into newspaper work and at Akron, O., became a special writer for the Cleveland "Plain Dealer," in 1885. In 1887 he entered the furniture business in Detroit, Mich., as a retail merchant, and in 1890 removed to New York city, where for a dozen years he was engaged in the oil import business. He returned to Akron in 1902 and became a real estate operator, forming a partnership with John Lampharter. In 1906 he formed the Lampharter Realty Co. He was a factor in Democratic politics. In 1910 he was elected to the 62d congress from the 19th Ohio district, being the first Democrat elected from that district, composed of the counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, Trumbull and Ashtabula. Defeated for reëlection in 1914, he again became a candidate in 1916, from the 14th district, and was elected. Immediately prior to his last illness he worked often sixteen



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J. F. Bullock

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MORRIS SHEPARD

ELLSWORTH R. BATHRICK

BURLINGAME
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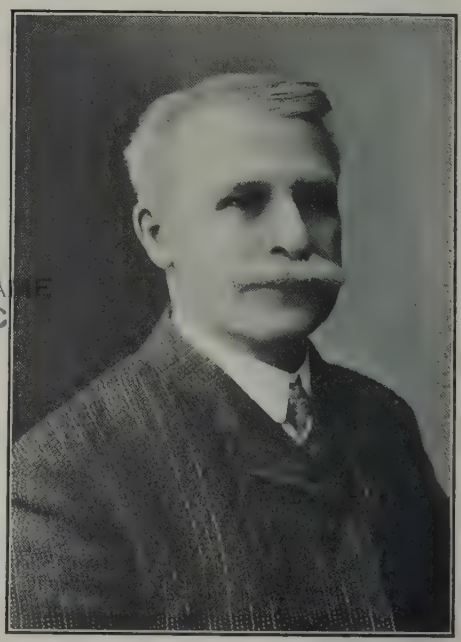
AARON WEIL



WILLIAM W. MASON

hours a day at congressional war business in Washington, which led to his physical breakdown. He was a member of the Lord Baltimore Country Club, Washington, and of the Masonic fraternity, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Loyal Order of Moose. He attended the First Congregational Church, Akron. He found his chief recreation in writing stories and verse. Mr. Bathrick occupied a prominent position in the social and public life of his adopted city. In Washington he stood high with the administration and the leaders of both branches of congress. He was married at Akron, O., Aug. 24, 1887, to May L., daughter of George Sheffield Clarke, a grocer, of Akron, and granddaughter of Julius Sumner, a pioneer of Summit county; she survives him. He died at Akron, O., Dec. 23, 1917.

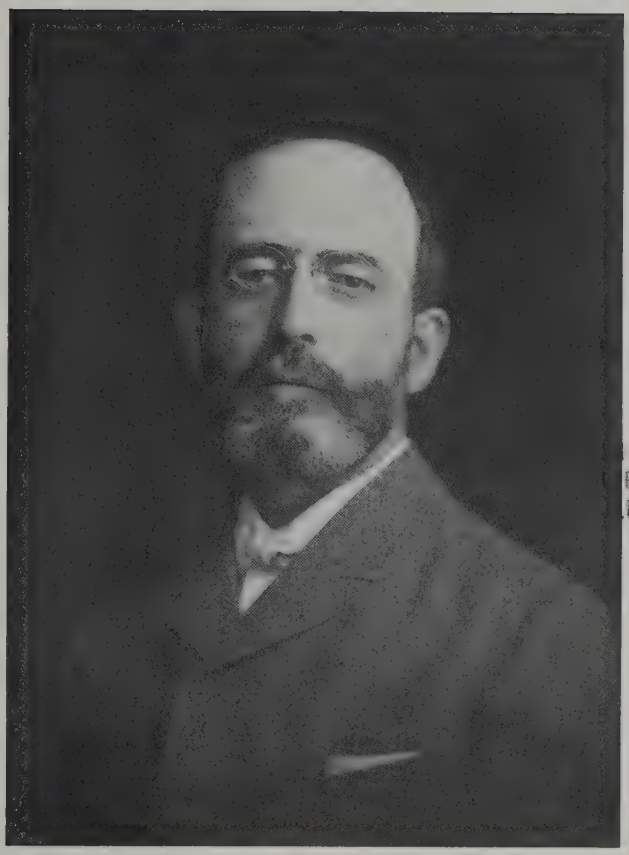
WEIL, Aron, merchant, was born in Strasbourg, Alsace, Nov. 9, 1862, son of Charles and Henriette (Sée) Weil. He was educated in the high school and the University of Strasbourg, and in 1879 entered the employ of the French Banque de Mülhouse, and also the Société Générale. He came to this country in 1887 and settled in New York city, where he became associated with his brothers in the firm of Alphonse Weil & Bros., importers of hides, leather, etc. He was also a partner in the Paris firm, Alphonse Weil & Frères. The concern has branches in Buenos Ayres, Riga, Rio, Mexico, and in most of the large cities of this country, and has agencies all over the world. Mr. Weil was also a partner in the Mexico Hide Co. of Mexico City and the Pan-American Hide Co. of Rio Janeiro and Bogota. In politics he was an Independent and he was a member of the Jewish faith. His favorite recreation was the study of political economy, and history. A thorough business man, he was deeply interested in every movement for civic betterment, and was an active member of the New York city chamber of commerce and of the board of trade. Mr. Weil always remained a great lover of France, its institutions and literature. He was also a member of the Alliance Francaise, the Fulton and Harmonie clubs, and various charitable institutions. Possessed of remarkable business ability and integrity, he attained a prominent place in the commercial world. He was a linguist and well read, thoroughly versed in every topic, and was ever ready to render assistance to those in need. He was widely known, and through his kind, lovable and patient disposition he won the love and esteem not only of those in the trade but of all with whom he came in contact. He was married Feb. 23, 1898, to Dora, daughter of Emanuel W. Mendel, of New York city. He died in New York city, March 13, 1915.

MASON, William Waldo, merchant, was born in Brighton, Mass., July 30, 1846, son of Jeremiah Bowen and Elizabeth S. (Baldwin) Mason. His first American ancestor was Sampson Mason, a dragoon in Oliver Cromwell's army, who came from England in 1649 and settled in Dorchester, Mass.; he was one of the proprietors of Rehoboth, Mass., and one of the signers of the agreement establishing the town of Swansea, Mass. From Sampson Mason and his wife, Mary Butterworth, the line of descent is traced through their son Isaac, who married Hannah ———; their son Hezekiah, who married Rebekah Martin; their son Melatiah, who married Rebekah Miller, and their son Isaac, who married Zurviah Bowen, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. William W. Mason was educated in the grammar school of Nashua, N. H., whither his parents had removed when he was three years of age. In 1864 he began his business career in the service of Newhall & Thacher, hide dealers, in Boston, Mass., where he remained until 1883, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the business. He was for seven years associated with J. K. Cilley in the same line in New York city, and then returning to Boston, opened offices of his own as a hide broker, continuing as such for the remainder of his life. He established an enviable position and a wide acquaintance among Eastern tanners and strong connections through the South and West. Aside from business Mr. Mason found his chief interest in church work. He served on the building committee of the Melrose Highlands Congregational Church; was superintendent of the Melrose Highlands Union Sunday school prior to the establishment of the church, and later occupied a similar position when the Congregational church was erected. He was active in the Melrose Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was a director for a number of years, and was also a director and one of the organizers of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. He took a special interest in young people, and was ever ready to aid them in whatever manner he was able. In example, precept and activity, Mr. Mason was of the highest type of Christian gentleman. Genial and kindly, fond of humor, keen of wit, accurate in anaylsis of men and movements, he was one of those noted in Boston for their sterling manhood. He was a member of the Boston Congregational Club and of the Shoe and Leather Association. He was married, Nov. 2, 1871, to Sarah Priscilla, daughter of Richard F. Maxwell, of Boston, Mass., and had four children, one of whom survived—William Waldo Mason 2nd. He died in Melrose, Mass., May 16, 1914.

DILLAWAY, William Edward Lovell, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 17, 1852, son of William Stoughton and Ann Maria (Brown) Dillaway. His first American ancestor was William Dillaway who emigrated from Minchinhampton, England, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., prior to 1675. He was a trooper in Captain Thomas Prentices' "Flower of Essex" during the war with King Philip. Henry Dillaway, an ancestor of the subject of this sketch, was a "carter" and one of the leading business men of his day in Boston. His son, Thomas Dillaway, who lived for many years on Fort Hill, carried on the largest business of its kind in Boston at that time, namely, the finishing and fitting out of the interior of ships. His cousin, Samuel Dillaway, was one of the leading merchants of his day in Boston, and was the father of Charles K. Dillaway, a noted educator, formerly head-master of the Boston Latin School, and for whom the Dillaway School in Roxbury was named. W. E. L. Dillaway was educated in the public schools of Boston and the English High School, where he was graduated in 1869. After a course of instruction with private tutors he entered the Harvard Law School and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in the class of 1871. He began the study of law in the Boston office of Hon. Ambrose A. Ranney and Nathan Morse, Esq., two of the leading lawyers of their day, and when only nineteen years of age, he argued his first case before the full bench of the supreme court of the commonwealth. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1873, the day he attained his majority, and for several years afterwards he was associated with Messrs. Ranney and Morse, during that time being engaged on many large and important cases. Since 1877 he has

practiced alone, devoting himself largely to corporation work. He appeared as counsel in the famous Pacific National Bank failure, and during 1887–88, as counsel for the West End Street Railway, he had sole charge of legislation. He was the originator of the Bay State Gas Co., which was created for the purpose of reorganizing the gas companies of Boston; and for seven years he was the managing director of this company as well as the other Boston gas companies. As counsel for Henry M. Whitney, the projector of the West End Land Company, which afterwards acquired the street railways of Boston and consolidated them under the title of West End Street Railway, Mr. Dillaway's plans were carried out by his associates and to those plans was attributed much of the success of the undertaking. In 1888 he was accorded the honor of being selected to deliver the Fourth of July oration in Boston, and he has delivered a number of addresses and orations since on the celebration of important anniversaries in his native city. In 1897 he took up the matter of transmitting letter mail in first-class cities by pneumatic tube. A few desultory attempts had been made to inaugurate this service in New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Dillaway built the first service in his own city of Boston at his own expense. The undertaking attracted attention, and there were soon associated with him many investors who favored a more general introduction of the service. Under his direction the American Pneumatic Service Company acquired the Tube System in New York and also obtained franchises for the introduction of a similar system in the cities of Chicago and St. Louis. Through his efforts legislation in congress was obtained, authorizing the making of contracts for the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Cincinnati, Kansas City, and San Francisco, aggregating over $1,500,000 of annual rental for ten years, or a total of over $15,000,000. Mr. Dillaway, as president of the American Pneumatic Service Company, inaugurated these systems under these contracts, and took charge of the construction and installing of them. It is to his credit that the public mail in large cities is now dispatched at greater speed than in any other cities of the world. In 1900 he was appointed by the Probate Court, of Suffolk county, together with his brother, Charles O. L. Dillaway, a trustee of the estate of Robert B. Brigham, of Boston, who leaving several millions of dollars, provided in his will that the income of his estate should accumulate until it was sufficient in the judgment of the trustees to build a hospital for incurables in the city of Boston. Working with his brother, who was president of the Mechanics' Trust Company, Mr. Dillaway gave his time and effort to this problem, in which it became necessary for him to obtain a very general knowledge of the needs and construction of hospitals. This work has resulted in the selection of a site in one of the most prominent locations of Boston. The building of the hospital has been started. This charity promises a great boon to those afflicted with incurable disease. Mr. Dillaway has taken a deep interest in art, and has acquired one of the finest collections of etchings in New England. He has been vice-president of the Mechanics' National Bank and the Mechanics' Trust Co., and is now a director and interested in many commercial enterprises, some of which have to do with development in the West. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Boston Bar Association, the Harvard Law School Association, New England Historic Genealogical Society, the Bostonian Society, Boston Athletic Association, Massachusetts Automobile Association and Boston Press clubs. Mr. Dillaway was married, June 16, 1874, to Gertrude St. Clair, daughter of William H. Eaton, of Cambridge, Mass.

RIDLON, John, physician and surgeon, was born at Clarendon, Vt., Nov. 24, 1852, son of Noel Potter and Nancy B. (Hulett) Ridlon. The founder of his family in America was Magnus Redlon (also spelled Ridlon,) a native of Shetland, Scotland, who came to America in 1717, and settling in in York, Me., became a noted scout in the Indian wars. Magnus Redlon married Susanna Young, widow of Ichabod Austin, and from them the line descends through their son Matthias, and his wife Rachel Edgecomb; their son Matthias, an officer in the revolutionary war, and his wife Elizabeth Field; and their son, John, who married Tabitha Eddy, and was the grandfather of our subject. Dr. Ridlon was educated at Lansley's Commercial College, Poultney, Vt., Barre Academy and Goddard Seminary, both in Barre, Vt., Tufts College and the University of Chicago, being graduated at the last A.B. in 1875 and A.M. in 1878. He was expelled from Tufts College in his second year, but twenty-five years later (1899), that institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. His M.D. degree was obtained at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1878. After serving two years as interne in St. Luke's Hospital, New York, he established an office there for private practice, making a specialty of orthopedic surgery. Early in his career he instituted a crucial open incision for the correction of severe forms of talipes varus, a surgical procedure which is now known by his name. He originated an operation for the bloodless reduction of congenital dislocation of the hips; he devised a splint for the correction of deformity in knee-joint disease, and invented several surgical appliances used in orthopedic surgery. He was assistant orthopedic surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, as well as assistant surgeon to the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, in 1881. He was lecturer on his specialty in the medical department of the University of the City of New York during 1882-87; was attending surgeon to the first orthopedic division of the department for the relief of the outdoor poor, Bellevue Hospital, New York, 1887-89; was attending orthopedic surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, New York, in 1888-89, and assistant surgeon, in charge of orthopedic service, of the Vanderbilt Clinic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from January, 1889, to May, 1892, when he removed to Chicago, Ill., and became lecturer on orthopedic surgery in the Northwestern University Medical School for one year. He was professor of orthopedic surgery, from 1893 to 1908 and since 1917 has been honorary professor of orthopedic surgery at Northwestern University. He was professor of orthopedic surgery in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, 1892-93; at the Woman's Medical school of Northwestern University, 1900-03; at Rush Medical College, 1910-13; senior attending orthopedic surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, 1893-1903; and orthopedic surgeon to Mercy and Wesley Hospitals while connected with Northwestern University Medical School, and the Presbyterian Hospital while connected with Rush Medical College; and surgeon in charge of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children, 1893-1914. He is consulting orthopedic surgeon to the Michael Reese and Evanston hospitals, Home for the Friendless, Home for Disabled Children, Maywood, Ill., Newport (R. I.) Hospital; and surgeon in chief to the Home for Convalescent



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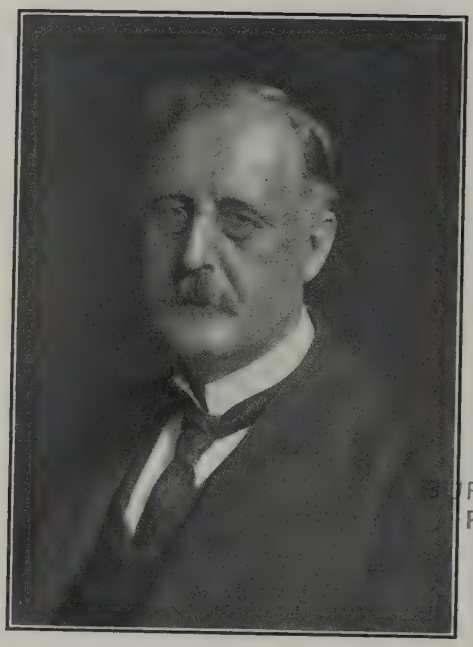
W. E. DILLAWAY



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ALBERT BERNET

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WM. L. DUCKWORTH

STEPHEN H. GURTEEN

Children, West Chicago, Ill. Dr. Ridlon is the author of "Lectures on Orthopedic Surgery", with Sir Robert Jones of Liverpool, Eng. (1899); "Practical Medicine" a series of year books, and "Orthopedic Surgery" (1902); and a contributor to the "Surgical Clinics of Chicago" (1917). He was American editor of "Zeitschrift fur Orthopadische Chirurgie" of Stuttgart, Germany, from its establishment in 1891 until 1904; associate editor of "Annales D'Orthopedie" of Paris, France, and editor of the orthopedic department of the "Analetic" of New York during 1888-92. He wrote all the orthopedic subjects in the supplementary volume of Wood's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences"; and was the author of various medical and surgical treatises, including "A Splint for the treatment of Deformity at the Knee-Joint Due to the Reflex Muscular Spasm of Chronic Osteitis" (1884); "Continuous Traction in the Treatment of Pott's Disease" (1885); "Notes on Two Cases of Pott's Disease, Illustrating the Difficulty of Diagnosticating between Upper Dorsal and Lower Cervical Caries in very Young Children" (1887); "Remarks on Exercise without Fatigue in the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (1888); "Rest in the Treatment of Chronic Joint Disease"(1888); "On the Treatment of Rotary Lateral Curvature of the Spine"(1889); "Notes on Two Cases of Hip Disease in which Traction Caused Pain" (1889); "Some Practical Points in the Mechanical Treatment of Hip Disease, with special reference to the use of Thomas's Splint" (1889); "Report of a Case of Congenital Dislocation of the Hip" (1889); "Fixation and Traction in the Treatment of Hip Disease" (1890); "The Thomas Hip Splint" (1890); "Report of a Case of Deformity of the Shoulder" (1890); "A Report of Sixty-two Cases of Hip Disease" (1890); "The Non-Operative Treatment of Delayed Union in Fractures of the Leg" (1891); "Supracotyloid Dislocation" (1891); "Syphilitic Spondylitis in Children" (1891); "Fractures of the Neck of the Femur, With a Report of Twelve Cases Treated by the Thomas Hip Splint" (1892); "Rotary Lateral Deformity of the Spine in Pott's Disease" (1892); "Principles of Treatment of Chronic Joint Disease, with some Remarks on Pathology" (1892); "Spondylitis" (1892); "The Treatment of Spondylitis, a Series of Four Articles" (1892-93); "Operative Measures in the Treatment of Spondylitis" (1893); "Disease in the Sacro-Iliac Articulation" (1893); "Hip Disease" (1893); "The Differential Diagnosis and the Prognosis of Pott's Disease" (1893); "Infantile Paralysis" (1894); "Diagnosis and Principles of Treatment of Hip Joint Disease" (1895); "Flat Foot" (1886); "Adolescent Rickets" (1896); "Forcible Straightening of the Spinal Curvatures" (1898); "Club Foot" (1899); "The Scorbutic Spine" (1900); "Treatment of Fracture of the Neck of the Femur" (1901); "Dislocated Hips" (1904); "Congenital Deformities of the Knee" (1905); "Congenital Club Foot" (1906); "Preliminary Report upon ten cases of Chronic Joint Diseases Treated by Tuberculin Injections by Wright's Method" (1907); "A New Treatment of Old Tubercular Sinuses" (1908); "An Unusual Congenital Deformity" (1909); "A General Consideration of the needs of Crippled Children: Their Treatment and the Results to be Expected" (1909); "Investigations as to the Value of Tuberculin in the Treatment of the Tuberculous Joint Diseases" (1910); "Joint Diseases from the Orthopedic Standpoint" (1911); "Joint Tuberculosis" (1912); "The Mechanical Treatment of Hip Disease" (1913). Dr. Ridlon has also edited the orthopedic portion of "Head's Year Book" from its foundation to the present time (1920). Dr. Ridlon is a charter member of the American Orthopedic Association, was its secretary at various times for nineteen years, and its president during 1894-95; member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was the founder of the Chicago Orthopedic Society, and was at one time a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; the New York Pathological Society; and the Practitioners Society and the Medico-Legal Society of Chicago. In 1890 he served as secretary for organizing the orthopedic section of the Tenth International Medical and Surgical Congress at Berlin. In the war with Germany he was commissioned lieutenant, captain and finally major in the medical reserve corps, U. S. A., his active service beginning Sept. 22, 1917, as instructor and inspector of orthopedic surgery for a group of camps of the Central Department. He organized and directed a course of instruction in orthopedic surgery for medical officers in Chicago during January-June, 1918, and then reorganized and directed the School of Orthopedic Surgery at the training camp for medical officers at Chickamauga Park, Ga. He has won world-wide reputation as a leading authority on orthopedic surgery. He is a member of the University Club of Chicago; Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C.; Glen Oak Golf Club, and of the D.K.E., A.K.K. and A.O.A. fraternities. Dr. Ridlon was married June 4, 1879, to Emily C. Robinson of Newport, R. I., and their living children are: Hester, wife of Joseph Leslie Hempstead, John Robert, Margaret, Noel, Jeannette, and Hugh Owen Thomas Ridlon.

BERNET, Albert, press executive, was born at Cincinnati, O., Feb. 11, 1868, son of Frank and Barbara (Weis) Bernet. His father was a manufacturer. Albert Bernet received his education in Cincinnati, O. He began his business career at fifteen with the Cincinnati offices of the American Press Association. Through successive promotions he became assistant general manager of the Association. In 1900 he was made joint resident manager at Columbus, O., for the American Press Association and the Western Newspaper Union, continuing in that relation until his death. Aside from this interest he was national treasurer of the American Insurance Union. He was a 32d degree Mason and a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the First Protestant church. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was a factor in the success of all of the government's state-wide publicity campaigns during the European War. He was married at Cincinnati, O., May 6, 1889, to Laura, daughter of Philip Miller, a manufacturer of Cincinnati; she survives him, with four children: Albert G.; Laura, who married Clarence H. Robinson; Florence and Thelma Bernet, all of Columbus. He died at Columbus, May 29, 1918.

DUCKWORTH, William Lafayette, clergyman, was born in Haywood co., Tenn., June 29, 1834, son of William Wilkins and Mary Mahala (Alexander) Duckworth, and grandson of Robert W. and Elizabeth (Alexander) Duckworth, of Scotch-English ancestry. During the civil war he served in the Confederate army, attaining the rank of colonel of the 7th Tennessee cavalry. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, commanding the 1st cavalry division of Forrest's corps; was wounded

in action, and captured Union City, Tenn., in March, 1864. After the war he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated M.D. in 1866. He practiced his profession for a number of years in Haywood co., Tenn., and later in life became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He was appointed presiding elder of the church seven times, and administered that office over three districts of Memphis, Tenn. Owing to impaired health he retired from the active ministry in 1905. He was twice married: first, in December, 1867, to T. P. Capell; she died in 1880, and he was married in December, 1882, to Hattie E. Crook, who survived him with four children. He died in Brownsville, Tenn., Feb. 2, 1915.

GURTEEN, Stephen Humphreys, clergyman, and philanthropist, was born at Harbledown, near Canterbury, England, in 1842, son of Stephen Gurteen, a clergyman. He was sent as a boy to the school of M. Bousanquet in Paris, and after taking a course at Kings College, London, he entered Jesus College, Cambridge. At this time the then Prince of Wales (afterward King Edward VII) was at Trinity College, Cambridge. An American classmate of Mr. Gurteen persuaded him to cross the ocean and take a course of international law at Albany Law School. While a student at that institution he had many friends in Albany social life. He had always been an ardent student of Anglo-Saxon and delivered lectures on it in Rochester and elsewhere. Subsequently he for some years held the chair of law at Hobart College. He had studied theology and he now decided to enter the church, and received a call as associate rector of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, an Episcopal church. While in Buffalo he originated the charity organization idea in this country. He published a text-book on the subject, and later went to England for a consultation with Miss Octavia Hill and others. Afterward the Fitch Crêche was made a possibility through his efforts. From Buffalo he went to Toledo, O., as rector of Trinity Parish, but his advanced views on churchmanship lessened his opportunities for success. He became rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, Springfield, Ill., but impaired health necessitated his retirement from the pulpit and he devoted his remaining years to literary activities. He was widely known as an Anglo-Saxon scholar. The Putnam's published various of his works, including a handbook of charity organization. He was a member of the Authors' and of the Seawanhaka, Corinthian Yacht clubs, New York. Both Queen Victoria and the then Prince of Wales made acknowledgement of the receipt of his books. The Iowa Divinity School, Davenport, gave him the degree D.D. Dr. Gurteen was a man of great charm and his country home at Jamestown, R. I., opposite Newport, was a delightful gathering place. He possessed the dignity of wisdom, the grace of scholarship, and a fine sense of honor. He was married in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 20, 1883, to Edith, daughter of William N. Carpenter, a capitalist of Detroit; she survives him, residing at Skaneateles, N. Y. He died at Jamestown, R. I., Aug. 10, 1908. (Portrait opposite p. 369).

BALBACH, Edward, Jr., metallurgist, was born in Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, July 4, 1839, son of Edward and Margareth (Raab) Balbach. His father was also an eminent metallurgist, belonging to one of the oldest families of the city of Baden, their ancestral castles in the feudal times in Uberlingen on the Baden sea, being situated about midway between the villages of Upper and Lower Balbach, both of which belonged to their possessions. The father brought his family to the United States in 1847, and established a metallurgical business at Newark, N. J., which, under the able management of his son became one of the largest in the United States. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Newark, and being an earnest scientific student in his youth, began to help his father at the early age of fourteen. He soon developed a taste for chemistry and metallurgy, and by the time he reached his majority was an accomplished chemist. The first work undertaken by father and son was the refining of jewelers' sweeps. Soon the business attracted attention throughout the mining world, being the only establishment of its kind in the country at that time and the mining boom being on gave the business a great swing, and they took up the reduction of ores bearing precious metals, and by their ingenuity contrived new processes for separating gold and silver from the baser metals, which has always been a difficult task. About this time large quantities of silver-bearing lead were being sent to the works to have the precious metal separated from the baser. As the old process was a slow, tedious and wasteful one, young Balbach began a series of elaborate experiments to devise some process by which these objections should be eliminated. The result was a most valuable invention known as the Balbach desilverizing process for argentiferous lead, for which he received letters patent in 1864, and which revolutionized precious metal smelting in Europe as well as in the United States. As a result of this discovery the firm was enabled to smelt twenty-five tons of ore in one day and to desilverize seventy-five tons of bullion. Shipments were received from the Pacific coast states as well as from Mexico and South America. In 1867 he also patented a process for the distillation of silver, lead and zinc alloy in black lead retorts, which process became universally used in this and foreign countries. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the copper desilverizing process by vitriolization came into use at Oker on the Harz. Mr. Balbach introduced it in this country and used it with great advantage for many years, until with the increasing adoption of the process, blue vitriol could no longer be had in sufficient quantities. It was supposed that at Oker, electricity had been substituted for vitriol in the desilverizing process. Mr. Balbach, however, courageous as he always was, did not hesitate trying his own way to separate copper from its admixtures by electrolysis and he was surprisingly successful. After only few experiments, forty-eight tanks were started in 1883, producing about one-half ton of electrolytic copper per day, but an extension of the works at once was begun with tanks nearly five times the size of the former ones. The former vitriol shop was then turned into tank rooms and these were increased until all available space had been occupied. For about twelve years the anodes were cast by a cupolo furnace, but the impurities of such anodes made the sequent electrolytical work and the attaining of a good marketable product very difficult and costly, so reverberatory furnaces were taken into use for both refining and casting the anodes. These furnaces were brought to a great perfection, so that now, considering the small space necessary for them, they defy any competition. When the nickel in the black copper reached a sufficient percentage, Mr. Balbach provided arrangements for producing nickel sulphate and finally an electrolytic nickel shop was established which for some years produced about one ton of electrolytic nickel per

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Julia A. Ballard

day. This was the first place where solid malleable nickel was made on a large scale electrolytically, and it served as a pattern for all existing electrolytic nickel works. Almost equally original is the treatment of auriferous silver bullion, introduced by Mr. Balbach, which by its simplicity and perfection, can hardly be surpassed. In 1891, one year after the death of his father, the business, formerly known as Edward Balbach & Son, was incorporated as the Balbach Smelting and Refining Co., of which Mr. Balbach was made president and continued in that position until his death. As such he was favorably known throughout the commercial world as one of America's foremost scientists and business men. The business at the time of his death amounted to $20,000,000 annually, and its employees numbered between 500 and 600. Mr. Balbach was generous, just and considerate, and early in his career made provisions for the support of the workmen who might have become injured or sick while in his employ. He was a man of great refinement and of much gentleness, never spoke ill of anyone. He was a person of the strictest integrity in matters of business, and was noted for his charity, but was never ostentatious in the exercise of it. No citizen of Newark, the city of his home, was more highly respected. He was an ardent patriot and interested in local politics, and was often importuned to take office, but his modesty suggested that others should be selected. Against his will, he accepted in 1880 a nomination for congress, and in 1894 he was appointed by Gov. Werts a member of the New Jersey constitutional commission but declined to serve. Mr. Balbach was married Jan. 21, 1869, to Julia Anna, daughter of Peter F. Nenninger, and Anna B. (Miltz) Nenninger, and had one daughter, Julia Anna Marguerite, wife of Edward Randolph of Memphis, Tenn., of the famous Randolphs of Virginia. Mr. Balbach died in New York city, Dec. 30, 1910.

BALBACH, Mrs. Julia Anna, was born in Newark, N. J., Feb. 23, 1852, daughter of Peter Franz and Anna Babette (Miltz) Nenninger. Her father, the son of Karl Joseph and Franciska (Masthof) Nenninger, was a native of Stuttgart, Germany. Coming to the United States in 1846, he settled in Newark, N. J., and established a business for the manufacture of oilcloth, the first of its kind in this country. Her mother was the daughter of Florent and Anna Babette (Roederer) Miltz, of Strassburg, Germany. She received a thorough classical education, mainly under private tutors at home and at the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, and a select school in New York city. She was married Jan. 21, 1869, to Edward Balbach, Jr., a well-known metallurgist and for many years the proprietor and head of the Balbach Smelting and Refining Co. Mrs. Balbach has always taken a deep interest in her husband's scientific and mechanical work, and to her individuality belongs the credit of an important invention which is now in universal use in the smelting and refining business. This is the water jacket surrounding the furnaces for the purpose of lessening the intense heat radiating therefrom. Early in her married life, when visiting one of her husband's smelting furnaces, she was struck with the suffering of the workmen engaged in handling the molten metal. The idea at once occurred to her that something should be done to lessen the suffering caused by this intense heat, and turning to her husband she suggested the idea of an iron jacket in which running water could be conducted, on the same principle which has since been adopted by manufacturers of oil and gas engines to keep cool the heated cylinders, and besides proving to be a godsend to the suffering mechanics, it also benefited the manufacturer by lessening the expenses for fuel. The city of Newark, where for years Mrs. Balbach was a social leader, developed so fast as a manufacturing and industrial center that Mr. and Mrs. Balbach removed their home to New York city in 1895. Here she became prominent in the social life of the metropolis, at the same time devoting a great deal of her time and attention to philanthropic matters and the general movement for the advancement of women. She is interested in every vital problem of the day, and spares no effort and no expense in furthering every good cause. At the same time her home has always been her paramount interest, and every detail of her large ménage receives her personal consideration. She is a member of several clubs, including the Woman's Press Club of New York city, the Dixie, Minerva, Rubinstein and West End Woman's Republican clubs, and the New Century Study Circle, and is keenly alive to the advantages of federation, realizing that until women have the ballot their sole hope of gaining recognition in the body politic is by concerted effort and action, the opportunity for which federation affords them. In the interest of this organization she has published a clever little story entitled "Cupid Intelligent," which reached its third edition in the first year of its existence (1911). It is more as an essayist, however, that Mrs. Balbach has won her place among leaders in advanced thought and high ideals. Born to wealth, occupying a high social position, not only in this country but in Berlin, where for two or three consecutive seasons she enjoyed the entrée of the most exclusive social and diplomatic circles, she is perhaps one of the most democratic women in America. She recognizes no aristocracy save that of brains. What people have counts for nothing in her opinion. What people are counts for much. She has devoted considerable thought and attention to the training and education of the young child by means of the kindergarten. She believes in starting with the very young children who will, by attending the kindergarten, be kept away from baneful influences of their surroundings and be fitted for school, thereby laying a foundation for a useful life. She is a woman of many accomplishments, an expert linguist, a charming singer, possessing a sweet soprano voice, which was developed under the instruction of Signor Achille Errani, Mme. Artot de Padilla and Frau Dr. Breiterhoff, of Berlin, Germany, and is herself the architectural and landscape designer of Balbrook, her beautiful summer home at Bernardsville, N. J. A recent added attraction to this charming retreat is a unique woodland chapel built under her personal supervision and dedicated by Bishop Edwin Lines in September of 1909. One of its treasures is an exquisite copy of Thorwaldsen's statue of "The Christ." This beautiful specimen of the sculptor's art was wrought in Italy expressly for this chapel, and carved from the purest Carrara marble. Mrs. Balbach has one child, a daughter, Julia, wife of Edward Randolph. The woodland chapel is a memorial to an infant grandson, Edward Balbach Randolph.

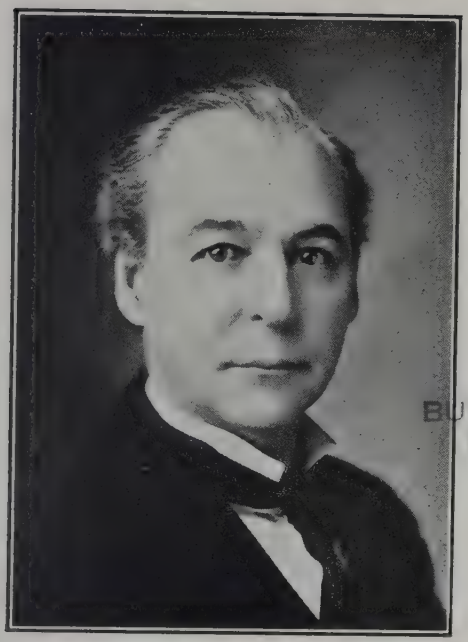
QUARLES, Robert Thomas, soldier and archivist, was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1850, son of James Minor and Mary Walker (Thomas) Quarles, grandson of James

Minor Quarles, and a descendant of Rodger Quarles, an Englishman. His father was a member of congress and one of the most successful criminal lawyers in Tennessee. At the outbreak of the civil war he went south with the army of Gen. Albert S. Johnston, and his wife and children went to the home of her husband's father near Garrettsburg, Ky. At the age of twelve young Robert became connected with the staff of his uncle, Gen. William Andrew Quarles, who commanded a brigade in the division of Gen. Cheatham. After the war his family lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., for a time, and then returned to Clarksville, Tenn., and he completed his education at Stewart College in that place. He studied law under his father and uncle, Gen. William A. Quarles, and was duly admitted to the bar. He was clerk of the federal court at Nashville a number of years, and marshal of the state supreme court for sixteen years. Thereafter he was successively superintendent of the capitol and assistant attorney-general of Davidson county, but retired from the latter position because of failing health. Mr. Quarles was placed in charge of the historical building at the celebration of the state centennial in 1896–97 and with Gen. George P. Thurston installed and superintended the archæological exhibit at the St. Louis Purchase Exposition. In 1875 he became a member of the Tennessee Historical Society and was its librarian until the removal from the capitol to Watkins Institute. He was the first to be elected a life member of the society. He was justly called the father of the present archive system of Tennessee, having carefully inspected and rearranged the historical documents and records that had been abandoned to neglect and ruin; so that they might be brought at any time to public inspection; in this work he was assisted by his son, Robert T. Quarles, Jr. He was a member of the American Historical Society, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Odd Fellows, and was a communicant of the Christian church. He was married, Feb. 22, 1887, to Flora Louise, daughter of T. L. Hoodenpyl, of McMinnville, Tenn., who survives him with five children: Louise, Bessie, Robert T., Jr.; Mary Walker and John M. Lee Quarles. He died in Nashville, Tenn., March 5, 1914.

CATE, George Washington, judge, was born in Northwood, N. H., Mar. 10, 1834, son of Jonathan and Mary (Johnson) Cate. His father in early life was a school teacher, superintendent of the Concord and Portsmouth turnpike, and afterwards a farmer. He was prepared for college at Pembroke Academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1861, having taught school to assist in defraying his college expenses. While continuing his teaching, he studied law with S. G. Clark at Northwood, and with Hon. W. W. Stickney at Exeter, N. H., and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of New Hampshire in 1865. Removing to Amesbury, Mass., in 1866, he was admitted to the bar of Essex county and later to practice in the United States courts. His business was devoted chiefly to office practice. He was made a trial justice in 1876, and became judge of the second district court when it was established in 1888, a position which he occupied during the remainder of his life. In 1878-79 Judge Cate was a member of the Massachusetts senate, and in 1884 was a delegate to the National Republican convention which nominated James G. Blaine for president. He was a commissioner to re-establish the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire in 1885, and also represented Massachusetts in determining the boundary line between that state and Vermont. An original trustee of Cole Academy at Northwood, N. H., he was also a trustee of the Provident Institution for Savings of Amesbury, clerk of the Bartlett Cemetery Association, chairman of the school board, member of the board of trustees of the public library, of which he was chairman for an extended period, and member of the local agricultural society and the improvement society. He was a member of the local Republican Club (past president) and of the Powow River Lodge, I. O. O. F. A man of strong determination, he was one of the most astute politicians in his section of the state, being the guiding spirit in those bodies with which he was affiliated, and his influence was a healthful force in the community where he dwelt. He was an intimate friend of the poet Whittier. Judge Cate was married, Jan. 1, 1873, to Caroline C., daughter of David Batchelder, of Amesbury, Mass., and died in Amesbury, Mass., July 28, 1911.

HAINER, Eugene Jerome, lawyer, was born at Funfkirchen, Hungary, Aug. 16, 1851, son of Ignace and Etelka (Bartos) Hainer. His father, also a lawyer, cast his fortunes in the cause of Kossuth and his compatriots in the Hungarian revolution of 1848-49, serving as aide-de-camp to Count Batanyi, one of the immortals of that ill-starred uprising. He came to America in 1854, practically penniless, located for a year in Chicago, and then in a Hungarian colony at New Buda, Ia., settling at Columbia, Mo., in 1856, where for four years he was professor of modern languages in the University of Missouri. At the outbreak of the civil war he retired to a farm at New Buda. Eugene J. Hainer received his preliminary education in public schools at New Buda and at Garden Grove (Ia.) Seminary. In three years he practically completed the mathematical course at Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, and during vacation periods taught school to meet expenses. He was graduated at the law department of Simpson Centenary College, Indianola, Ia., now Drake University School, in 1876 with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the Iowa bar, and the following year began the practice of his profession at Aurora, Neb., and for a quarter of a century figured as counsel in almost every important case in the county. He settled at Lincoln in 1904, and since 1916 has been of the law firm of Hainer & Craft, with Charles P. Craft. Aside from his professional activities he is a director in four national banks, including the First National Bank of Lincoln; is director and general attorney for the Fairmont Creamery Co., Omaha, and general attorney for a number of corporations. He has always been a Republican in politics, and was elected to the 53d and 54th congresses, in which body he served as a member of the committees on appropriations and agriculture. His uncompromising attitude against free silver and other heresies brought about his political retirement in 1896, since which he has devoted himself to his profession and extensive business interests. He is a member of various law associations, the Masonic fraternity and other societies and clubs. He was married at Bloomfield, Ia., Dec. 30, 1880, to Julia, daughter of John Blodget, a real estate operator of Le Mars, Ia.; they have two children: Julia (1884), who married Charles J. O'Connor, and Laura (1887), who married L. E. Hurtz.

RICHARDSON, Julius Caesar, jurist, was born on the island of Key West, Fla., Apr. 18,



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ROBT. T. QUARLES

GEORGE W. CATE

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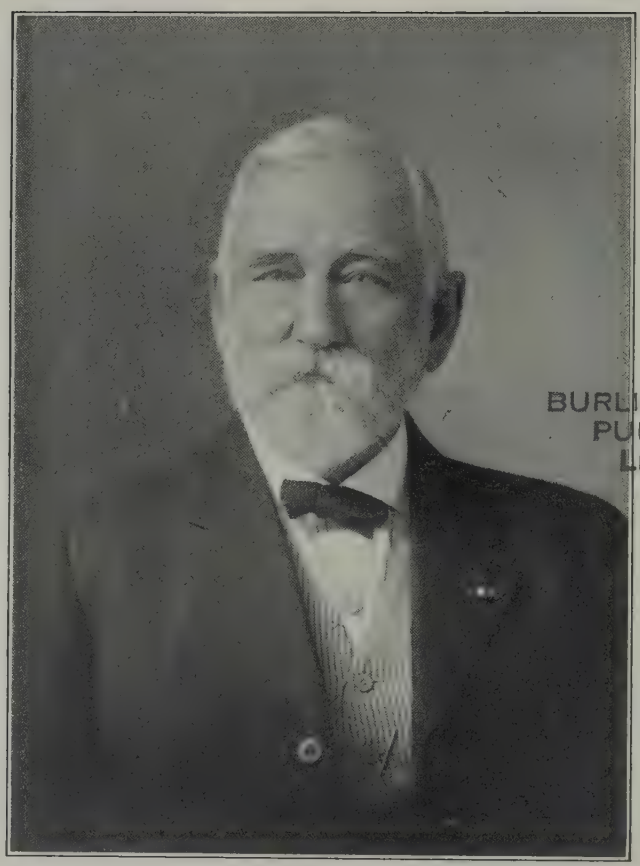
EUGENE J. HAINER

JULIUS C. RICHARDSON



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William Patrick Wedeen

1851, son of Simon Peter and Mary Eliza (Arledge) Richardson, and grandson of Peter and Katherine (Horning) Richardson, of English extraction. His father, a native of Dutch Fork, Newberry district, S. C., was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, became a major in the Confederate army of the civil war, and subsequently was presiding elder of his church in Alabama and Georgia; he was author of "The Lights and Shadows of Itinerant Life." The son was educated at East Alabama Male College, Auburn, at Summerfield (Ala.) Institute, and at Southern University, Greensboro, Ala. After teaching for two years he studied law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., and received the degree of LL.D. in 1873. He was admitted to the bar of Tennessee and of Alabama, and at the beginning of 1874 began the practice of his profession at Greenville, Ala. From the beginning he met with success. Possessing a keen perception of the right, an ability to analyze the merits of a case, and great determination and perseverance, he built up a large practice in competition with some of the brightest lawyers of the state. In 1886 he was elected to the state senate, becoming a member of the joint committee of house and senate on the revision of the Alabama code. In 1899 he was elected judge of the second judicial circuit of Alabama, and was re-elected in 1904 for a six-year term. For several years he was engaged in reducing to a single treatise American constitutional law, including its origin and growth. He held membership in various law associations and the Knights of Pythias. Politically, he was a Democrat, and he was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Fond of out-of-doors sports, especially fishing and hunting, he was perhaps the best posted man in the state on the character and habitat of the game fish of the Gulf. As judge, his ability to expedite business, render opinions with clearness and impartiality, and his thorough knowledge of the law won for him the plaudits of bar, bench and the people, and his charges to grand juries received much favorable comment from the press. Judge C. H. Laney, in his "Reminiscences of the Alabama Legislature," said of him: "He is bright in the law, quick and decisive in his rulings, affable in his manner on and off the bench, an honor to the judiciary and a credit to the manhood of his state." He was twice married: (1), Nov. 22, 1874, to Bettie, daughter of D. Terry McCall of Greenville, Ala., she died in 1891; and he was married (2), May 18, 1905, to Florence, daughter of Robert Emmet Anson of the U. S. navy; she survived him. He was also survived by three children: Mac, born of the first union; Mary Anson and Julius Cæsar Richardson, born of the second union. Judge Richardson died at Greenville, Ala., Aug. 9, 1910.

WEEDEN, William Babcock, soldier, manufacturer and author, was born at Bristol, R. I., Sept. 1, 1834, son of John Edward and Eliza (Cross) Weeden. His first American ancestor was James Weeden, who came to this country from England in 1638 and settled at Newport, R. I. From him the line is traced through his son, William; his son John, who married Jean Underwood; their son Daniel, who married Joanna Slocum; their son John and his third wife, Mercy Chase; their son Wager, who married Sarah Hill, and their son John Edward, the father of our subject. William B. Weeden attended the public schools of Westerly, R. I., and the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Conn. He was at Brown University for three years, leaving to enter the employ of Bradford & Taft, wool merchants in Providence, R. I. Upon the dissolution of the Bradford & Taft partnership he became a member of the reorganized firm of Taft, Weeden & Co. When the civil war broke out he answered Lincoln's first call for troops, and was mustered in as second lieutenant, battery A, 1st R. I. light artillery. He was promoted to be captain after the battle of Bull Run, and organized two batteries for the Rhode Island light artillery, one of which he commanded under Gen. Fitz-John Porter at the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Hanover Court House. In the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills and Malvern Hill he was chief of artillery and ordnance, first division, 5th corps, army of the Potomac, and after the seven days' fight at Harrison's Landing he resigned his commission and was honorably discharged, July 21, 1862. Upon his return to Providence he resumed his work with the firm of Taft, Weeden & Co. Two years later he started the Weybosset Mills, and engaged on a large scale in the manufacture of cassimeres and worsteds in the valley of the Blackstone and at Providence, R. I. He remained in control of the Weybosset Mills until their purchase by the American Woolen Co. in 1902. He was director of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., the Providence Institution for Savings and the National Bank of Commerce, of Providence, R. I., and was one of the most enthusiastic and active members of the Providence Board of Trade, of which he was president, 1896–1897. After his retirement from active business he devoted himself to the study of history and economics, in which he had always been interested. The most important of his writings are: "Economic and Social History of New England" (1890); "Morality and Prohibiting Liquor Laws" (1895); "Social Law of Labor" (1899); "War Government, Federal and State" (1906); "Indian Money as a Factor in New England Civilization" (1908), and "Early Rhode Island" (1910). In 1882–83 he was a member of the common council of Providence. He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, the University and Art clubs, of Providence, the Examiner Club of Boston, and the Authors' Club of New York. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown University in 1873, and in 1889 and 1891 was elected president of the Rhode Island chapter Phi Beta Kappa. He was three times married, (1) in October, 1859, to Amy Dexter, daughter of Ezekiel Owen, of Providence, R. I.; (2) in December, 1867, to Hannah Raymer, daughter of Joseph Balch, of Providence, R. I., by whom he had seven children: John Edward, William Wager, Eliza Barnes (Mrs. Samuel Slater-Durfee), Raymer Balch, James Vaughn, Mary Bailey and Ellen Howard (Mrs. Nathaniel W. Smith); (3) in April, 1893, to Jeanie, daughter of Gov. Henry Lippitt, of Rhode Island. He died in Providence, R. I., Mar. 28, 1912.

ADAMS, George Herbert, lawyer, was born at Campton, N. H., May 18, 1851, son of Isaac L. and Louisa C. (Blair) Adams. He was educated in Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and was graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1873. He then served as principal of the Middleborough (Mass.) high school for one year. In 1874 he entered the law office of Henry Blair at Plymouth, N. H., and two years later was admitted to the bar in the September term of the supreme court. In

that same year he attended the constitutional convention as a delegate from his native town. He practiced his profession in Plymouth, N. H., until 1879, when, upon the dissolution of the firm of Blair & Burleigh, he formed a partnership with Hon. Alvin Burleigh under the firm name of Burleigh & Adams. He was representative to the state legislature in 1883 and 1889, and was state senator in 1903, serving as presiding officer in the senate with credit and distinction. During Pres. Harrison's administration he was deputy collector of internal revenue, and in 1893-94 acted as judge advocate general of the staff of Gov. John B. Smith. In 1895-99 he was solicitor of Grafton county, and while in this office became widely known through the conviction, after four years' trial, of Milo Gray of Westmoreland, a wife murderer, bringing witnesses from the Pacific coast. In September, 1905, he was appointed insurance commissioner by Gov. McLane to the place of Col. John C. Linehan. In 1906 he went to Chicago as delegate from the state of New Hampshire to the convention of insurance commissioners, becoming chairman of the convention and acting as a member of the committee of fifteen appointed to draft a measure for presentation to congress to remedy the insurance evils of that day. Aside from his professional activities Gen. Adams was director and president of the Pemigewasset National Bank for over twenty years; a trustee of the Plymouth Guaranty Savings Bank, and a director of the Pemigewasset Railroad, White Mountain Telephone Co., and Plymouth Electric Light Co. In politics he was a Republican and served as chairman of the Republican executive committee of Plymouth and a member of the executive committee of the state. For sixteen years he was one of the supervisors of Plymouth, and treasurer of the New Hampshire Normal School. He was liberal in his views and was one of the foremost in promoting social progress. It was largely through his efforts that his native city obtained such utilities as the electric light system, its concrete walks, macadamized streets, court house and the state normal school. He contributed generously to church and charities. He was genial and kindly in disposition and possessed a winning manner. His popularity was shown by his reappointment as insurance commissioner by the governor's council a month before his death over the governor's refusal to confirm the same. He was a member of Olive Branch Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Pemigewasset Chapter, Omega Council of Plymouth, of Pilgrim Commandery Knights Templar of Laconia and of the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester. He was married June 14, 1877, to Sarah Katherine, daughter of John Smith of Meredith, N. H. He is survived by two sons, Walter Blair and George Herbert Adams, Jr. He died at Plymouth, N. H., Nov. 18, 1911.

GODBE, William Samuel, capitalist, philanthropist, was born in London, England, June 26, 1833, son of Samuel and Sarah (La Riviere) Godbe. Antoine La Riviere, grandfather of the subject, was a French nobleman who escaped to London at the time of the revolution and was given the post of violinist at the Court of St. James; he was also special instructor in dancing to Queen Victoria. Samuel Godbe, father of the subject, was educated to be a physician, but adopted music. His father was a music teacher and composer. He was educated under the tutelage of his father; an uncle, Daniel Grant, who was a civil engineer, and another uncle, Antoine La Riviere, an engraver. He followed the sea for several years and after hearing a Mormon elder preach in Liverpool, came to America in 1851. He gradually worked his way to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he became a favorite of the highest chiefs of the new creed as well as the lowliest toilers, and was looked to everywhere as a support in every great enterprise. In the early days of Utah he acted as agent to go east and purchase goods for the people, making one or more trips a year. The result of these missions benefited the community rather than the public-spirited merchant. The arrival of his goods trains gave periodical sensations to Salt Lake City, so many being interested. The Pacific Railroad brought to Utah a new era, but Brigham Young proposed to make it serve his own ends by establishing a Mormon commercial commune from which "Gentiles" were to be excluded. Godbe was the leader of those who rebelled against this priestly power, and but for him the vast mining country might have been locked up for many years. In his "Utah Magazine," now "The Salt Lake Tribune," he exposed the false policy of Young and his scheme of commercial monopoly, and advocated the development of Utah's vast mineral storehouses, which have since contributed so largely to the state's wealth. He also played a conspicuous part at the crisis brought about by the anti-polygamy bill in Congress. The Mormons boldly talked of wiping out the "Godbeites" if Grant sent troops to Utah to execute the bill, but by going to Washington his wise counsel helped to restore harmony between the Mormons and the government officials. As early as 1865 he secured deeds or options on claims in the Sweetwater region of Wyoming when gold was discovered there, and installed the first quartz mill in that territory. In 1871 he organized in London, England, The Chicago Silver Mining Co., Ltd., which operated, under his personal supervision, the Chicago and Queen of the Hills mining group in Dry Canyon, Utah. At Rush Lake he erected a fifty-ton lead-smelting furnace; later added more furnaces, and shipped 1,300 carloads of base bullion to eastern refineries. He erected smelters and concentrating plants for the Cave mines, at Frisco, Utah; at the Carbonate and Rattler mines, also at Frisco, from which he shipped bullion to the value of $2,500,000. In 1879-80 he organized the Bullionville Smelting Co., and bought the Raymond and Ely tailing dump at Bullionville, Nev., and there worked 40,000 tons of rich mill tailings. During 1880-6 he was the mainspring in developing gold placers at Osceola, White Pine co., Nev., and in 1882 he took hold of the antimony mines in southern Utah. His operations covered the Cottonwood, Bingham and Tintic districts in Utah, and the Alice Mine, in Montana. In 1885 he organized the Pioche Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., with a capital of $5,000,000, which acquired the famous Raymond and Ely, Meadow Valley, and most of the other mines in that celebrated district, and later those at Jack Rabbit and other surrounding districts, and he induced the Union Pacific railroad to build lines into that region. It was said that Mr. Godbe's secret charities were as wide as his knowledge of need, and there never was a truer, more loyal or more helpful friend to the poor and needy. He spent $250,000 alone in the erection of buildings in Utah for charitable, religious and humanitarian effort. The most dominant of his personal characteristics was

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Geo H. Adams

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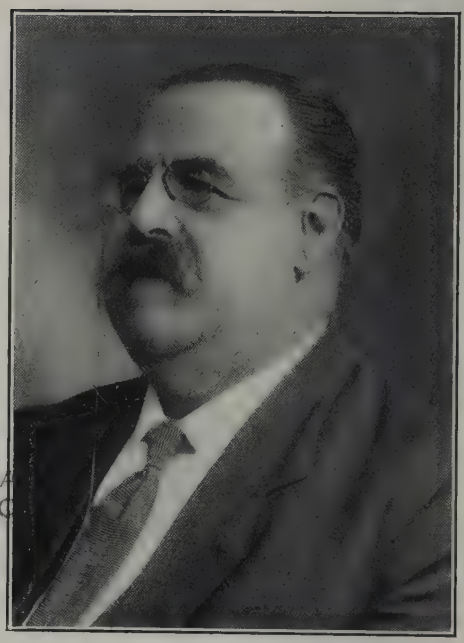
WM. S. GODBE



WM. E. SIMPSON

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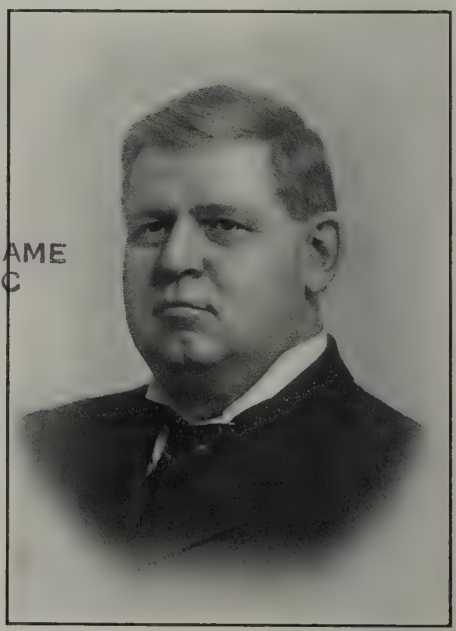
CHALMERS DALE



IRA T. SAYRE

his spirituality. He was generous, sympathetic, kind, courteous and gentle and was always optimistic in the face of difficulties which would have driven most men to despair. He was jovial and vivacious, an excellent raconteur, and also ever ready to listen to a good story. He was married to Mary Hampton of Philadelphia, and was survived by nine children: Samuel Thompson, Frank, Anthony Hampton, Ernest Lacy, Murray Charles, Alfred, Sarah Nellie, who married Richard H. Browne, of Salt Lake City; Miriam, who married Charles P. Brooks, and Theresa Godbe. He died at his summer home at Silver Lake (Brighton's), Utah, Aug. 1, 1902.

SIMPSON, William Edgar, drydock builder, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 21, 1856, son of James E. and Sophia (Scharfenberg) Simpson. His first paternal American ancestor was William Simpson, who came from England in 1740, and landed in Connecticut, later moving to Newport, Nova Scotia. From him and his wife Mirabel Durfey, the line descends through their son James and his wife Rachel Hinkle, who were the grandparents of William E. Simpson. James Simpson, father of the subject and a native of Nova Scotia, invented and built the first timber drydock ever made, at East Boston, Mass. The son received his education at Cheshire (Conn.) Military Academy. At an early age he began his business career with his father in the firm of J. E. Simpson & Co., New York city, and they completed some of the most important drydock contracts for the United States government, and for the British colonial government in Newfoundland. The Simpson firm built the famous Drydock No. 2 at the Brooklyn (New York) navy yard; another at the navy yard at Portsmouth, Va., and one for the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding Co., also several large drydocks at St. John's, N. F. Various drydocks along the eastern seaboard were built by the Simpson firm, which enjoyed great prosperity. William E. Simpson personally supervised the construction of all these drydocks, taking up his residence in each of the places where such construction was in progress, and remaining there until the contracts were completed. The company maintained headquarters in New York city. He retired from this business in 1905, and thereafter was in the service of the U. S. government, in the assay office, New York city. For fifty-five years he was a resident of Brooklyn. He held membership in the Masonic fraternity. He had been to Labrador and other Arctic regions, and wrote many serial and short stories for boys depicting life in the far North. These were published chiefly in western magazines. He was a close friend of both Adolphus Washington Greely (q.v.) and Com. Peary (q.v.). He was a communicant of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Politically he was an Independent. He found his chief recreation in literary pursuits. The predominant traits of his character were conscientiousness, charitableness, genial comradeship, and sympathy with others. He had a scholarly mind, and a great devotion to duty. He was married at Brooklyn, to Mattie W., daughter of Capt. David Jackson, commander of the old frigate "Constitution" in the civil war; she died in 1892. There are two surviving children: Eva Howell and Mildred St. John Simpson. He died in New York city, July 11, 1919.

DALE, Chalmers, capitalist, was born in New York, Feb. 2, 1882, son of Chalmers and Carrie R. (Lyon) Dale. His father (1852–1908) was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia and New York, senior member of the wholesale dry-goods firm of Dale, Ross & Co. His first American ancestor was John Dale, a native of St. John's Parish, Dublin, Ireland, who came over in 1743 and settled in Delaware; his wife was Mary Brown, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son, John, who married Mary Colgate, granddaughter of Col. Richard Colgate, of England. Chalmers Dale, Jr., was educated at the Allen School, New York city, and the Hill School in Pottstown, Pa.; he took a course at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, but left before graduating to engage in business. In 1905 he became associated with the Precious Metals Corporation, of New York, as treasurer. This corporation is a holding company, controlling a number of subsidiary companies engaged in the development of mines and water powers, among which are the Federal Development Co., of California, and the East Canada Smelting Co., operating copper properties near Sherbrooke, P. Q., Canada. In 1915 he organized the Coronet Products Corporation, which owns large plantations in the Philippines, and was its first president. In 1907 Mr Dale purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, although he is not at the present time actively engaged in the banking business. He is the proprietor of a large estate at Cold Spring on the Hudson river, which among other valuable features contain probably the finest kennel of Great Danes in the United States. In a magnificent private library he has a valuable collection of original manuscripts, the most prized of which are a collection of letters relating to the period immediately preceding the American Revolution, written by men prominent in the colonial assemblies. He is a member of the Lambs' Club, of New York, the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club and the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn, the Long Island Auto Club and a director of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. He was married Mar. 31, 1905, to Sadie L., daughter of Anthony Peters, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has one son, Edwin Dale.

SAYRE, Ira Terry, lawyer, banker, was born in Schuyler co., N. Y., Mar. 6, 1858, son of Augustus and Sarah Evelyn (Terry) Sayre. His first American ancestor was Thomas Sayre, who came from England in 1639 and settled at Southampton, L. I., N. Y., the line of descent being traced through his son Francis and his wife Sarah Wheeler; their son Ichabod and his wife Jane Latham Hubbard; their son Ichabod; his son Joshua and his wife Martha Halsey; their son Caleb and his wife Elizabeth Halsey, and their son David Halsey and his wife Sidney Aston, who were the grandparents of Ira Terry Sayre. Our subject was educated at the Flushing high school, and at Michigan Agricultural College. He was a student at the University of Michigan in 1880 and 1881 and in the latter year was admitted to the bar. He has since practiced his profession in Flushing. Aside from his activities as lawyer, he is a stockholder and director of the Bank of Swartz Creek, Bank of Gaines and Bank of Goodrich, and is interested in fruit-growing in both Iowa and Alabama. He was a trustee of the Industrial School of Michigan during 1893-99 and during 1899-1901 represented his district in the Michigan state senate. He was a member of the Michigan state tax commission during 1901-07. In Masonry he holds the 33d degree, and he is a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Modern Maccabees, Ancient Order of Forest-

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ers, and of various other fraternal as well as social, historical, patriotic and professional bodies and associations. Mr. Sayre was married at Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 4, 1884, to Julia Elsie, daughter of Franklin A. Miles, a merchant of Flushing, and has three children: Helen Lorraine, Sidney Estelle, and Frank Niles Sayre.

SUMMERS, John Edward, surgeon, was born at Fort Kearney, Neb., Jan. 2, 1858, son of John Edward and Caroline Jane (Stuart) Summers. His earliest paternal American ancestor came from England in the early part of the 17th century and settled in Virginia, being a collateral descendant of Sir George Summers (Somers), who came to Virginia in command of the fleet with Sir Thomas Gates, in 1609, was wrecked upon the Bermuda Islands, thereafter known as the Summers Islands; he finally reached Jamestown, but subsequently returned to the Bermudas, where he died. Brig.-Gen. John Edward Summers, U. S. A., father of the subject, served in the Mexican war, and in 1849 was sent with troops to California via Cape Horn. He served in California and Oregon until 1854, and at posts on the Indian frontier until 1862. He was then detailed for duty in the civil war, and became medical inspector of the department of Tennessee; was with Grant at Vicksburg. After the war he was made medical director of the department of the Dakotas, on Hancock's staff, and afterward medical director of the department of the Platte, on Crook's staff, being retired for age in 1885 with rank as brigadier general. John Edward Summers received his preliminary education in private schools, and for more than two years was a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point. He was graduate at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1881 with the degree of M.D., and during the ensuing two years was acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., serving with troops in northern Wyoming. He then spent two years in post-graduate studies in the leading hospitals and universities of Europe, chiefly in Vienna, and in 1885 began the practice of his profession in Omaha, Neb., specializing in surgery. He is professor of clinical surgery in the college of medicine of the University of Nebraska; visiting surgeon to the Clarkson Memorial and Wise Memorial Hospitals, Omaha; chief of staff and visiting surgeon to Douglas County Hospital, and he has served as surgeon-general of the Nebraska national guard, on the staff of Gov. James E. Boyd (q.v.), and as colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Ashton C. Shallenberger. He is past president of the Nebraska State Medical Society; fellow of the American Medical Association, American Surgical Association, and American College of Surgeons; member of the Société Internationale de Chirurgie, Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, Western Surgical Society, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, companion Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and he holds membership also in the Friends of Art Society, and in the Commercial, Omaha Country, Omaha, Palimpsest, and University clubs, Omaha. He was married Apr. 24, 1895, to Laura Marian, daughter of George A. Hoagland of Omaha, Neb.; they have two children: John Hoagland and Stuart Wyman Summers.

KIMBALL, Frank Edward, merchant and banker, was born at Haverhill, N. H., Jan. 20, 1861, son of Daniel Porter and Melissa (Keyes) Kimball. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Richard Kimball, who came from England in 1634, and settled in Massachusetts. His wife was Ursula Scott, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Benjamin and his wife Mercy Haseltine; their son Ebenezer and his wife Ruth Eaton; their son Abraham and his wife Mary Pike; their son Amos and his wife Abigail Corliss; their son John and his wife Mehitable Carleton, to their son Dudley C. Kimball and his wife Sally Putnam, who were the grandparents of Frank Edward Kimball. His father served as a member of the state legislature, and in 1866 purchased a farm at Newbury, Vt. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools and at St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, subsequently entering Newbury Seminary. He began his business career at Newbury. In 1882 he established himself in the lumber business, in which he engaged successfully for twenty-five years. He had various other commercial, as well as industrial and financial interests, and at the time of his death was president of the Wells River (Vt.) Savings Bank and a director of the National Bank of Newbury. He was president of the Tenny Memorial Library, Newbury. He held membership in the Masonic fraternity. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and in 1898 he was a member from Newbury of the Vermont house of representatives. Mr. Kimball gave to all the enterprises and undertakings with which he was connected conscientious, enthusiastic, intelligent and untiring support and devotion, the success and efficiency of many of them being the result. He was remarkable for his ability and industry. He was preeminently public-spirited and untiringly devoted to the public welfare. He was courteous and generous, strictly honest and upright in all his dealings and throughout his life represented the highest type of manhood and citizenship. He was married at Janesville, Wis., Nov. 16, 1887, to Emma, daughter of Newton H. Clark, a merchant of Janesville, Wis. He died at Newbury, Vt., Nov. 23, 1916.

ERICSON, William Matthews, lawyer and judge, was born at Red Wing, Minn., July 15, 1880, son of John Ferdinand and Johanna Marie (Helsing) Ericson. John Isaac Helsing, his maternal grandfather, was an officer in the Swedish army at the battle of Waterloo. John Ferdinand Ericson, father of the subject is a merchant of Red Wing, Minn., having come to this country from Nerike, Sweden, in 1870; in his native country he served in the Swedish cavalry. William Matthews Ericson received his education in the public schools of Red Wing. He studied law there under the preceptorship of Frank M. Wilson, and, during 1904-05 was a member of the staff of the Red Wing "Republican." He was admitted to the bar of Minnesota in 1906, and began the practice of his profession at Red Wing. In the same year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Goodhue county, to which office he was reëlected in 1908 and again in 1910. Meanwhile, during 1907, he was in partnership with his preceptor, under the firm style of Wilson & Ericson. In 1914 Gov. A. O. Eberhart (q. v.) appointed him judge of probate of Goodhue county and later in that year he was regularly elected to that office without opposition and was re-elected in 1916 and in 1918. He is a member of the Alliance Internationale de Correspondance, Amsterdam, Holland; Minnesota State Bar Association; Minnesota State Horticultural Society; Association of Probate Judges of

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JOHN E. SUMMERS

FRANK E. KIMBALL

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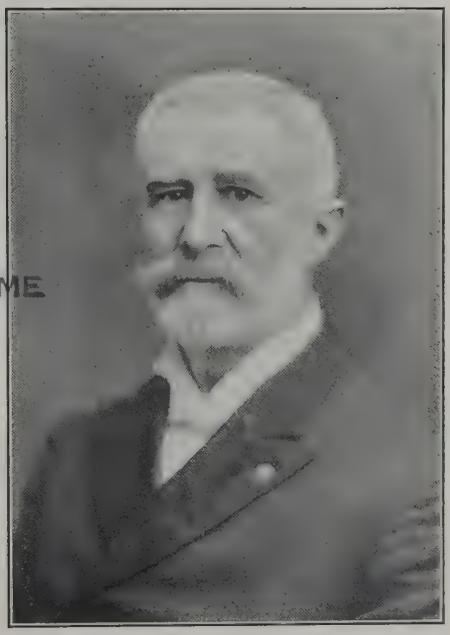
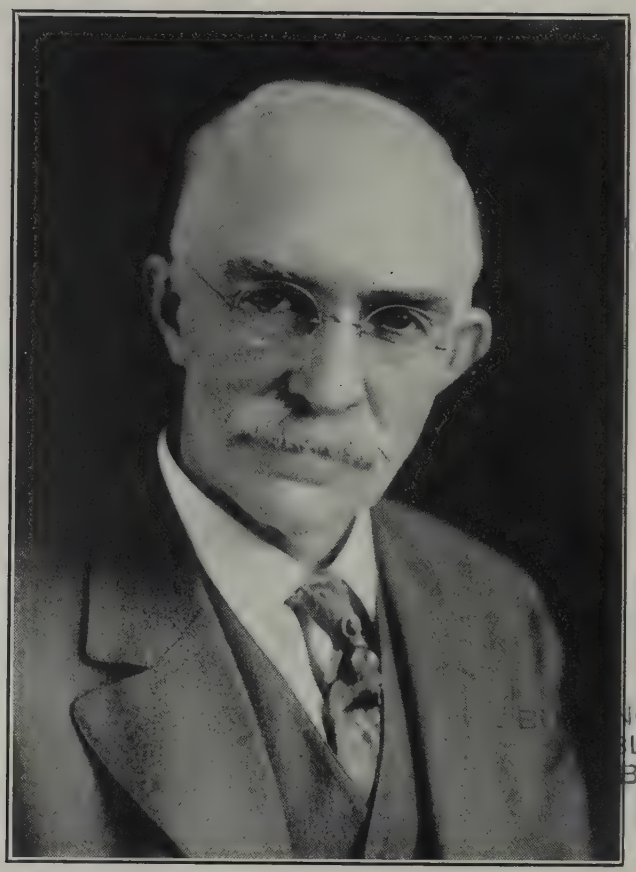
WM. M. ERICSON



LEONIDAS S. EBRIGHT



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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

William T. Green

Minnesota, and of the Minnesota College Art Society, Minneapolis. He has passed through all the chairs of his lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has served as district deputy (1913-14) and grand exalted ruler of that order for Southern Minnesota; is past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias; past great sachem for Minnesota (1909-10) and local secretary (1906-15), Improved Order of Red Men, and is a member also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Independent Order of Foresters; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Masonic lodge chapter, and commandery Brotherhood of American Yeomen; Camels of the World; Scandinavian Benevolent Society; Young Men's Christian Association, and of the Red Wing Commercial, Red Wing Golf, and Florodora clubs, Red Wing. He is a communicant of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church, and his political affiliation is with the Republican party. He finds his chief recreation in fishing, golf, travel, also in public speaking, literary studies and as an art collector. He is unmarried.

EBRIGHT, Leonidas Strickland, physician, surgeon, was born in Fairfield county, O., Sept. 26, 1844, son of George and Rachel (Hathaway) Ebright. His father was a minister. Leonidas S. Ebright received his preliminary education in public schools. Before he was eighteen he enlisted for the civil war as private in a regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry; received his honorable discharge at the expiration of his term of service, in October, 1862, but enlisted again in April, 1864, in the 88th Ohio regiment, and was assigned to clinical work, in which capacity he served until July, 1865. The following year he began the study of medicine at Akron, O., under the preceptorship of Drs. William Bowen and Thomas McEbright. He was graduated at Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland, in 1869, with the degree M.D., and after more than a year of postgraduate work in the best colleges and hospitals of Germany he began the practice of his profession at Akron. He soon gained a large representative practice, and became a dominant factor in public life and in Republican politics. He served four years as health officer of Akron; was elected to the Ohio house of representatives in 1880, serving two terms; was president, in 1890, of the decennial real estate board of equalization of Akron, and in 1897 was appointed postmaster, continuing twelve consecutive years in that office. For four years he was surgeon-general of Ohio, with rank of brigadier-general. In 1896 he stumped the state for McKinley for president. Aside from his professional and political activities he from time to time became connected with various business institutions. He was the first secretary of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society, and was a member also American Medical Association, Ohio State Medical Society, Medina County Medical Society, Royal Arcanum, of which he was a charter member. He found his chief recreation in out-of-doors pursuits, particularly among horses, and in agriculture. Dr. Ebright was widely known for his charities. He was married at Sharon, O., Nov. 15, 1883, to Julia A., daughter of Erastus S. Bissell, of Litchfield, Conn., and had two daughters: Ruth Bissell, who married Emmett Finley, and Mary Rachel Ebright. He died at Sharon Center, O., July 9, 1917. (Portrait opposite p. 376).

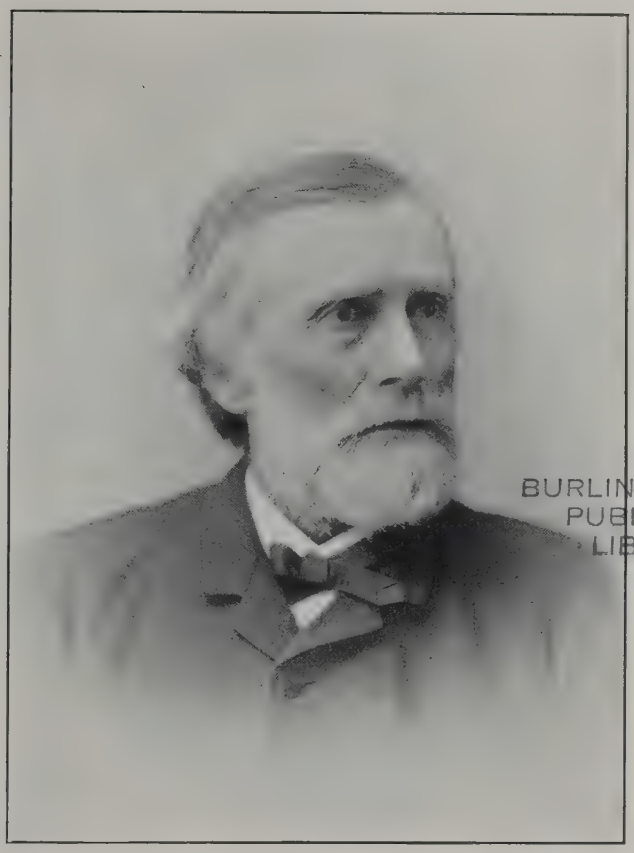
GREEN, William T., physician and surgeon, was born at Waynetown, Montgomery co., Ind., Mar. 29, 1857, son of Samuel John and Mary (Abbott) Green. His father was likewise a physician. As a youth William T. Green resided with a sister at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he received his preliminary education in the public schools, and at the old Methodist Episcopal College, then located at Fort Wayne. He took a special course in chemistry at Purdue University under the preceptorship of Dr. Harvey Wiley (q.v.), also other branches preparatory to the study of medicine, which he subsequently read in the office of his uncle, Dr. Milton Dodson, at Berlin, Wis. He was graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1880, with the degree M. D. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Brimfield, Noble co., Ind., removing shortly thereafter to Wolcottville, Ind., and later to Rome City, Ind., eventually settling, in 1881, at Albion, Ind., where for thirty-three years he was the beloved family physician, ministering to a large clientele. His skill as a physician took him to all parts of the county, and the fact that he was attending physician of any case was taken as assurance that all was well. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty and was public spirited. During the Harrison administration he was a member of the local board of pension examiners, and for six years was a member of the Albion school board. For seven years he was secretary of the Noble county board of health, and he had been county coroner. His wide acquaintance and acknowledged success both in his profession and as a public officer, led to his election, in 1916, as state senator from the district comprising Noble, La Grange and Steuben counties. He had scarcely taken his place as a member of the 70th general assembly of the state, and had been appointed to several important committees of that body, when he succumbed to an attack of pneumonia. He served several terms as president of the Noble County Medical Society; was a 32d degree Mason, and Knight Templar, and a member also of the Modern Woodmen of America, Noble County Horticultural Society, and the Albion Commercial Club. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and during its existence he allied himself with the Progressive movement in that party. Aside from professional activities his real life was his religious life, and his religious earnestness found expression in many ways. For years he had been superintendent of the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in that capacity manifested a remarkable amount of enthusiasm and energy. He was interested in philanthropic activities, and he brought to them the skill and tireless devotion of the accomplished physician in ministering to the city's poor and forsaken. The governor and lieutenant-governor of Indiana and forty-nine senators, attended his funeral obsequies. He was married at Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 16, 1881, to Eva M., daughter of David Winston Jones, a publisher of Fort Wayne, Ind.; she survives him, with three children: Sarah Jane, Dr. John Winston, lieutenant with Naval Reserve Corps during the war, partner of his father in practice, and William Harvery Green, a railway man of Garrett, Ind. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23, 1917.

GOODRICH, John Ellsworth, clergyman and educator, was born in Hinsdale, Mass., Jan. 19, 1831, son of Elijah H. and Mary Northrop (Washburn) Goodrich, and a descendant of William Goodridge, who came from Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England, in 1634; was one of the founders of Watertown, Mass., and later went to Wethersfield, Conn. While attending the University of Vermont, he worked his way by assisting in the pub-

lishing house of his uncle, Chauncey Goodrich (q.v.), celebrated as a bookseller and horticulturist. While a student he founded, in 1850, the Delta Psi fraternity, which he lived to see expand into a wide fellowship. He was graduated with honor in 1853. He was principal of Hinsdale (Mass.) Academy during 1853–54, and of the Washington County Grammar School, Montpelier, Vt., in 1854-55. In order to equip himself more thoroughly for his chosen profession he entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1860. He spent four years in business with his uncle at Burlington, was licensed to preach by the Orange Association, Wells River, Vt., in 1864, and shortly thereafter was ordained. He was appointed chaplain of 1st Vermont volunteer cavalry, serving until the close of the civil war, and then became pastor at Malone, N. Y., for a few months. He was acting pastor at Richmond, Vt., during 1867–68; superintendent of city schools at Burlington, 1868–70; acting pastor at St. Albans Bay, Vt., 1870–71; principal of Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., 1871–72; acting pastor Jericho Corners, Vt., 1874–75, and at Hinesburg, Vt., 1875–76. Meanwhile, in 1872, he was called to the University of Vermont as professor of English literature and Latin. He remained there, occupying the chairs of Greek and Latin and finally Latin alone until 1907, when he became professor emeritus. He was librarian of the university during 1873–87; was the organizer of Founder's Day, in honor of Ira Allen (q.v.), who gave all the land and much money to the institution, and of the Humane Society, of which he was the first president. He was registrar, and later president, of the Phi Beta Kappa society; chaplain of Vermont commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a dominant factor in G. A. R. circles. After retiring from his professorship he was engaged in literary work, editing the "University of Vermont Centennial" and the Vermont revolutionary rolls, and contributing to the Encyclopedia Britannica and Supplement," "The New England States," "History of Chittenden County." "Picturesque Burlington" and various newspapers and magazines. His teaching was profoundly stimulating and his scorn of intellectual inertia was so scorching that the dullest minds were aroused to effort, while the accuracy of his scholarship, the purity of his English and the chasteness of his thought evoked the admiration of colleagues and students and imparted a marked character to the students' public productions. His literary taste was conspicious in his speech and writings; he became recognized as a sort of literary arbiter and his critical judgment was eagerly sought. He was married, at Burlington, Vt., Feb. 8, 1869, to Ellen M., daughter of Robert Moody, and left one son, Chauncey M. Goodrich, of Detroit. He died at Burlington, Vt., Feb. 24, 1915.

CUYLER, Theodore, lawyer, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1819, son of Cornelius C. and Eleanor (De Graff) Cuyler. His first American ancestor was Hendrick Cuyler, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, who came to America in 1664, settling at Albany, N. Y.; and from him and his wife was Anna Schepmoes; the line of descent is traced through their son Johannes, who married Elsje Ten Brock; their son Johannes A., who married Catherina Wendel; their son Cornelius, who married Jane Yates, and their son Cornelius C., father of the the subject. Cornelius C. Cuyler was a distinguished minister of the Dutch Reformed church. The mother of Theodore Cuyler directed much of his early education, but when he was fifteen years old his father was called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and the son at once entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1838, third in his class. He at once began the study of law under Charles Chauncey, and in three years was admitted to the bar. His unusual breadth of power and great natural ability as a lawyer were so evident during the trial of a case during his second year of practice that he was recognized as one of the leading juniors. In his ninth year at the bar, 1849, he had his first case in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and from that time on he had no less than seventyone important cases in that tribunal. Two years later his cases began in the United States circuit courts, and his treatment of the Castner Hanway treason case and the Woodworth Planing case established his position as one of the first lawyers at the bar. In 1855 one of his most notable cases was the Henry Hertz international case, which caused the British minister and several consuls to receive their passports. He had been admitted to the supreme court of the United States in 1845, and in his first case before that tribunal was opposed by Daniel Webster. In 1857 he was made the Philadelphia solicitor of the Pennsylvania railroad, and handled its affairs so ably that in 1869 he was made its general counsel, serving as its chief champion for twenty years before all sorts and conditions of tribunals. The great railway grew up with him, so to speak, and he died while in the midst of one of its most important suits, the Junction railway case. Mr. Cuyler was a large-visioned constructive lawyer, both as counsel and advocate, and in all departments of law. He was a master at Nisi Prius and en banc equally, anad he appeared in all courts in various parts of the land, especially in railway cases, and as a great counsel for corporations. He was also a builder of Fairmount Park, on its original commission; the Art Club, of which he was the first president; of the Musical Fund Hall, of which he was a director; of the Academy of Fine Arts, of which he was counsel, and of the Second Presbyterian Church, whose beautiful building is almost his memorial to his father. He was a most active member of the constitutional convention of 1873, in which his conservative attitude usually left him in the minority. He was married Dec. 21, 1853, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas De Witt, D. D., and had three sons, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, a lawyer of Philadelphia, and Cornelius Cuyler Cuyler, a financier of New York, and Theodore De Witt Cuyler, and one daughter, Eleanor De Graff Cuyler. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 5, 1876.

DODGE, Joseph Thompson, civil engineer, was born in Barre, Vt., May 16, 1833, son of Joseph and Azubah (Thompson) Dodge, and a descendant in the eighth generation of Richard Dodge, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1638. He was educated at the Montpelier (Vt.) Academy, the Newbury (Vt.) Seminary, Dartmouth College and the University of Vermont, being graduated at the last in 1845. On the recommendation of Pres. Wheeler, he was appointed assistant engineer of the Vermont Central railroad, and was engaged in some of the most difficult construction work on that line. He was engineer in charge of surveys for the proposed railroad from Montpelier to Bradford, Vt., in 1849. In the same year he went to Missouri. He became associated with J. B. Moulton, county engineer of St. Louis county, Mo., in building plank roads and on other public



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O. S. Denney

works. He was division engineer or resident engineer engaged in constructing a number of western railroads in Missouri and Wisconsin until the civil war. For a time he was state mustering officer at Madison, Wis., and during 1862–63 was principal of public schools of Monroe, Wis., after which he resumed railroad work. He was engaged by the U. S. war department in 1867–68 to survey and map the battlefield of the Atlanta campaign. During 1868–74 he was engineer in charge of construction of the railroad from Mendota to St. Paul, and from La Crosse to St. Paul along the banks of the Mississippi river, these roads now being a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. As part of this work he designed and superintended the erection of bridges across that river at St. Paul and Hastings, Minn., and La Crosse, Wis. His most important work was as division engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad, locating and constructing the Yellowstone division from Glendive to Benson's Landing, and the Rocky Mountain division from Benson's Landing, 200 miles over the Belt mountains. He built the Bozeman tunnel, 3,610 feet long, costing $363,000; the Mullan tunnel, 3850 feet long and costing $500,000, and the Iron Ridge tunnel, 640 feet long, besides several bridges over deep gorges. Mr. Dodge located his work here with such exactness that a re-location has never been considered necessary. He was chief engineer and had charge of the surveys and construction of the Montana Central railroad from Great Falls to Butte, in 1885–87,—his last engineering contract,—which was one of the greatest engineering achievements of the time. The road has five large tunnels, including the Wickes tunnel, 6,112 feet long. The rest of his life was spent in Madison, Wis. He was one of the organizers and president of the Montana Society of Civil Engineers, and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Western Society of Civil Engineers, the Society of Physical Research, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the Phi Beta Kappa society of the University of Vermont. He compiled a "Genealogy of the Dodge Family of Essex County, Mass." (1894). His alma mater conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1862, and that of Ph.D. in 1875. Mr. Dodge was married Oct. 24, 1850, to Melissa J. Marble of North Hartland, Vt., and had five children: Lucia Marble; Marion Virginia, wife of Lucius M. Fay of Madison, Wis.; Flora Elizabeth, wife of Warren H. Freeman; Martha Miller, and Joseph Dodge. He died in Madison, Wis.

TENNEY, Otis Seth, soldier, educator and lawyer, was born in Hanover township, Grafton co., N. H., Dec. 4, 1822, son of Capt. Seth and Esther (Miller) Tenney. His first American ancestor was Thomas Tenney, a member of the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers' company, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1638 and settled at Rowley, Mass.; from him and his wife Ann ———, the line of descent is traced through their son Deacon John and his wife, Mercy Parrat; their son Deacon Samuel and his wife, Sarah Boynton; their son Joseph and his wife, Abigail Wood; their son John and his wife, Olive Armstrong; and their son, Capt. David, and his wife, Anna Jacob, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his father was a captain in the war of 1812. Otis Seth Tenney received his preparatory education in the public schools and at Norwich Academy. He was graduated at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., in 1845; received the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1847 and that of LL.D. in 1881. He became an instructor in the Hyatt Military Academy, Wilmington, Del. On July 25, 1846, the governor of Delaware appointed him captain of the Delaware light guards. In 1847 he established a military school at old Fort Mason, near Mt. Sterling, Ky. Meanwhile he studied law, was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1849, and began the practice of his profession at Mt. Sterling, where he remained until he enlisted in the Confederate army (1862) as drillmaster for the second battalion of mounted rifles raised by Lieut.-Col. Thomas Johnson, which command became a unit in the 2d Kentucky cavalry. He served with the rank of major and was with Gens. Wheeler and Forrest at McMinnville and Farmington; with Morgan at Mt. Sterling and Greenville, Tenn., and with Gen. Jubal A. Early in the Shenandoah valley. When peace was restored he attempted to resume his practice, but was refused permission by the presiding judge, who ruled that he was not a citizen according to the expatriation act passed by the Kentucky legislature in 1861–62. He thereupon appealed to the court of appeals at Frankfort and obtained a decision which not only restored him, but other Confederate soldiers to their privileges at the bar. He practiced at Mt. Sterling until 1882 and thereafter at Lexington, where he attained a ranking position in his profession and at the time of his death was dean of the Lexington bar. He was past president of the Kentucky Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of which organization he was, at the time of his death, the oldest member in the United States; president of the Association of Morgan Men; president of his camp, United Confederate Veterans; commander of the John C. Breckenridge Camp, Confederate Veterans, and the Lexington Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy bears his name. Of his endowments and acquirements no correct estimate can be made aside from his chosen profession of law; there by common consent he was adjudged eminent. Mr. Tenney was married May 18, 1848, to Junia Maria, daughter of Dr. James Warner, of Wilmington, Del.; she died in 1906, leaving one daughter: Lillian Hillyard, wife of Joseph Ballister Russell, a banker, of Boston. Maj. Tenney died at Lexington, Ky., Mar. 31, 1916.

COLLIER, William, actor, was born in New York, Nov. 12, 1868, son of Edmund and Henrietta (Engel) Collier, both of whom were professional actors. In 1879, before he was twelve years old, he ran away from home and aranged an engagement for himself in a juvenile extravaganza company playing "Pinafore." He received $3.50 per week for walking on and an extra $1.50 for handling baggage, with the privilege of understudying Arthur Dunn in the rôle of Dick Deadeye. Before the season's close, young Collier had publicly performed nearly every part in "Pinafore," including Josephine and Little Buttercup. He went back to school for nearly four years and then became a member of the best of professional training schools, the Augustin Daly company, with which he worked his way step by step from call boy to utility, and on occasion fitted into some more important rôle in both modern comedy and Shakespearian. Mr. Collier made his first appearance at the Gaiety Theatre, London, with this company, May 29, 1888, as the page in "The Taming of the Shrew." On the return of the company to America he played for several seasons with David Henderson in "A Back Number." As the character of a dude in "Samson and Delilah,"

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with no lines to speak, young Collier infused so much originality that he was forthwith engaged by John Russell, manager of "The City Directory" company, for the parts of elevator boy and stage manager. When the play opened the latter had only about half a dozen lines, but by the use of his gift for comic patter he developed the character until it became the principal character in the piece. His other gift, the capacity for hard work, is also in evidence in the fact that though unable to dance a step, and finding dancing necesary for a part, he went into it with such energy that he soon became one of the most accomplished dancers on the legitimate stage. Joining the Hoyt Company, later, he was seen for some years in eccentric comedy parts in their extremely popular farces. It was not until 1901 that William Collier became a star. Such was his reputation, however, he was cast for Bob Acres in the all-star revival of "The Rivals" at the Herald Square Theatre, New York, on May 28, 1896. His work in such plays as "The Man from Mexico" (Hoyt's Theatre, New York, April 19, 1897), and as Mr. Smooth in the farcical comedy of that name, written by himself (Manhattan Theatre, New York, Sept. 2, 1899), led to his appearance as Robert Ridgway as a star in the Augustus Thomas play, "On the Quiet," which he first performed at Hoyt's Theatre Feb. 11, 1901, and, in 1905, in London. On this London visit he also appeared as Dick Travers in "The Dictator" to most appreciative audiences. Meanwhile he had played for two seasons at Weber & Field's Music Hall in New York and then followed a starring engagement which was not a success. In 1906 Mr. Collier took his company to Australia, passing through San Francisco at the time of the great earthquake and fire. On his return he appeared at Atlantic City, N. J., as Dick Crawford in his own comedy, "Caught in the Rain," with which he finished the season and later went on tour. Thereafter he produced "The Patriot" (1908), in which he played Sir Augustus Plantaganet, and revived a number of his old successes. He appeared in "Never Say Die" in 1913, as Lester Ford in "Who's Who" in 1914, and in the leading rôle in "Nothing But the Truth" in 1916. Mr. Collier is the author of "Mr. Smooth," "Miss Philadelphia," "Caught in the Rain" and "The Patriot." He is also the part-author (during rehearsals, it is said, and mainly by way of impromptus) of "I'll Be Hanged if I Do," "Take My Advice" and "Never Say Die." He was twice married, (1), to Louise Allen, an actress, who appeared with him in many of his plays. She died in 1909, and he was married (2), to Paula Marr.

LYON, A[mos] Maynard, poet and financier, was born at Brandon, Vt., Aug. 29, 1818, son of Esbon Evans and Sally (Knight) Lyon, and a descendant of William Lyon, who sailed for New England on the ship Hopewell in 1635, and settled at Roxbury, Mass. After an academic education, he became a clerk in a store in his native town. He went to New York in 1841 and clerked in a dry-goods store and then engaged in a general mercantile business in Brandon. Returning thence to New York he spent some time in purchasing merchandise for a brother, Walter Lyon, located in Marshall, Mich., and then entered the employ of John R. Pitkin, a real estate broker. Recognizing in Mr. Lyon a character of much promise, Mr. Pitkin took considerable interest in his welfare, and gave him many opportunities for growth. Among the real estate transactions conducted by him was the purchase of the block bounded by Third and Fourth avenues, Astor Place and Ninth street in behalf of the American Bible Society, for $100,000, where the famous Bible House was erected. For his services in this matter Mr. Lyon received $550, and used $150 of it to pay for a life directorship in the society. Mr. Lyon retired from real estate operating in 1867. For a quarter of a century he was a big operator in Wall street, and for over forty years the associate and friend of Russell Sage, Henry Clews, A. T. Stewart, Anson G. Phelps, Fred S. Winston, and others, though always known as the silent power in the financial world's great activities. Always a liberal exponent of philanthropy, he labored unostentatiously for the poor of the city and the general uplift of humanity. During 1851-68, he was a member of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and for about eighteen years was manager of that organization's work in the 22d ward, as well as general city manager. Succeeding Robert Ray in 1865 as president of the Northwestern Free Dispensary, he administered that office for seven years, when he made an extended tour of the world, and on his return again assumed the presidency of the dispensary, which office he held until his death. In 1882-83 he was president of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine & Halifax River railroad, and in the latter year he installed the first steamer for passenger traffic across the St. John's river at Jacksonville. During Mr. Lyon's residence in Florida in 1870 he was offered the United States senatorship but declined. In his last years Mr. Lyon developed considerable ability as a poet. A hymn, "Celestial Morn", written in the unusual meter of sevens and fives, an "Offertory Anthem" and the poem "Wilderness Waves", are productions of his pen showing intuition, imagination and poetic feeling of a high order. He wrote a national anthem called, "Victory", in his ninety-seventh year. A collection of his best poems was published by his daughter in 1917. Mr. Lyon was treasurer and officer of the Forty-second street Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Historical Society of America, the Sons of the Revolution, the Author's Club of London, and the Poetry Society of America. His entire life was an exemplification of honesty, truthfulness, fidelity and consecration to duty. He was twice married: (1) in June, 1875, to Catherine, daughter of Dr. Charles Henschel, of ——— and had two daughters: Lucerna, wife of William S. McLaughlin and Cora, wife of Franklin Canning; (2) Sept. 29, 1885, to Nellie Moran of New York. He died in New York Oct. 14, 1916.

BARTON, William Eleazar, clergyman and author, was born at Sublette, Ill., June 28, 1861, son of Jacob B. and Helen (Methven) Barton, grandson of Eleazer and Rachel B. (Read) Barton and great-grandson of Lieut William Barton, a native of England, and a soldier in the Jersey Line in the Revolutionary war, whose wife was Margaret Henderson. He was graduated at Berea College, Ky., in 1885, where during vacations he taught school in the Kentucky mountains. After his ordination in the Congregational ministry in 1885, he preached among the hills of East Tennessee, serving as pastor at Robbins, Tenn., in 1885–87. During 1887–90 he was pastor of the Congregational church at Litchfield, O. In 1890 he was graduated B.D. at Oberlin Theological Seminary, and took the pastorate of the Wellington (O.) Congregational church; was pastor of the Shawmut Congregational Church, Boston, during 1893–99, and since then of the First Congre-

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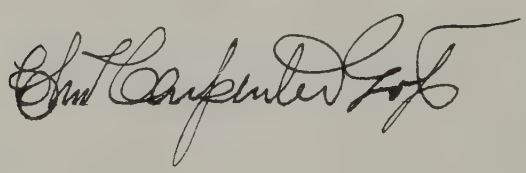
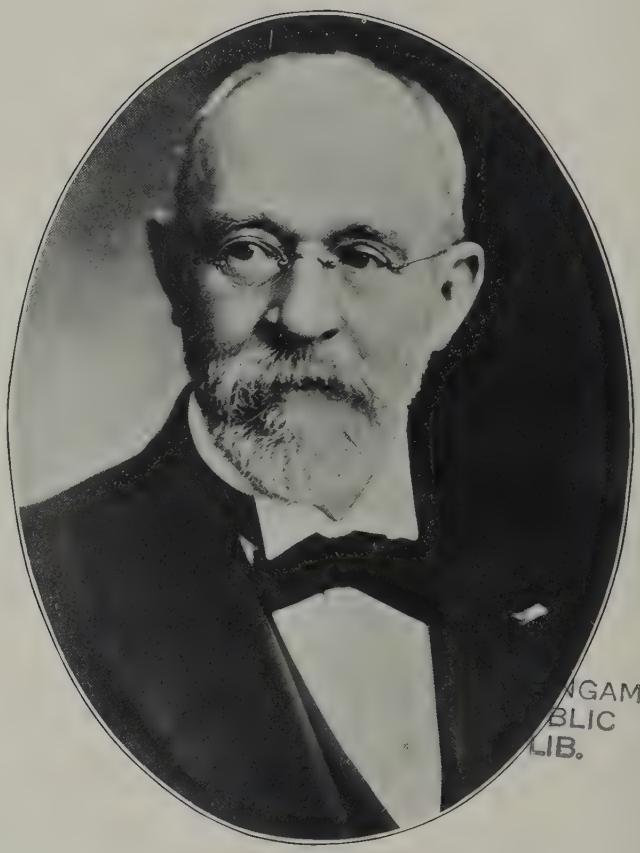


gational Church, Oak Park, Chicago, Ill. He frequently lectured in the "Old South" historical courses, and after a tour of the Orient in 1892 gave addresses on Oriental life and Biblical antiquities. He is an associate editor of "Bibliotheca Sacra," was editor of the pastor's department of the "Advance," 1904–12, and has been editor-in-chief of that periodical since 1913. During 1905–09 he was lecturer on applied practical theology at the Chicago Theological Seminary, and since 1911 has been lecturer on ecclesiastical law at the same institution. He is a member of the editorial staff of "Youth's Companion." Dr. Barton is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was vice-president of the Congregational Sunday School and Publication Society, and of the American Peace Society; was director of the Congregational Educational Society of Illinois, the Home Missionary Society of Illinois (president of the latter in 1906) and of the Chicago Theological Seminary; has been a trustee of Berea College since 1896 and vice-president of the American Missionary Association since 1913. He has often been a delegate to the National Congregational Council, and was delegate to the International Decennial Council of 1899 and 1908 and to the Tri-Church Union in 1906–07. He is now (1920) first assistant moderator of the National Council. Dr. Barton's numerous publications include: "The Wind-Up of the Big Meetin' on No Business" (1887); "Life in the Hills of Kentucky" (1899); "The Early Ecclesiastical History of the Western Reserve" (1890); "History of the First Congregational Church of Wellington, O." (1891); "A Hero in Homespun" (1897); "Sim Galloway's Daughter-in-Law" (1897); "The Truth About the Trouble at Roundstone" (1897); "The Story of a Pumpkin Pie" (1898); "The Psalms and Their Story" (1898); "Old Plantation Hymns" (1899); "When Boston Braved the King" (1899); "The Improvement of Perfection" (1900); "The Prairie Schooner" (1900); "Pine Knot" (1900); "Lieut. William Barton and His Descendants" (1900); "What Has Brought Us Out of Egypt" (1900); "Faith as Related to Health" (1901); "I Go A-Fishing" (1901); "The First Church of Oak Park" (1901); "The Continuous Creation" (1902); "The Fine Art of Forgetting" (1902); "An Elementary Catechism" (1902); "The Old World in the New Century" (1902); "The Gospel of the Autumn Leaf" (1903); "Jesus of Nazareth: His Life and the Scenes of His Ministry" (1904); "Four Weeks of Family Worship," with Sydney Strong and Theo. G. Soares (1906); "His Last Week"; "His Life; His Friends; His Great Apostle" (1906–07); "The Week of Our Lord's Passion" (1907); "The Samaritan Pentateuch" (1906); "The History and Religion of the Samaritans" (1906); "The Sweetest Story Ever Told" (1907); "The Messianic Hope of the Samaritans" (1907); "Life of Joseph E. Roy" (1908); "Acorns From an Oak Park Pulpit" (1910); "Pocket Congregational Manual" (1910); "Rules of Order for Ecclesiastical Assemblies" (1910); "Bible Classics" (1911) "Into All the World" (1911), and "Day by Day with Jesus" (1913), and also a chapter on "The Opening of the Great West" in "Stepping Stones of American History." He edited "The Young Folks' Bible Library," 8 vols. (1911); "The Law of Congregational Usage" (1915), and has been a regular contributor to the annual volume of "Monday Club Sermons" since 1900. He is a member of the Congregational Club, of Boston (president 1897); Congregational Club, of Chicago (president 1907); the Chicago, University, City, Westward Ho Golf, Apollos, and Oak Park clubs, of Chicago; the Sons of the American Revolution, the Chicago Society of Biblical Research and the Society of Midland Authors. The degree of D.D. was given him by Berea College in 1895 and that of LL.D. by Knox College in 1913. He was married July 23, 1885, to Esther Treat, daughter of Lewis Bushnell, of Johnsonville, O., and their children are: Bruce, Charles W., Fred B., Robert S. Barton, and Helen, wife of Clyde S. Stillwell, of Chicago.

GOSS, Charles Carpenter, financier, was born in Gossville, N. H., Feb. 9, 1871, son of John Abbott and Electa Ann (Carpenter) Goss, and a descendant of Nathan Goss who served in the revolutionary war and who married Deborah Wiggin, the line being traced through their son Samuel, who served three years in the revolution and who married Abigail Lucas; their son Jonathan, who married Sally Yeaton; and their son William, who married Maryetta Abott, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Charles Carpenter Goss received his preliminary education in the public schools of Pittsfield, N. H., and at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1893 with the dregee of B.S. Subsequently he was employed with the National Shawmut Bank in Boston, Mass., but owing to his father's ill health, in 1895, returned to Pittsfield, where he assumed his natural place as active head of the Pittsfield National Bank (of which his grandfather was president and his father cashier), and of the Pittsfield Savings Bank, which was founded by his father and of which he was treasurer to the close of his life. For six years he was town treasurer of Pittsfield, and he was recognized as one of the leading forces in the business, political and social life of the town. In 1900 he organized the Merchants' National Bank of Dover, with his grandfather, Charles H. Carpenter, as president, his father as vice-president and himself as cashier. The following year he completed the organization of the Merchants' Savings Bank of Dover of which he became treasurer. Both these banks stand today among the most solid and influential in New Hampshire. Besides his banking interests in Dover, Col. Goss was president of the National Bank of Pittsfield and the Merchants' National Bank; president of the Lothrop & Farnham Co., the leading mercantile establishment of Dover; and a director of the Pittsfield Aqueduct Co., the Pittsfield Gas Co. and of the New Boston Railroad Co. He was an active member of the Dover Board of Trade and was prominently interested in the construction of east and west state highways across New Hampshire. He was treasurer of Strafford county during 1906-12, and was re-elected in 1914 and held the office at the time of his death. Col. Goss was a man of exceptional ability and foresight, and possessed marked traits of character which won for him the esteem of all those with whom he was brought into contact. He was a master Mason of Moses Paul Lodge No. 96, and a member of Olive Branch Lodge, Knights of Pythias, American Bankers' Association and an officer in the Northern Bankers' Association, member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, the Bellamy Club of Dover and the Derryfield Club of Manchester. He was married June 26, 1895, to Winifred, daughter of Charles H. Lane (q.v.) of Pittsfield, N. H., and is survived by one son, Charles L. C. Goss. Mrs. Goss is honorary regent of the Daughters of the

American Revolution and is a member of the New Hampshire Society of Colonial Dames. Col. Goss died at Dover, N. H., May 3, 1915.

DUKE, James Buchanan, manufacturer and financier, was born on a farm near Durham, N. C., Dec. 23, 1856, son of Washington and Artelia (Roney) Duke. His father (q.v.) engaged in the cultivation of tobacco after the civil war, in which he was a Confederate soldier. At an early age James Duke assisted his father and two older brothers, Brodie L. and Benjamin N., in cultivating the tobacco crop and preparing it for market. Their product found a ready sale and the Dukes were soon using the output of neighboring farms to supply their trade. By 1873 the business had so far outgrown the facilities of the small farm factory that they purchased a two-story building in Durham which became their home, office and factory. At the same time the firm of W. Duke & Sons was founded, James B. Duke, then only eighteen years of age, being given a one-sixth interest in the business. Early in his career he took the initiative in devising better methods for conducting the business. After the removal to Durham he became the firm's travelling salesman. Both at home and while on the road he practiced the greatest frugality and worked with tireless energy to make the enterprise a success. He assisted at the factory until a sufficiently large stock had accumulated and then sold it to the trade, his itineraries gradually taking him to every section of the country. From time to time as the business increased additions were made to the Durham plant and in 1881 the manufacture of cigarettes was added to the manufacture of smoking tobacco. Three years later James B. Duke, who by this time had become the actual head of the firm, established in New York city a large branch factory employing more than 500 hands to supply the eastern trade. From there he directed a vigorous selling campaign which brought about a phenomenal increase in the business and Duke cigarettes and smoking tobacco were soon selling throughout the world. At that time there were four other firms in the United States manufacturing cigarettes: Allen & Ginter, of Richmond, Va., the Kinney Tobacco Co. and Goodwin & Co., both of New York city, and W. S. Kimball & Co., of Rochester, N. Y. Competition between these firms was keen and bitter; immense sums were spent for advertising and price cutting reached such proportions that profits practically disappeared. Foreseeing ruin in such rivalry Mr. Duke prevailed on these four companies in December, 1889, to unite with him in forming the American Tobacco Co., of which he became president. The capital stock was $25,000,000, distributed as follows: W. Duke & Sons Co., $7,500,000; Allen & Ginter, $7,500,000; the Kinney Tobacco Co., $5,000,000; W. S. Kimball & Co., $2,500,000; and Goodwin & Co., $2,500,000. The American Tobacco Co., which controlled ninety per cent of the cigarette, chewing and smoking tobacco business of the United States, was incorporated under the laws of Virginia, but shortly after it opened its offices in Richmond the Virginia legislature passed a bill repealing its charter and it was re-incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. In 1899 the Continental Tobacco Co., with Mr. Duke as president, was formed to take over the principal chewing tobacco companies, including those in the American Tobacco Co., and in 1901 a third organization known as the Consolidated Tobacco Co., of which he was also president, was created as a holding company. All three concerns were consolidated as the American Tobacco Co., in 1904, thus establishing a monopoly in the tobacco industry in the United States. Following a period of agitation against trusts in general suit was instituted against this "tobacco trust," as it was called, by the government in July, 1907, under the Sherman anti-trust law and on May 29, 1911, the U. S. supreme court handed down a decision declaring the American Tobacco Co. a monopoly in restraint of trade and ordered its dissolution into fourteen separate firms and companies under a plan of disintegration submitted by the corporation. As a result of this decision, there was a re-distribution of stock as of Dec. 1, 1911, the American Tobacco Co. receiving $92,000,000 of the $223,000,000 total capital. Mr. Duke was president of the American Tobacco Co. until 1912. During 1912–23 he was chairman of the board of directors of the British-American Tobacco Co., which had been organized by officers of the American Tobacco Co. and certain British interests to engage in the tobacco trade throughout the world except in the British Isles. Besides his tobacco interests, Mr. Duke was engaged in water power development for many years, especially in North and South Carolina. He organized The Southern Power Co. in 1905 (later merged into the Duke Power Co.), which he developed into the largest enterprise of its kind in the South. At the time of his death The Southern Power system owned and operated fifteen hydroelectric and six steam power plants, with a total capacity of 831,000 horsepower, and supplied the entire light and power used by 300 cotton mills and 110 cities and towns in central North Carolina and western South Carolina. Mr. Duke was the president and principal owner of the company from its organization until his death. He also organized and was president of the Duke-Price Power Co., Ltd., of Canada, which constructed a 360,000 horsepower hydroelectric plant on the Saguenay River, 125 miles north of Quebec, one of the largest single water power developments in North America, more than half of its current being used to operate extensive newsprint paper mills. In December, 1924, he announced the creation of the Duke Endowment with a trust fund of $40,000,000, to be administered for educational and charitable purposes. The trustees of the fund were directed to spend not to exceed $6,000,000 from the body of the trust in acquiring lands and erecting buildings for the establishment in North Carolina of an institution to be known as Duke University. It was further provided that Duke University should receive annually, for its corporate purposes, 32 per cent of the trust fund remaining after 20 per cent had first been set aside to increase the amount of the trust from $40,000,000 to $80,000,000. He further directed that should the trustees of Trinity College, to which he had already given $4,000,000, decide to expand the college into an institution under the name Duke University it should be the beneficiary of the foregoing provisions. The income from the remainder of the endowment was to be expended in North and South Carolina as follows: 32% to hospitals, 10% for the benefit of white and colored orphans, 10% for aiding Methodist churches, 2% for superannuated ministers and their widows



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and orphans, 5% to Davidson College, 5% to Furman University and 4% to Johnson C. Smith University. In conformity with Mr. Duke's offer, the trustees of Trinity College voted to accept the terms and on Dec. 30, 1924, it formally became Duke University, the name Trinity College being retained as the title of the undergraduate school. On his death Mr. Duke bequeathed the Duke Endowment for the use of Duke University $17,000,000 additional, including $4,000,000 for a medical school, and also ten per cent of his residuary estate, to be added to the productive funds of the University. Mr. Duke maintained residences in New York city, Newport, R. I., and Charlotte, N. C., and was also the owner of "Duke Farms," an estate of 3,000 acres at Somerville, N. J., which he made one of the finest country homes in America. Mr. Duke's career, from farm boy to one of the leading captains of industry, constitutes an interesting chapter in the history of American business. His great success was based on character, indomitable determination and ceaseless industry. In manner he was positive but always reasonable; taciturn, but ready and eager to state reasons for any act or judgment; willing to yield if shown to be in error and without obstinacy or pride of opinion. He was an unerring judge of men and their motives. He was loyal to his friends and associates and was constantly striving to contribute to the material prosperity of his employees. Above all he was devoted to his native state, its institutions and its people. He was twice married (1) Nov. 29, 1904, to Mrs. Lillian N. McCreedy of New York, and (2) July 23, 1907, to Mrs. Nanaline (Holt) Inman of Atlanta, Ga. By the second marriage there was one child, Doris Duke. He died in New New York city, Oct. 10, 1925.

RICHARDSON, James Daniel, congressman, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., Mar. 10, 1843, son of Dr. John Watkins and Mary Augusta (Starnes) Richardson, and grandson of James and Mary (Watkins) Richardson, of English descent. The Starnes family claim descent from the celebrated Laurence Sterne, the English humorist and clergyman, which line coming to America spelled the name in New England Stearns and Stearnes, the latter spelling being also used in Canada. Among the members of this family were Ebenezer Starnes, former justice of the Georgia supreme court; Gen. James W. Starnes, an officer in the Confederate army, who was killed at Tullahoma, Tenn., in 1863, and Isaac H. Stearns, grand commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry in Canada. His father was a noted physician, a member of the Tennessee legislature and member of national Whig conventions. The son was attending Franklin College when the civil war began, and enlisting in the Confederate army, took part in the battles of Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. He was admitted to the bar in 1866 and practiced at Murfreesboro with Gen. Joseph B. Palmer, for twelve years, and with a younger brother, John E. Richardson, five years. He was elected to the state legislature in 1870, becoming speaker of the house, and to the state senate in 1873. In 1884 he was sent to the national congress, and served by re-election a period of twenty years. He was permanent chairman of the Kansas City convention which nominated Bryan for president in 1904. He was sovereign grand commander of the Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree in Masonry and provincial grand master of the United States of the Royal Order of Scotland. He was married Jan. 18, 1865, to Alabama R., daughter of Eldred Pippen of Greene county, Ala., and they had five children: Annie Augusta, wife of Thomas G. Garrett; Ida L.; Alabama S., wife of Charles H. Byrn; John W., and James Daniel Richardson, Jr. Mr. Richardson died at his home in Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 24, 1914.

CORNING, Charles Robert, jurist, was born at Concord, N. H., Dec. 20, 1855, son of Robert Nesmith and Mary Lougee (Woodman) Corning. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Samuel Corning who came from England in 1638 and settled at Beverly, Mass. From him and his wife Elizabeth the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Hannah Batchelder; their son Samuel and his wife Susannah Knowlton; their son Samuel and his wife Mary Dodge; their son John and his wife; their son Samuel and his wife Mary Cochran; their son John C. and his wife Elizabeth Nesmith who were the grandparents of Charles Robert Corning. His father was brigadier-general of New Hampshire militia in the civil war, a member of the state legislature, and was appointed in 1861 postmaster at Concord, N. H., by President Lincoln. Judge Corning atttended Phillips Andover Academy. He studied law in the office of Marshall and Chase, of Concord and took a course at the Harvard Law School. Following his admission to the New Hampshire bar in 1882 he went abroad because of impaired health, although he had been elected to the New Hampshire legislature. He was again elected to that body in 1883, was a member of the committees on education and judiciary, and also began practicing his profession at Concord. In 1888 he was elected to the state senate, and during 1889–93 he was assistant attorney in the department of justice at Washington, D. C. From 1889 until his death he was judge for Merrimack county. He was mayor of Concord for three terms, chairman of the union school district of Concord, corresponding secretary of the New Hampshire Historical Society, a member of the American History Association, New Hampshire Historical Society (president), the Masonic fraternity and the Concord board of trade. A close student and a graceful and voluminous writer, he was the author of "Aalesund to Tetuan" (1888), and several monographs, "Samuel Livermore," "John Fenton," "Eleazar Wheelock Ripley," "John Langdon," "Hannah Dustan," "Amos Tuck" and "Bench and Bar of New Hampshire." He delivered many addresses and lectures and he was an editor and contributor to the "History of Concord." His political affiliation was with the Republican party. Judge Corning was unmarried and died in Concord, N. H., Oct. 18, 1924.

McKELWAY, St. Clair, editor, was born at Columbia, Mo., Mar. 15, 1845, son of Alexander J. and Mary A. (Ryan) McKelway, and grandson of John McKelway, M.D., who came over from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1818, settling in Trenton, N. J., where he practiced for fifty years. Dr. McKelway was a man of unusual attainments, and his home was one of piety and culture. He took an especial interest in his grandson, young St. Clair, and while the boy's choice, even at a very early age, was journalism, his grandfather urged him to

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study law, which he did in the office of Messrs. Blatchford, Seward, Griswold and Decosta, in New York city, and he was admitted to the bar in 1866. St. Clair McKelway did not go through college, for at that point in his life the outbreak of the civil war called his father to the field as a surgeon in the federal army. The boy, however, through private tutors and other means, received a thorough education. His journalistic career began when he contributed to the columns of the "Brooklyn Eagle." In 1867 he was made assistant editor and Washington correspondent of the New York "World," but two years later he renewed his connection with the "Eagle," and for the next eight years was chiefly employed in writing editorials for that journal. He became editor-in-chief of the Albany "Argus" in 1878, and was called to the same position on the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" in 1885, holding the latter until his death. His contributions to these papers made him known all over the country as a widely influential, versatile, vigorous and original writer. In political contests his pen was an important factor, especially in the campaigns which elected Cleveland both as governor of New York and as president of the United States. In Brooklyn Dr. McKelway became noted for his determined opposition to the corrupt political bosses of the city. He became regent of the state university in 1883, was Vice-Chancellor of the board of regents during 1900–13, Acting-Chancellor 1905–12, and Chancellor from 1912 until his death. By principle Dr. McKelway was a Democrat, but on most national and local questions he was an Independent. An able public speaker, his addresses were remarkable for their erudition and force—their subtle humor and their rich abundance of original and pregnant phrases. Among them may be mentioned: "The Press and The Pulpit;" "The Modern Movement of Religious Thought;" "Representative Americans;" "Business Principles in Government;" "The Teaching of Political History in Schools;" "Need of Reform in Expert Testimony;" "The Lawyer and the Times;" "The Doctor and the Times," and "A Plea for Old-Fashioned Preaching." He received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Madison (now Colgate) University in 1883; LL.D. from Syracuse University in 1890; L.H.D. from Union College in 1897; D.C.L. from St. Lawrence University in 1898, and LL.D. from Princeton and from the University of Missouri in 1904 and from New York University in 1913. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; National Institute of Arts and Letters; Albany Institute; American Academy of Science; British Association of Science; Long Island Historical Society of Medical Jurisprudence; member and director of the American Social Science Association and a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, the Metropolitan Club of New York, and several other clubs. He was married Dec. 19, 1867, to Eleanor, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Hutchison, of Booneville, Mo. She died Feb. 28, 1884, leaving two sons, both deceased, and on Jan. 25, 1888, he was married to Virginia Brooks, daughter of Samuel Wesley Thompson, of New York city. In Dr. McKelway democracy was inbred. Every man and woman, every boy and girl on the "Eagle" had come to think of him as a friend. For each of them he had a kindly or laughing word. In his home life he was most charming. In the wider world, clergymen and senators, governors and presidents were proud to call him friend. In the memory of all who knew him, his personality is engraved. He died in Brooklyn, July 16, 1915.

GIBBS, Norman, lawyer, was born at Groton, Tompkins co., N. Y., in 1828, son of James and Elmena (Mather) Gibbs. His first American ancestor, —— Gibb, came to New England in colonial days and settled in Connecticut. On the maternal side he was descended from Increase Mather (q.v.), the celebrated educator. His father was a saddler and harness maker in Connecticut and New York state; and at the age of nearly fifty, was converted and became a successful Baptist preacher. Norman Gibbs received his education at Groton Academy and at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School. He first engaged in a mercantile business and then taught school in Tompkins and adjoining counties. He also engaged in farming and dairying. In 1866 he settled in Mount Vernon, Mo., was admitted to the Missouri bar, and began the practice of law in his adopted city, meeting with immediate success. During 1869-70 he was deputy circuit attorney. There was much land litigation at this time on account of the civil war, and he won the reputation of being the best title lawyer in southwest Missouri. He practiced in all the courts of the state and in the U. S. courts, and his arguments were always carefully prepared and founded upon the letter of the law as well as sound reasoning. He was associated with Joab Bennett in the settlement, in New York city, of the estate of William Marsh Rice, of Texas. He had an abhorrence of criminal law, and his practice was accordingly confined to civil and corporation work. He made large real estate purchases in Lawrence and Barry counties, and conducted an extensive dairy and stock farm. He assisted in the organization of the Bank of Groton (N. Y.), and in founding the Farmers' Bank, Mount Vernon, Mo. He was instrumental in getting for his adopted city an extension of the Greenfield & Northern Railroad from South Greenfield, and he donated thirty acres for the site of the Missouri Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Mount Vernon. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and in days in Missouri when it took a stout heart to stand for the principles of that party he never flinched. In 1872 and also in 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney, declining a renomination after serving two years. In 1884 he was chosen presidential elector from the 15th congressional district. He was widely known as a political orator, and participated in many stirring campaigns. Gov. Folk appointed him a regent of the Missouri State Normal School, at Springfield. He was a member of the Baptist church and was a Knight Templar. His chief personal characteristics were his simplicity of character, his sincerity, his kindness of heart, and his thoughtfulness for his fellow men. He was married at King's Ferry, N. Y., July 3, 1872, to Mary, daughter of Hiram Young, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a California pioneer of 1849. He died at Mount Vernon, Mo., Dec. 5, 1910.

SIBERT, William Luther, soldier, was born in Gadsden, Ala., Oct. 12, 1860, son of William J. and Marietta (Ward) Sibert. His grandfather went from South Carolina to Alabama in 1819. He was educated at the Alabama State University, 1878–80, and at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, where he was graduated in 1884. He was immediately appointed second lieutenant, corps of engineers and served with a battalion at the school of application at Willet's Point, N. Y., being graduated there in 1887. On Apr. 7, 1888, he was made first lieutenant of engineers and since then he was promoted to be captain (1896), to major (1904), to lieutenant-colonel (1909) and to brigadier-general (1915). During 1887–92 he was en-

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S. H. Berman

gaged on river and harbor work in Kentucky and from 1892 to 1894 on the construction of a ship channel in the connecting waters of the Great Lakes. He had charge of the river and harbor district of Arkansas from 1894 to 1898 and was then assigned to the engineer school of application as instructor in civil engineering. In 1909 he was sent to the Philippine Islands and served there as chief engineer of the 8th army corps, and as chief engineer and general manager of the Manila and Dagupan railroad. Returning in 1900 he was put in charge of a river and harbor district with headquarters first at Louisville, Ky., and later at Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1907 Pres. Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and he was assigned to duty as division engineer of the Atlantic division of the Panama canal. As such he had charge of the construction of Gatun locks and dam, of the breakwater in Colon harbor, and of the seven miles of the canal from Gatun to the sea. The engineering work on the Isthmus was divided into three construction divisions and Col. Sibert's greatest problem was the construction of the locks and dam at Gatun. This dam was composed largely of earth and was built on a soft, yielding foundation. It was placed across the lower end of the Chagres valley and by impounding the waters of the Chagres and tributary streams a lake with an area of 164 square miles was formed and thus provided passage way for twenty-two miles of the route across the Isthmus. Access to the lake is through a flight of three locks, each 1,000 feet long, 110 feet wide and with a combined lift of eighty-five feet. The canal is at sea-level from the locks to the Atlantic ocean. By an act approved Mar. 4, 1915, congress extended its thanks by name to Col. Sibert and the other army and navy members of the Isthmian Canal Commission and authorized their promotion to grade of general officers in the line of the army and corresponding grade in the navy. Gen. Sibert was then assigned to the command of the Pacific coast artillery district, which district he now commands. Gen. Sibert is a member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania and the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was married in September, 1887, to Mary Margaret, daughter of Judge Franklin Cummings, of Brownsville, Tex., and has five sons and one daughter: William Olin, Franklin Cummings, Harold Ward, Edwin Luther, Martin David and Mary Elizabeth Sibert.

BOWMAN, Samuel Henry, lumberman, was born in Frederick county, Md., Oct. 31, 1853, son of Wm. Henry and Mary Ann Hyder Bowman. He was educated at the public schools of Maryland and at Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and when twenty-seven years old removed to Odebolt, Ia., where he organized the S. H. Bowman Lumber Co., a retail concern with but one yard. Later he took his brothers, B. C. and W. C. Bowman, into the firm, and the business expanded until his company operated a number of branches in various towns of Iowa. In 1890 the offices of the company were removed to Minneapolis, Minn. One of their earliest ventures was the Bowman-Hicks Lumber Co., of Kansas City, a manufacturing concern with saw mills in Louisiana. Mr. Bowman also became interested in timber and saw mill plants in the Canadian west, including the Bowman Lumber Co., Ltd., the Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Ltd., of Revelstoke, and the Yale-Columbia Lumber Co., Ltd., of Nelson, B. C. Some years ago the manufacturing interests in Canada were disposed of, but the Revelstoke Sawmill Co. was retained as a retail yard, and with other Bowman concerns, the Atlas Lumber Co., Ltd., the Globe Lumber Co., Ltd., the Alberta Lumber Co., Ltd., all with headquarters at Calgary, Alberta, owns and operates about 100 yards in the prairie provinces. Meanwhile the retail business of this country became so large that it was thought advisable to operate under a number of heads, Mr. Bowman thus demonstrating his administrative and executive ability by establishing the following companies: The Bowman-Kranz Lumber Co., operating yards in Nebraska, with headquarters at Omaha; the W. C. Bowman Lumber Co., with headquarters at Kansas City and retail yards in Texas; the H. A. Quinn Lumber Co., with headquarters at Council Bluffs, Ia., and yards in that state. The yards of the parent concern, the S. H. Bowman Lumber Co., are located in Minnesota, South Dakota and Iowa. Shortly after removing to Minneapolis, Mr. Bowman entered the financial field, acquiring banking and other interests. At the time of his death he was a director of the Union Investment Co., the Scandinavian-American National Bank, of Minneapolis, and the United States National Bank, of Superior, Wis. At various times he was director of the Flour City National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the Commercial National and the National City banks, of Minneapolis. Each of these institutions was absorbed into larger banks, and Mr. Bowman was identified with the important changes. He was a kind and companionable man, an ideal husband and father and a favorite with those who knew him best. He was a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda, La Fayette, and Automobile clubs of Minneapolis, and was a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner. He was married July, 1884, to Annie L., daughter of George B. Stevens, of Cleveland, O., and had one son, Samuel H. Bowman, now president of the S. H. Bowman Lumber Co. Mr. Bowman died at his country home, Summit Park Farm, Wayzata, Minn., Sept. 9, 1915.

McCARTY, Richard Justin, civil engineer, was born at Clarksburg, Va. (now W. Va.)., Mar. 12, 1851, son of Joseph Cresap and Ann (McCally) McCarty. His father was a merchant and planter. The son received his preliminary education at private schools, and during 1865–68 was a student at Soule University, Chapel Hill, Tex. He was graduated in pure mathematics at the University of Virginia in 1871. In that year he became axeman in the engineering corps on surveys of the International & Great Northern railroad in Texas, serving in various capacities until 1874. He then returned to the University of Virginia and was graduated in applied mathematics and civil engineering in 1875. He at once entered the service of the Kansas Rolling Mill Co., Kansas City, remaining until 1878, when he became locating engineer and acting chief engineer of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway Co., in Texas. The following year he entered the accounting department of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Co., and continued with that company in various capacities until 1886. He then entered the service of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co., Kansas City, serving as general manager and chief engineer in 1888–96. In 1897–99 he was in the employ of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Co., which, in the latter year, was taken over by the Kansas City Southern Railway Co., and he then took service with that company, was appointed its vice-president in 1906, and still continues in that capacity, and is also chairman of the valuation committee. He is author of "Federal

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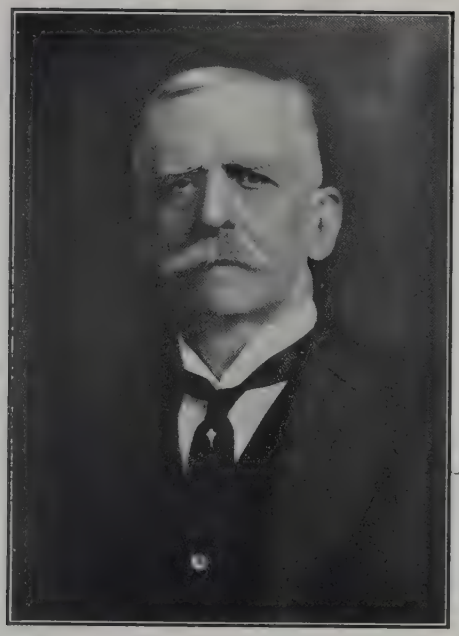
Valuation of Railroad Property" (1915). He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Royal Societies Club, London, Sons of the American Revolution, and of Beta Chapter of Zeta Psi fraternity. He finds his chief recreation in scientific research. His dominant personal characteristics are energy and perseverance. He is a sound and straight thinker, a man of great power of application, an analytical reasoner, and a diligent and painstaking worker. He was married June 24, 1877, to Mary Louise, daughter of Maj. John S. Allen, a merchant of Kansas City; they have three children: Allen, Richard Justin, Jr., and Charles Edward.

BURGES, Richard Fenner, lawyer, was born in Seguin, Tex., Jan. 7, 1873, son of William H. and Elizabeth (Rust) Burges. His first American ancestor was Thomas Burges, a native of England, who emigrated in 1742 and settled in Virginia, the line being traced through his son, Henry John, who married Judith Driver; their son Albridghton S. H., who married Mary Gilmour; and their son William Henry, who married Eugenia Ann Fenner, who were the grandparents of the subject. His father, a lawyer, was a member of the fourth regiment of Hood's famous Texas brigade in the civil war. Richard F. Burges was educated in the public schools at Seguin and in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. In 1894 he was admitted to the bar and has since continued the practice of his profession in that city. During 1901–03 he was judge of the corporation court of El Paso and 1905-07 was city attorney. In 1910 he was associate counsel for the United States in the Chamizal arbitration with the Mexican government. This case involved the settlement of a disputed boundary between the two nations embracing a large part of the city of El Paso, Tex. Mr. Burges was a delegate to the conference on the conservation of natural resources held in Washington May 13–15, 1908. In 1913 he was elected to the Texas house of representatives, where he was the author of the El Paso commission charter; joint author of the Texas anti-gambling injunction statute, and the Texas irrigation code and general mining law. He has been for years an active member of the resolutions committee of the national irrigation congress and a vice-president of the congress. In 1908 he was appointed by Gov. Campbell chairman of the state conservation commission of Texas. In the same year he inaugurated the movement for the establishment of a national park in the Sacramento mountains in New Mexico, comprising about half a million acres. Mr. Burges has collected the most extensive and valuable library of books, maps, pamphlets and manuscripts relating to Texas to be found outside of the state library. He is a member of the Virginia Historical Society, of the Texas State Historical Association, of the Texas Bar Association, of the El Paso Country Club and of the Toltec Club. He was married Dec. 7, 1898, to Ethel, daughter of Eugene A. Shelton, of El Paso. She died in 1912, leaving one daughter, Jane Rust Burges.

DOBBINS, John Young, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1850, son of John and Elizabeth (Young) Dobbins. He was educated at Pennington Seminary, Drew Theological Seminary and Dickinson College, being graduated at the last in 1875, taking its highest honors. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1876, and was stationed successively at Trinity Church, Camden, N. J.; Grace Church, Wilmington, Del.; Grace Church, Baltimore; Union Church, Covington, Ky.; Centenary Church, Camden, N. J.; State Street Church, Trenton, N. J.; Calvary Church, East Orange, N. J., and First Church, Montclair, N. J., which he served for eight years, and the new edifice of which, built during his pastorate, stands as his monument. To Dr. Dobbins the ministry was not a profession, but a passion. In it, through forty years, he blended the winsome grace of exceeding gentleness with the victorious force of a fervent, glowing and tireless zeal. He gave himself entirely to his work, with a truly pastoral heart; was sympathetic, comprehending, compassionate, prayerful and helpful. He was a natural born orator, and in impassioned and eloquent speech belonged among the supreme preachers of his church. He was married Sept. 21, 1876, to Imogene, daughter of Judge Jesse H. Diverty, of Cape May county, N. J., by whom he is survived with three children: Mary Imogene, John Gerry, and Helen Elizabeth, wife of Daniel R. Sortwell, of Boston, Mass. He died at Montclair, N. J., Jan. 17, 1917.

BRADSTREET, Alvah Judson, merchant, was born at Danvers, Mass., Oct. 18, 1862, son of William and Judith Morrill (Fullerton) Bradstreet. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Simon Bradstreet (q.v.), who came from Horbling, Lincolnshire, England, in 1632, and was governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony during 1679-86. His wife was Ann Dudley, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Sarah Perkins; their son Samuel and his wife Sarah Clark; their son Samuel and his wife Ruth Lamson; their son Asa and his wife Abigail Balch, to their son William Bradstreet and his wife Eunice Perkins, who were the grandparents of Alvah Judson Bradstreet. William Bradstreet, father of the subject, was dairyman and farmer. The son received his education in the public schools of Danvers, and through a correspondence law school. He was engaged in the dairy business until 1913, and since the latter year has been proprietor of Bradstreet's Market, a prosperous grocery business at Danvers. He served as assessor of taxes, Danvers, in 1907; as a member of the board of selectmen in 1910, and as representative in the Massachusetts house of representatives during 1913-14. He has been a justice of the peace and a notary public for twenty-eight years. He is a director in the Young Men's Christian Association, Beverly, Mass.; member Danvers Historical Society, Danvers Improvement Association, Bradstreet Family Association; Masonic fraternity, in which he holds the 32d degree; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Ancient Order United Workmen; Knights of Pythias; Patrons of Husbandry. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of Immanuel Congregational Church, and has been superintendent of its Sunday school since 1902. He finds his chief recreation in travel. He married (1) at Danvers, Mass., Mar. 22, 1882, Cordelia W., daughter of George Watson Staples, a shoemaker of Danvers; she died in 1897. He married (2) at Beverly, Mass., Aug. 27, 1908, Bertha, daughter of Eben F. Lovett, a shoemaker of Beverly. He has the following children: Emma F., who became the wife of Charles R. Chevalier, North Hampton, N. H.; Florence, whose husband is Stephen F. Kimball, Alamogordo, N. M.; Cora, a music teacher, Danvers, Mass., and William H. Bradstreet, a machinist; all by the first union; and Dudley L. and Ethel Louise Bradstreet, by the second union.



RICHARD J. McCARTY

RICHARD F. BURGES

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JOHN Y. DOBBINS

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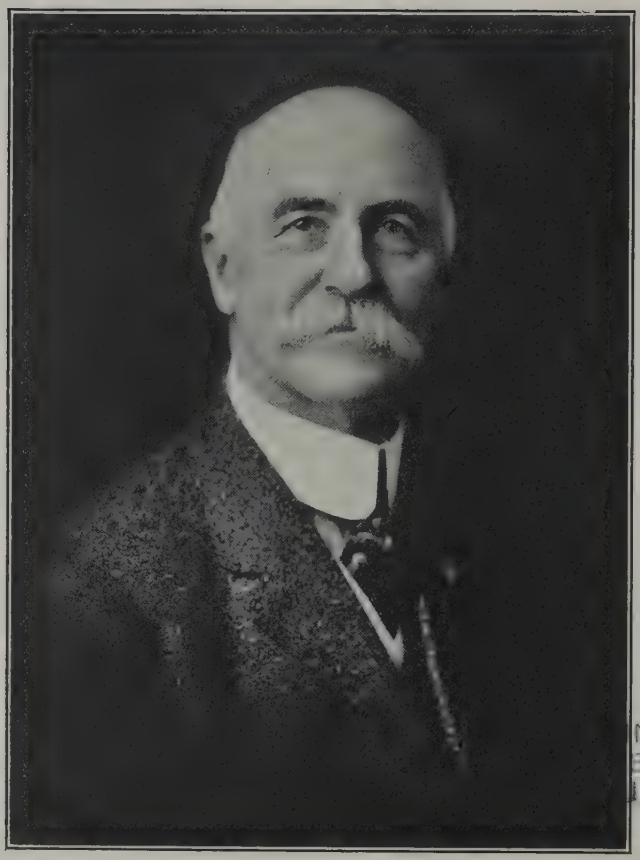
ALVAH J. BRADSTREET



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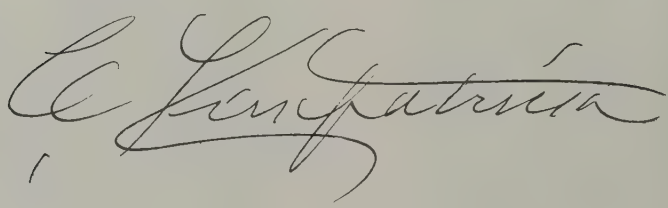

BEARNS, James Sterling, banker, was born in New York city, Aug. 28, 1816, son of Harry and Margaret (George) Bearns, of Dutch descent. At the time of his birth his parents occupied the old Murray homestead, which gave the name to Murray hill in New York. His early education was obtained in the Protestant Episcopal Academy and at Robert Carter's Academy in New York. When eighteen years of age he entered the employ of his brother, Frederick J. Bearns. Believing that the future offered him greater opportunities in a new vocation he became connected with the wholesale grocery house of Thomas Morrell, New York, and within a short time was admitted to partnership. The firm was dissolved in 1845 and thereafter Mr. Bearns conducted the business as sole proprietor. He traded extensively with the West Indies in sugar, tobacco and coffee. From the outset he met with success, and by his thrift and enterprise built up what was then the largest tea, coffee and sugar importing business in New York. In 1872 his nephew became a member of the firm of James S. Bearns & Co. and conducted it thereafter as proprietor. The residence of Mr. Bearns was in South Tenth street, Brooklyn, in that day a sparsely built section of the city, and there he indulged in the cultivation of flowers, of which he was extremely fond. His garden, which was quite extensive, contained flowers of all kinds and all seasons, and added a distinctive beauty to the entire property. In 1848 he removed to Williamsburgh. In 1860 he became one of the organizers of the Kings County Savings Institution, and in 1865 was chosen its president. He served continuously until 1902, a period of nearly half a century, being the oldest bank president in New York city (in continuous service). For a number of years he refused to receive any salary for his services. During his administration as president its capital was increased with its growth from year to year and not a cent was ever lost through unwise investment, a fact of which Mr. Bearns was always proud. He was long a deeply respected resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, a man of probity, of conservative, well-balanced judgment, whose word stood for truth and honor, and who loved the beautiful in art and nature. His life was one of endeavor and achievement, and was rounded to nearly a full century of useful and fruitful years. He was a vestryman and treasurer of Christ Episcopal Church in Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. For many years he was vice-president of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and gave large sums toward its maintenance. The two great loves of his life were flowers and the human flowers—little children—his own as well as others. He was married June 1, 1854, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cosgrove, of St. John, N. B., and had five children: Elizabeth Jane, wife of Edward P. Smith, M.D.; William J. G., Ella Louise, wife of Rt. Rev. James H. Darlington, Episcopal bishop of Harrisburg, Pa.; Kate Annabel, wife of G. C. Darlington, M.D., of Philadelphia, and Alfred Henry Bearns. He died in Brooklyn, Feb. 18, 1913.

KIRKPATRICK, Clifford, physician and surgeon, was born at Bangor, Me., May 13, 1855, son of Charles Williams and Mary Thompson (Babbidge) Kirkpatrick, and descended from old and distinguished Scotch stock. The family dates from Humphry Kirkpatrick, in whose favor Maiduin, Earl of Lennox, granted charter of the lands of Colchoun in the reign of Alexander II. Roger Kirkpatrick, of this family, was a famous Scottish soldier. The earliest paternal American ancestor was John Kirkpatrick, who came from Scotland and settled at Warren, Me., in 1753. His son James was the grandfather of Clifford Kirkpatrick, whose father, a seaman, died during the infancy of the subject. Clifford Kirkpatrick received a meagre preliminary education in district schools. At eight he left home and began an independent career, being variously occupied until he was fifteen, when he learned the granite cutters' trade at Concord, N. H. At nineteen he was placed on government work at his trade on Hurricane Island, where he was one of the highest paid workmen. He had previously had experience in the cod-fishing trade on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. Subsequently, his expertness in granite cutting carried him to all parts of the country. In 1878 he went to Adrian, Mich., where for a year he was employed at his trade by J. E. Harrison & Son. Meanwhile, he omitted no opportunity to further his education, and frequently walked fifteen miles after a days' work to hear a lecture or a noted public speaker. His boyhood ideal had been the family physician, and his ambition was to acquire sufficient funds to study medicine. He began medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. Charles Rynd, of Adrian, Mich., and was graduated at the college of medicine of the University of Michigan in 1881 with the degree M.D., practically working his way through the institution. While in college, because of his work and studies, he never averaged more than four hours sleep a night. From that year he was engaged in the practice of medicine at Adrian and acquired a large practice and a high reputation. He was a member of the Lenawee county board of pension examiners, and held membership in the American Medical Association, Michigan State Medical Society, Lenawee County Medical Society, Wabash Association of Railway Surgeons, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Maccabees, Masonic fraternity, in which he was a past grand master, and Adrian Rifle Club. Politically he was a Republican, and in 1895 was elected mayor of Adrian. He found his chief recreation in literary studies, gardening and music, and he possessed an unusually pleasing baritone voice which despite a busy life he found time to cultivate. He wrote with considerable ability, and some of his poems received a wide circulation. He was a communicant of the First Congregational church. Dr. Kirkpatrick was a lover of fine art and the best in literature, and was an intelligent analyst of the styles of famous authors. His genial comradeship and personal sympathy with the welfare of others were his dominating personal characteristics. He was married at Adrian, June 13, 1910, to Gertrude B. (Durham) Philpott, daughter of Joseph Anson Durham, a contractor. She survives him. He died at Adrian, Dec. 31, 1918.

WEBBER, Herbert John, botanist, was born in Lawton, Mich., Dec. 27, 1865, son of John Milton and Rebecca Anna (Bradt) Webber. He was graduated at the University of Nebraska in 1889 with the degree of B. Sc., and in 1890 received that of A.M. Upon graduating he was at once appointed instructor in botany at Nebraska, but two years later accepted a similar appointment in the Shaw School of Botany of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. In 1893 he was called by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to Washington, and given charge of the investigation of the disease of the orange trees in Florida, to which work he devoted four years. He next undertook the study of plant breeding, and soon was placed by the Department in charge of the plant breeding investi-

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gations, with which division he continued until 1907. He accepted a call to Cornell University as professor of experimental plant biology, but in 1909 he was transferred to the New York State College of Agriculture, of which during 1909–10 he was acting director, and during 1910–12 professor of plant breeding. Since 1912 he has been dean and professor of plant breeding in the Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture of the University of California, as well as Director of the Citrus Experiment Station in Riverside, Cal. Besides very many reports and papers contributed to the publications of the Department of Agriculture, he has published in the bulletin series of the Bureau of Plant Industry "Spermatogenosis and Fecundation of Zamia" (1901), and "A Cowpea Resistant to Root Knob, Heterodera Radicicola" (1902), and in the proceedings and reports of the American Breeders' Association are to be found the following papers by him: "Explanation of Mendel's Law of Hybrids" (1905); "Notes on Citrus Hybrids (1905); "Some Gaps in Our Knowledge of Heredity" (1908), and "Clonal, a Bud Variation" (1909). Among his more popular papers are "New Horticultural and Agricultural Terms" (1903), which appeared in Science; "New Fruit Productions of the Department of Agriculture" in the year book of the Department for 1906; "Conservation Ideals in the Improvement of Plants" (1912), in the "Popular Science Monthly," and "The Effect of Research in Genetics on the Art of Breeding" (1912), contributed to the "American Breeders Magazine." Dr. Webber also wrote the section on "Zamia" for Small's "Flora of the Southeastern United States" (1913). He received the degree of Ph.D. from Washington University in 1901 for his original researches in plant breeding, and in 1913 the University of Nebraska conferred upon him the unusual honorary degree of Doctor of Agriculture. It may be added that he was chosen to represent the United States at the International Conference on Hybridization held in London, England, in 1899. He is a member of various scientific societies, including the Botanical Society of America and the Breeders' Association, of which in 1908 he was chairman of the plant section. Since 1900 he has been a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

PALMER, Alfred Lee, jurist and capitalist, was born at Mina, Chautauqua co., N. Y., June 11, 1835, son of Joseph and Mary (Hill) Palmer and grandson of David Palmer, a soldier in the war of the revolution. In 1840 his father removed to Andrew, Ia., where he became a man of prominence and influence in the state, serving as probate judge and superintendent of public instruction. The son received his preliminary education at the public schools of Andrew and the Mt. Morris (Ill.) Academy, and was graduated at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School in 1858. Subsequently he began the practice of law at Andrew, Ia. On the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Company I, 12th Iowa volunteer infantry, and was elected second lieutenant. Later he was detached on recruiting service. While he was thus engaged his regiment was captured and he was assigned to the 8th Iowa volunteer infantry and promoted to first lieutenant. At the battle of Corinth he was shot through the lung, and he was honorably discharged for disability in 1863. Returning to Andrew, Ia., he resumed his law practice, and served for two successive terms as county judge. In 1868 he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and practised law with notable success, although he suffered much interference from his wound. While in Lincoln he was county judge for four years. In 1882 he became a resident of Seattle, Wash., then in its embryonic stage, and was an active factor in promoting the enterprising development which has made that city one of the greatest on the Pacific coast. He built the Palmer House, the York Hotel and a number of business blocks and manufacturing plants. His entire career has been a practical demonstration of his confidence in the city's resources and growth. He was a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In Masonry he was eminent commander of Seattle commandery; held the office of right eminent grand commander of Knights Templar for the state of Washington and for years was the oldest past grand commander. He was for twenty-five years a member of the Mystic Shrine. His rigid standard of business and professional honor and integrity, his sound judgment and marked practical ability were the principal factors in his success and won for him the high esteem of his business and professional associates. Alfred L. Palmer was married (1) at Andrew, Ia., in 1859, to Lydia, daughter of Nathaniel Butterworth of that town and (2) at Maquoketa, Ia., Sept. 27, 1870, to Rocelia A., daughter of Royal B. Chase, of Maquoketa. There were two children by the first union—Alice and Carrie, both deceased—and seven children by the second union: Frank J.; Hattie, wife of Donald B. Olson; Don H., Leet R., Lee Chase, Ben B. and Esther R. Mrs. Palmer, who was educated at Rockford Female Seminary, is past grand matron of the Eastern Star for the state of Washington, past worthy matron of Lorraine chapter, Seattle, and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Palmer died in Seattle, Wash., Aug. 19, 1914.

RAWLE, Francis, lawyer, was born at Freedom Forge, Mifflin co., Pa., Aug. 7, 1846, son of Francis William and Louisa (Hall) Rawle, and brother of James Rawle above. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and one of the earliest civil engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His grandfather, William Rawle, was a leader of the Philadelphia Bar; was appointed by Washington the first U. S. district attorney for Pennsylvania, and is said to have been offered the attorney-generalship of the United States by Washington. He was counsel for the Bank of the United States, and principal member of the commission that revised the Civil Code of Pennsylvania in 1830–33; first president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and author of a well known work on the Constitution of the United States. The son was educated at Phillips' Exeter Academy, and Harvard College in 1869, and after graduating at the latter studied law in the office of William Henry Rawle in Philadelphia. He was graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1871, and opening an office in Philadelphia, acquired an extensive practice of a diversified character, but chiefly corporation and railroad law and patent cases. In 1876 he was librarian of the Law Association of Philadelphia during 1876–97. Upon the organization of the American Bar Association in 1876, he was elected treasurer and was re-elected each year until 1902, when he became president. He prepared three editions (1883, 1898 and 1913) of Bouvier's Law Dictionary and has been a frequent contributor to law periodicals. He is a member of various learned and literary societies and during 1890–1902, was an overseer of Harvard University, re-elected in 1896. He was married Nov. 25, 1875, to Margaretta C. Aertsen, daughter of James M.

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Francis Rawle

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Yours Truly
W. Duke

Aertsen, a Philadelphia banker, and granddaughter of Jonathan Smith, cashier of the Bank of the United States. She died in 1898, leaving two sons, Francis Jr., and Henry Rawle, the latter in the U. S. Navy.

DUKE, Washington, tobacco manufacturer, was born in Orange (now Durham) county, N. C., Dec. 20, 1820, son of Taylor and Dicie (Jones) Duke, who emigrated from lower Virginia some time before the revolutionary war. He was probably a descendant of John Duke, who was granted lands in Virginia by successive governors of that colony at various times from 1728 to 1750 and who served in the revolutionary war with the rank of major. He was one of ten children, and his educational advantages were very limited. At the age of twenty-one he began farming on his own account, and four years later by his industry and frugality, was able to purchase a farm of his own. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate service and was captured during the retreat to Appomattox. Returning home after the war he found his farm gone to weeds. In his barn was a small quantity of leaf tobacco, which he now undertook to sell. It had sweetened and mellowed during the four years of the war so that its merits were at once recognized, and it was soon sold. He now determined to continue the production and sale of tobacco; his product soon became known in the leading markets of the South; his barn was replaced by a two-story factory, which was also outgrown in 1874 and a larger one was occupied in the town of Durham, which thereafter became the headquarters of the firm of W. Duke, Sons & Co. The business never ceased growing, one addition to the factories succeeding another in rapid succession. In 1881 the manufacture of cigarettes was added, and in 1884 a branch factory was established in New York city. In the early '90's the firm had become the largest cigarette and smoking tobacco establishment in the world, doing an annual business of over $4,500,000. This business was the nucleus of the great American Tobacco Co., the Duke interests being always its greatest unit. Washington Duke was always known for his high Christian character and his unostentatious charity. He was one of the prime factors in moving the state Methodist institution, Trinity College, from Randolph county to Durham, and to it he contributed $100,000 for buildings and improvements. He made other gifts from time to time amounting in all to over $500,000. He also endowed Louisbery Female College and the Durham South Conservatory of Music. Mr. Duke's activities were always marked by wise consideration of the future. Maintaining a strict character for probity, e er mindful for the right of others, and of a kind and courteous disposition, he was highly respected by all who knew him. He was twice married: first, in 1844, to Mary Caroline, daughter of Jesse Clinton, of Durham, who died in 1847; and (2), Dec. 9, 1852, to Artelia Roney, of Alamance county, N. C. By his first wife he had two sons: Samuel T. and Brodie Lawrence Duke, and by the second marriage three children, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Robert E. Lyon; Benjamin Newton and James Buchanan Duke. He died in Durham, N. C., May 8, 1905.

DORR, Temple Emery, capitalist and philanthropist, was born at Bradley, Me., Jan. 14, 1840, son of Charles M. and Ann (Morse) Dorr. He was educated in the public schools of Bradley, and during his summer vacations was engaged in rafting logs on the Penobscot river. In 1862, he went to California, where he engaged in prospecting and mining and he was likewise connected with the industry for a period of four years. In 1866 he settled at Saginaw, Mich., where he entered the employ of Eddy, Avery & Co. The following year he entered into a contract to raft and deliver logs from the Cass river boom. He continued rafting for four years, during three of which he was agent for the firm of Avery and Murphy. Later he secured an interest with that firm and with C. K. Eddy in numerous lumbering operations of much importance. On the death of Newell Avery a partnership was formed in 1879 under the style of Murphy and Dorr, his partner being Simon J. Murphy, of Detroit. As part of its extensive operations this firm bought and operated a large saw mill at Bay City. Subsequently the leading lumbermen of the Saginaw valley elected Mr. Dorr president of the once famous Tittabawassee Boom Co., which operated on the Saginaw river, and handled annually more logs than any other similar concern in the whole world. White pine lumbering was then at the height of its prosperity in the district, and the company referred to collected at its booms and distributed to the numerous individual firms and mill operators the immense cut of the entire valley. As lumbering operations in that district gradually declined he became interested in the redwood development of California, securing stock in the Pacific Lumber Co., which operated large mills north of San Francisco. In this undertaking he was associated with his brother-in-law, Selwyn Eddy, formerly president of that company. Subsequently, upon the retirement of Mr. Eddy, Mr. Dorr's son-in-law, Chauncey W. Penoyer, assumed executive management of the company. The Pacific Lumber Co. now (1920) operates saw mills at Scotia, Humboldt co., having a capacity of 150,000,000 feet annually, and has 75,000,000 feet in yards at Scotia, Fields Landing, San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles. He also had substantial holdings in iron and other mining properties in Minnesota as well as in timberlands on the Pacific coast. He contributed generously to the philanthropic and charitable institutions of Saginaw, and the magnificent auditorium, which is a model of its kind, was made possible through his gift of $50,000. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was a member of Ancient Landmark, F. & A. M.; Saginaw Valley chapter, R.A.M.; Saginaw council, R. & S.M.; St. Bernard's commandery, Knights Templar; and Elf Khurafeh temple, A.A.O.N.M.S. He was generous in his sympathy, wise in counsel, considerate in demeanor and yet powerful in his activities. He was married, Feb. 8, 1866, to Nancy M., daughter of Edwin Eddy, of Saginaw; she died in 1917, leaving three daughters: Edith, wife of Victor von Borosini, Chicago; Anne, wife of Chauncey W. Penoyer, San Francisco, and Cora, wife of Wellington S. Morse, of Los Angeles, Cal. He died at Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 6, 1913.

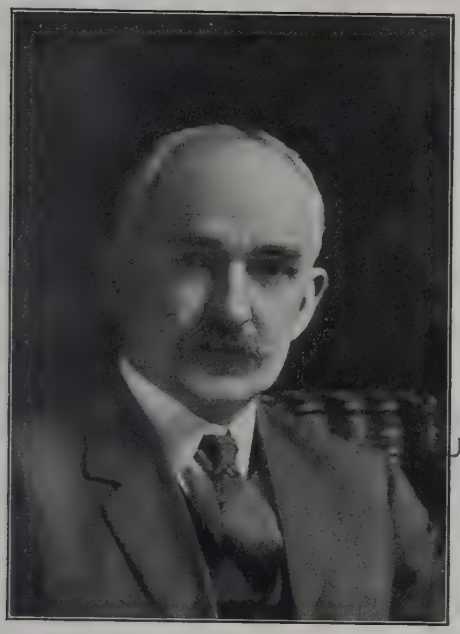
WARREN, George Herbert, lawyer, was born at Shirley, Mass., Oct. 15, 1860, son of Naolis Lafayette and Mary (Barnard) Warren. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., and was graduated at Williams College in 1886 with the degree of A.B. He studied law at Manchester, N. H., under the preceptorship of H. E. Burnham and A. O. Brown; was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire in 1889, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Manchester, N. H. In 1890 he became a member of the law firm of Burnham, Brown & Warren, with Henry E. Burnham and Albert

O. Brown. The outgrowth of this partnership was the present firm of Jones, Warren, Wilson & Manning, in which he is associated with Edwin F. Jones, Allan M. Wilson and Robert L. Manning. Aside from his legal activities he has taken a keen interest in civic and municipal affairs, as well as in Republican politics, and has filled various positions of trust and responsibility. Since 1915 he has been president of the board of trustees of public institutions. For six years he was chairman of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire Industrial School, and in 1912 was a member of the state constitutional convention. He is a member of the Derryfield and Country clubs, Manchester, and a communicant of the Unitarian Church. He was married at Groton, Mass., Nov. 19, 1891, to Mary H., daughter of Moses P. Palmer, a retired farmer of Groton; they have five children: Helen E., Louise, Mary B., Robert P., and Elizabeth H. Warren.

LENZ, Oscar Louis, sculptor, was born at East Clarendon, Vt., Aug. 15, 1873, son of Gustav A. and Sarah (Greene) Lenz. His father came from Stuttgart, Germany, with his parents when a boy and settled in Providence, R. I., where he became prominent in the business life of the city. On his mother's side he was descended from Nathanael Greene, the revolutionary general. Young Lenz was educated in the schools of Providence and studied at the Rhode Island School of Design. At the age of sixteen he entered the Art Students' League in New York, where he worked under Augustus St. Gaudens, and subsequently he studied under Philip Martini. After studying with Falguierre and at the Ateliers Julien and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, he opened a studio in New York and soon built up a reputation as one of the most gifted of the younger American sculptors. He possessed a quick and poetic imagination, an unusual grasp of detail and an unswerving fidelity to truth, with a strong tinge of idealism. In his figures he showed much of the strength, combined grace and vigor of St. Gaudens, and his work on the whole served to point him out as the logical successor of that master. He was an incessant worker, but his health began to fail and he was forced to give up the fight before his powers had reached maturity. Among his earlier works were the St. Gabriel and St. Michael of All Angels' Church, New York; the Storrs memorial tablet for the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, and the Genius of Death, at Woodlawn Cemetary, New York. The best of his designs are the Lawton memorial at Newport, R. I.; "Death of Siegfried." a powerfully impressive bronz consisting of thirty figures, were presented by his family to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the original plaster cast being in the Rhode Island School of Design; the Mason memorial at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, and the Hilton and Parsons memorial at Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y., while his colonial group at the Charleston Exposition and the triumphal bridge at the Buffalo Exposition showed his ability in historical subjects. Lenz was a man of great personal charm and ever-ready tact, showing always the greatest consideration for the feelings, comfort and happiness of others. He died in New York city, June 25, 1912.

STUDY, Justin Nelson, educator, was born in Wayne county, Ind., Feb. 25, 1846, son of Samuel and Sarah (Nelson) Study. His father, a farmer, removed to Hagerstown, Ind. Justin Nelson Study received his preliminary education in the public schools of Hagerstown. He was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1871, with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1874. He began his professional career as superintendent of schools at Anderson, Ind., in 1871, continuing ten years in that capacity. He occupied similar positions at Greencastle, Ind., during 1881-84; at Richmond, Ind., during 1885-96, and from the latter year until his death at Fort Wayne, Ind. He was a member of the state board of education of Indiana. He had been vice-president of the National Educational Association, and president of the Indiana State Teachers' Association, and of various other educational associations of Indiana. He occupied a high place in Masonry and in 1912 was crowned sovereign grand inspector general, 33d degree. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. While engaged in the schools at Anderson he read law and was admitted to the Madison county bar, but never engaged in practice. For more than two decades he directed the important public school system of Fort Wayne, and during that long period he grew steadily in popularity, and in the confidence of school patrons. A man of high educational ideals, possessed of the contructive talent, impressed by progressive ideas and gifted with more than ordinary executive ability and capacity, he impressed his influence indelibly upon the community. It was ever an influence for good. His reputation extended throughout Indiana, and beyond the confines of that state, for in his profession none stood higher than Prof. Study. At his death a Fort Wayne newspaper declared editorially: "His splendid work goes on, for the harvest from his sowing is not all in. In a personal sense his loss will be deeply felt for he was a man of fine social instincts. He has impressed his personality upon the community, and his memory will abide. He was a genuine lover of learning for its own sake as well as for its elevating influences on character. The impression he left upon students and teachers was always that of the master mind. He was a teacher of great power, and he was ever interested in whatever served to enhance the teacher's vocation." He was married, Jan. 1st, 1874, to Belle, daughter of Andress Wiggins, a farmer and commission merchant, of Hagerstown; she survives him, with three children: Edna, now Mrs. Joseph D. Harper, Dallas, Tex.; Blanche, who is Mrs. Gibson E. Sisco, Toledo, O., and Margery Study, Fort Wayne. He died at Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 29, 1917.

TERRY, Edward Clinton, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Terryville, Conn., Dec. 10, 1850, son of James and Elizabeth (Hollister) Terry. His first American ancestor was Samuel Terry, who came to this country from England in 1650, and settled at Springfield, Mass.; he married Hannah Morgan, and the line of descent is traced through their son Ephraim, who married Ann Collins; their son Samuel, who married Mary Kellogg; their son Samuel, who married Huldah Burnham; their son Eli, who married Eunice Warner, and their son Eli, Jr., who married Samantha McKee, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Eli Terry (q. v.) was the inventor of the shelf clock. Edward C. Terry received a thorough education, and was graduated at the Yale Sheffield Scientific School with the degree of B.Sc. in 1871. Early in life he displayed the inventive ingenuity of his ancestor, and having perfected a water meter in 1878, which is known by his name, he organized the Hartford Meter Co., of which he was manager and secretary, to manufacture and market the



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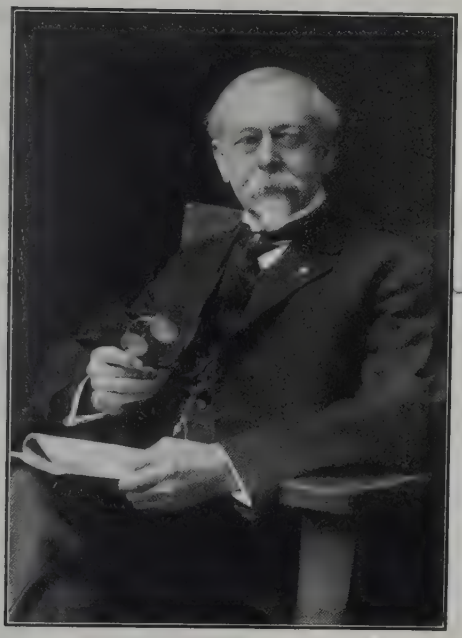
GEORGE H. WARREN

OSCAR L. LENZ



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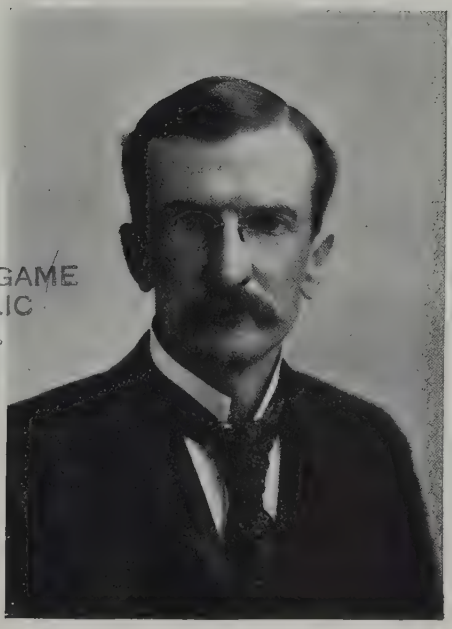
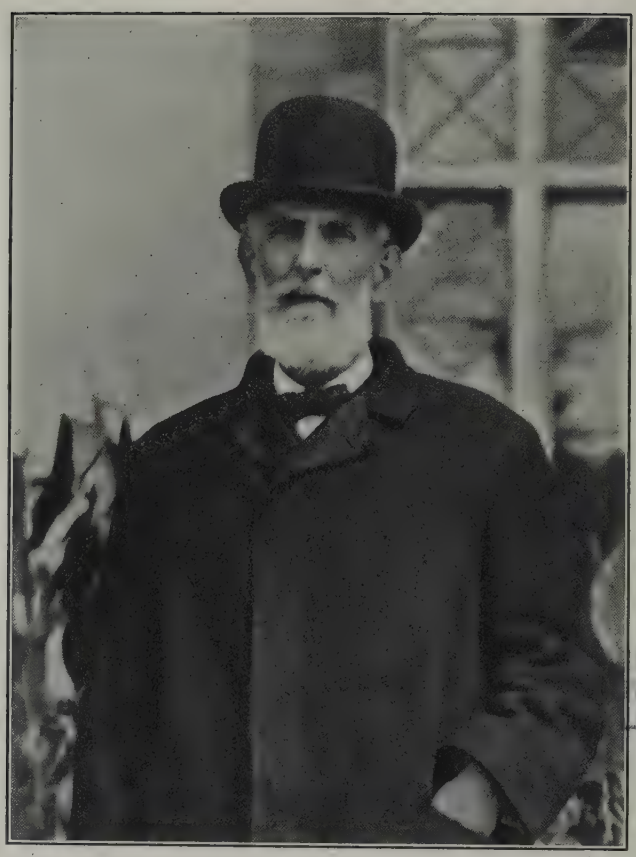
JUSTIN N. STUDY



EDWARD C. TERRY



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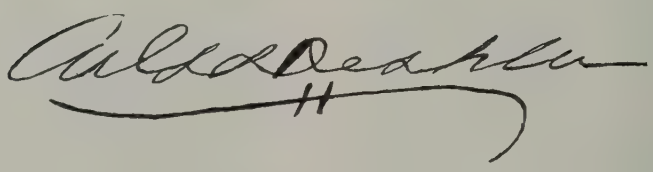

device. In 1889 he founded the Farmington River Power Co., for the purpose of utilizing the water-power on the Farmington river and transmitting it by wire to Hartford. This undertaking is of special interest, inasmuch as it was the first successful attempt to convert water-power into electricity and transmit it any desirable distance. His idea was at first pronounced impracticable by the leading engineers and electricians, and he was strongly warned against making the attempt, but he persisted, and the company is still engaged in supplying electricity for lighting and power purposes to the city of Hartford. Another subject that received much of Mr. Terry's attention was the steam turbine. He invented the Terry type of turbine which enables a high efficiency to be obtained at a comparatively slow speed, by an arrangement whereby the same steam is used in the same wheel four times. This avoids the necessity of high speed and reduction gears, and allows a more simple construction, resulting in a more efficient turbine. To introduce this invention Mr. Terry organized The Terry Steam Turbine Co., in 1906, with a capital of $250,000, of which he was president until his death. The company's factory at Hartford, Conn., employs about 100 hands, and turns out a complete turbine engine every day. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Hartford Club and the Hartford Golf Club. He was married Feb. 28, 1872, at Terryville, Conn., to Louise, daughter of Benjamin Webster, and had two sons, James and Charles Terry. He died at Hartford, Conn., April 6, 1908.

DESHLER, William Green, banker and philanthropist, was born in Columbus, O., May 24, 1827, son of David W. and Betsey (Green) Deshler. His father, who went from Allentown, Pa., to Columbus in 1817, was a cabinet maker and later a dry-goods merchant, insurance broker and cashier of the city's first bank, the Clinton. He figured in various reorganizations of the Clinton Bank, which was the forerunner of the present Hayden-Clinton Bank, and became its principal owner and president. William G. Deshler received his education in private schools in Columbus, and Easton, Pa., and when seventeen years old entered his father's bank. Upon the death of his father in 1869, he succeeded to the presidency of the bank, which became the National Exchange Bank, and in 1879 was reorganized as the Deshler National Bank. In 1910 the Deshler National Bank was merged into the Hayden-Clinton. During his career as a banker Mr. Deshler controlled the disbursements and interchange of hundreds of millions of dollars, and his name stood as a synonym for the highest principles which constitute the working basis of financial institutions. Nearly all the banks of Columbus which have been received or organized since the panic of 1857 were directly or indirectly encouraged or assisted by him and his financial connections. Mr. Deshler was a warm personal friend of Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury under Lincoln, and in 1864 the latter called upon him to conduct an important secret financial transaction to counteract the effect of certain influences which had been striving to break down the credit of the United States government by speculation in stocks and gold. He conceived the plan of selling gold in the United States treasury in exchange for greenbacks, which caused such a drop in the money market that a financial panic ensued, followed by a number of failures among bull operators. That it had the desired results in checking the opponents of the government's financial policy is indicated by Secretary Chase's cordial letter of thanks to Mr. Deshler and his presentation as a token of personal appreciation of a cane made from the wreck of the Confederate gunboat Merrimac, the only remuneration that he received for his services to the government. In 1889 he gave $100,000 in trust to the Columbus Female Benevolent Society for the establishment of the Betsey Green Deshler fund in memory of his mother, and a year later, on the death of his daughter, he created a similar trust to be known as the Kate Deshler Hunter fund in the sum of $33,000, giving a thousand dollars for each year of her life. He later added $60,000 to this fund. After the death of a grandson he created a memorial fund of $17,000 to found a fund for crippled and deformed children, the Deshler Hunter fund. In politics he was a Republican. Shortly before his death he built the Hotel Deshler upon the site of his birthplace. Of an exceptionally hospitable nature, in earlier years he entertained generously and much, and he and members of his family occupied the highest place in the social life of his city. He was married (1) in 1850, to Olive, daughter of Samuel Clark of Montpelier, Vermont. She died three months later, and he was married (2) Mar., 1852, to Ann Eliza, daughter of Nicholas Sinks, a merchant of Williamsburg, O.; she died in 1869, leaving one son, John G., and two daughters, Kate, who married Charles O. Hunter, and Mary, who married Randolph S. Warner. He was married (3) in 1871, to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. I. G. Jones of Columbus, O., and by this union had three daughters: Elizabeth D., who married Daniel H. Sowers; Louise D., who married Rensselaer Cox, and Helen D., who married Charles E. Brown. Mr. Deshler died in Columbus, O., Feb. 16, 1916.

COWL, Jane, actress, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 14, 1889. She began her stage career at Belasco's Theatre, New York, with Henrietta Crossman in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs." Her part was small, but both Mr. Belasco and the late Charles Klein, who collaborated in the production of the piece, remarked the earnestness with which she entered into her work. Miss Cowl's next appearances were as Octavie in the original production of " The Music Master ", with David Warfield, and as Trinidad in " The Rose of the Rancho ", with Frances Starr. While these parts allowed little scope for the expression of any uncommon histrionic gift, Miss Cowl, who is reputed to be one of the most beautiful women on the American stage, was at least able to convince both audiences and critics that her endowment went much beyond mere physical advantages. It is her particular complaint that, once a stage career has been launched, beauty is rather a hindrance than a help. Be that as it may, Miss Cowl does realize the power and extent of physical charm, firmly believing in an actress retiring from the stage before the autumn of her career has set—allowing, of course, for individual preferment. She played brief special engagements in the leading roles in " The Christian ", " Merely Mary Ann ", " Her Own Way ", " Paid in Full " " Mrs. Temple's Telegram ". She was leading woman in " Is Matrimony a Failure ", " The Upstarts ", and " The Gamblers ". Then came her height of success, as Mary Turner in Bayard Viller's " Within the Law ", first produced Sept. 11, 1912, at the Eltinge Theatre, New York. While this play was at the beginning of its run, Miss Cowl, foreseeing the obvious popularity of the piece, determined that her work should not suffer through being bound too long in one part, signed contracts for

other plays. During the 1915-16 season she played in "Common Clay" at the Republic Theatre, New York, as a co-star with John Mason. In 1916-17 she appeared as a star at the Republic Theatre, New York, in "Lilac Time," written by herself and Jane Murfin, and in the role of Jeannine, a French girl, in this play of her own writing, she scored, possibly, her greatest success to date. Miss Cowl is also author with Miss Murfin, of "Daybreak", produced in New York in 1917, and "Information, Please", brought out in 1918, the latter revealing new abilities as a comedy actress. She was married to Adolph Klauber, a dramatic critic.

DYER, Elisha, Jr., banker, was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 23, 1862, son of Elisha (q.v.) and Anthony (Viall) Dyer. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Dyer, who came from England in 1635 and settled in Boston. From him and his wife Mary the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Freelove Williams; their son Elisha and his wife Frances Jones, to their son Elisha Dyer (q.v.) and his wife Anna Jones Hoppin, who were the grandparents of Elisha Dyer, Jr. His paternal grandfather was governor of Rhode Island during 1857-59, and his father was chief executive of the state during 1897-1900. Elisha Dyer, Jr., received his preliminary education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He was graduated at Brown University in 1883 with the degree A.B., and at Columbia Law School in 1885 with the degree LL.B. In the latter year Brown gave him the degree A.M. In the same year he was admitted to the bar in both Rhode Island and New York. After a practice of two years he entered the New York banking house of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., remaining with the firm until 1895. He then became secretary and treasurer of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co. In 1898 he joined the firm of Ulman Bros., bankers and brokers, New York, with branch offices at Newport, Narragansett Pier and elsewhere, and of which firm, now Ulman & Co., he was a member until his death, managing during the summer season the interests of the business at Newport. At one time he was president of the Popp Compressed Air & Electric Power Co., and a director in the Sea Side & Brooklyn Bridge Elevated Railroad Co. His Newport residence was "Wayside," in Bellevue avenue, and his winter seasons were passed in New York. He was one of the best known men in the society of Newport and New York, and was celebrated as a leader of cotillons. For many years he led the dancing at the annual ball given by Mrs. William Astor. Both in society and in the world of affairs his genial friendliness and his charm of manner won him many friends. His personality was unique and lovable, and in every relation which brought him into association with his fellows he exhibited those rare qualities of intellectual poise, depth, generosity and tranquillity, coupled with wide knowledge of people and affairs which rendered his counsel so valuable and his companionship so delightful. For years the Saturday dinners given by Mr. and Mrs. Dyer at "Wayside" were pleasing features of a Newport summer. He found his chief recreation in golf, and at one time played an excellent game of tennis. He was a member of the Union Society of Civil War, Brown University Alumni Association, Maryland Club, Baltimore; Automobile of America, New York Yacht, Knickerbocker, Union, Manhattan, Brook, Country and other clubs, New York city: Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough; Reading Room, Casino, Golf, and Clam Bake clubs, Newport, and of various clubs in Providence, also of the Turf & Field Club, New York. He was married in Newport, R. I., Nov. 5, 1891, to Sidney (Turner) Swan, daughter of Wm. F. Turner, of Virginia, who survives him. He died at Newport, R. I., June 2, 1917.

YOUNG, Walter Dickson, capitalist, was born in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1855, son of George and Annie (McCormick) Young. His father, a native of Scotland, was a merchant in Albany, and removing to Bay City, Mich., in 1870 became president of the Bay City Bank. The son, after a high school education became a messenger in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and then for five years was clerk in the Bay City Bank. Becoming interested in the lumber business, he established the firm of W. D. Young & Co., of which he was president and sole owner in 1893. The hardwood flooring factory is the largest in the United States. He also became interested in the International Mill & Timber Co., which builds Sterling Readi-cut houses, was president of the Island Lumber Co., and the German-American Sugar Co., and vice-president of the Bay City Bank. He had large lumbering operations in Otsego county, Mich. In 1913 he organized at Bay City the Young Cattle & Packing Co., of which he was president. This concern purchased eleven hundred acres of land in Bangor township, diked and drained the property and erected barns and feeding sheds. He built the Young Building, Bay City, to house the offices of his various local companies as well as a branch of the Bay City Bank. He was a large owner of real estate; was interested in the Wenonah Hotel Co., and in many commercial, industrial and financial undertakings outside of Bay City, among them many Chicago banks. He employed chemists and photographers to carry on a long series of experiments in natural color photography throughout a period of approximately ten years. Immediately prior to his death he was arranging to demonstrate in Chicago and other cities the fruits of his untiring efforts. He was a 32d degree Mason. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Trinity Episcopal Church. He had great business acumen and marked executive and initiative ability. He was twice married (I), in 1878, to Florence Ella Blanchett, of Bay City; there was one child of this union, Fanny, who married William L. Bishop, of Dundee, Ore. His first wife died May 15, 1887, and he was married (II) to Elizabeth, daughter of George H. Ambrose, a pioneer lumberman of Chicago. She survived him with three children: Florence Ambrose, who married Roy S. Richardson; Walter Dickson, and Francis L. Young. He died at Bay City, Mich., Dec. 23, 1916.

SHERWOOD, Rosina Emmet, artist, was born in New York city, Dec. 13, 1854, daughter of William J. and Julia Colt (Pierson) Emmet, and granddaughter of Judge Robert Emmet, of New York. Having developed a talent for art, she became the pupil of William M. Chase in 1878, and worked in his studio for two years. It was during this period that she received a prize of $1,000 offered by Louis Prang for the best design for a Christmas card. She also published a book for children, "Pretty Peggy and Other Ballads" (18—), which she illustrated in color, and which had a large sale, both in this country and in England. In 1884 she studied for six months in the Academy Julian, Paris. She has made numerous illustrations and cover designs, principally for Harper & Bros. She received a silver medal at the Paris Exposition of

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ELISHA DYER, JR.

1889, and since that time has been a regular contributor to the leading art exhibitions. She was represented at the Columbia Exposition by three water colors: "September," lent by the Boston Art Club; "In the Orchard," and "Sunlight in the Orchard," and she painted one of the large decorations in the Woman's Art Building, besides many pictures in oil, water color and pastel. She was awarded a medal at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893, two bronze medals at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, in 1902, and a silver medal at the St. Louis Exposition in 1906. She is a member of the American Artists Society, New York Water Color Club, and the American Water Color Society, and is an associate of the National Academy of Design. She was married June 1, 1887, to Arthur Murray Sherwood, of New York city, and has five children: Arthur Murray, Jr., Cynthia, wife of James H. Townsend, Philip Hyde, Robert Emmet, and Rosamond Sherwood.

DAVIS, William Jennings, banker, cotton factor, planter and stock-raiser, was born near Oakley, Hinds co., Miss., Feb. 16, 1853, son of John and Mary (Jennings) Davis. His father was a planter. Bereft, when but eight years old, of his parents and deprived of his inheritance by the stern exactions of the war, William Jennings Davis began his conquest of life and its opportunities when little more than a lad. The years immediately following the Civil war were full of trial and distress for the South; and it was under the stern discipline of this period that he gathered the strength for his later accomplishments. He went to school when he could and availed himself of every opportunity to earn the means of existence. He was never downcast, but always resolute to conquer fortune and justify his name and inheritance. Before he was twenty he engaged in buying cattle and driving them to the Vicksburg market, returning with a stock of horses and mules for sales among the planters. In 1873, he established a mercantile business at Terry, Hinds co., which is still conducted under the name of J. W. Grantham & Co. About this time he saw new opportunities for his endeavor, first in truck growing in Mississippi, and incidental thereto he established the Terry Manufacturing Co., for the manufacture of fruit and vegetable packages; the product of this concern was shipped in carload lots to every part of the United States. At the former home of Gov. Brown he began the breeding of registered Jersey cattle, and was a pioneer in this direction, in Mississippi. In 1895 he undertook the breeding of beef cattle on the same place, adopting the best strains of Aberdeen Angus and other high grades for this purpose. At his death more than 600 head of splendid beef cattle grazed in the pastures of the plantation. He settled at Jackson in 1904 and engaged as a cotton factor, in which he met with unique success. He was a director in the Downing-Locke Co., Jackson Fertilizer Co., McClelan Hardware Co., and several banks. In 1914 he was summoned to be a director from Mississippi of the Federal Reserve Bank. He established, in 1910, the Le Vernet Farm, near Jackson, for the breeding of pure blooded Hereford cattle. He did much to gain fame for Mississippi as a cattle-raising state, demonstrating that the state is capable of raising the best. In 1913 his "Point Comfort" won the award in a world competition, in Chicago. As a citizen he was distinguished by the qualities that are inseparably linked with acknowledged leadership. The sentiment engraved on the memorial erected in his honor at Jackson, Miss. "The man who led where others groped" —gives fitting expression to the important place he filled in the life of his state. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he was a communicant of the First Baptist Church, Jackson. He was married, Nov. 25, 1875, to Texie, daughter of John Terrell, a merchant, of Walnut Ridge, Ark.; she survives him, with two children: La Perle, who became the wife of Laurie M. Gaddis, Jackson, and Vernon T. Davis, who succeeded to the management of La Vernet Stock Farm, and other of his father's interests. He died at Jackson, Miss., June 9, 1916.

BRADLEY, Edward Elias, manufacturer, and public official, was born at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 5, 1845, son of Isaac and Abigail (Knowles) Bradley. The earliest member of the family in America was William Bradley, who came from Bingley, Yorkshire, England, settled first at Branford and then at Guilford, Conn., and in 1644 settled at New Haven. Later he lived in North Haven where he had large landed interests. According to Thorpe's "History of North Haven," he was the first land owner in the village. From him and his wife, Alice Prichard, the line is traced through their son Abraham and his wife Hannah Thompson; their son Abraham and his wife Sarah Wilmot; their son Isaac and his wife Lois (Bishop) Lewis; and their son Lewis and his wife Lydia Woodin, who were the grandparents of our subject. Isaac Bradley (4) fought in the war of the revolution, and his grandson, Isaac Bradley, was a minute-man in the war of 1812. Our subject, Edward Elias Bradley, received his education in public and private schools, and began his business career in 1860 as a shipping clerk with the New Haven Wheel Co. Five years later he entered the employ of Lawrence, Bradley & Pardee, then the largest carriage manufacturers in Connecticut, and later became connected with John English & Co. In 1865 he returned to the New Haven Wheel Co. The stock of the company was bought by our subject, William H. Bradley, William and Henry G. Lewis, and Frederick Ives. Edward E. Bradley became secretary and treasurer of the company in 1866. The company's trade expanded to very large proportions both in America and abroad. In 1887, Mr. Bradley, who had been general manager of the company for several years, became its president and he still retained that office, though he retired from active participation in the business in 1904. He had also been president of the Boston Buckboard & Carriage Co., the News Publishing Co., the Charles W. Scranton Co., of New Haven, and the New England Dairy Co., director New Haven County National Bank, and of the Red River Valley Co. He was president of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce from 1901 to 1903, and long a member of its executive committee. In 1876, he removed to West Haven, and served as a member of the board of burgesses and on the Union School District committee. In 1882 he represented the town of Orange in the General Assembly, being the first Democrat elected from that constituency for more than a generation. He was re-elected in 1883. In the latter session he introduced and ably advocated the constitutional amendment for biennial sessions of the legislature which was finally adopted. In 1885, he was elected state senator. In 1886 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for lieutenant-governor of the state, receiving nearly two thousand votes more than his leading opponent, but as that did not make the necessary constitutional majority, the election was thrown into the general assembly,

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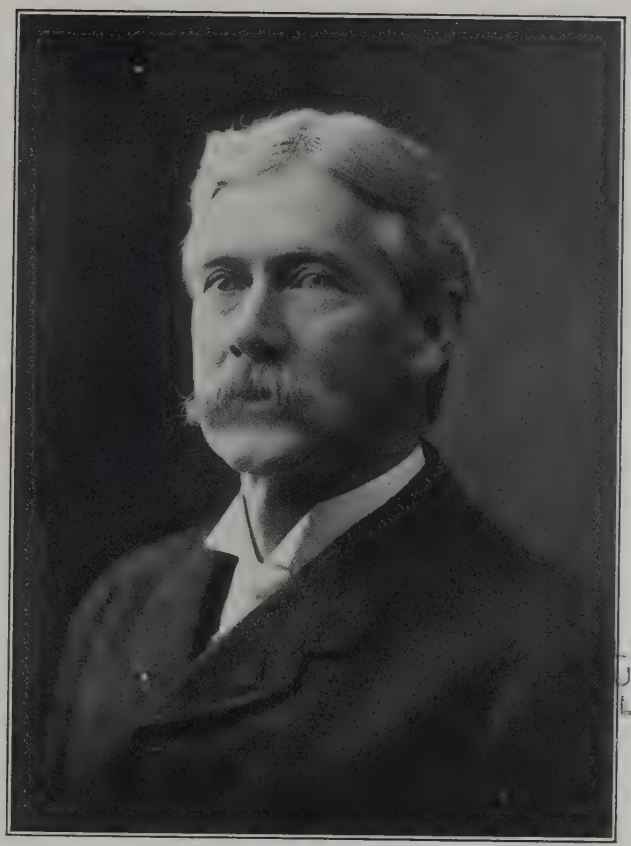
which being Republican, seated the Republican candidate. He was commissioner of parks in New Haven from 1888 to 1901, and from 1910 to 1913 was president of the Connecticut State Park Commission. He was for six years a member of the state park commission created by act of the general assembly of 1913, and was its president. He was a consistent Democrat until the free silver split of 1896, when he joined the gold wing of the party and was nominated by it for mayor of New Haven. Thereafter he was an Independent. He joined the New Haven Grays as a private in 1861, and rose to colonelcy of the Second regiment in 1869. He was paymaster-general of the Connecticut National Guard from 1876 to 1878, with the rank of brigadier-general, and state adjutant-general from 1893 to 1895. He was president of the New Haven Grays' Association and president of its Centennial Celebration Committee for the 100th anniversary in 1916; president of the Governor's Staff Association of Connecticut during 1903-11; president of the Defenders' Monument Association; president of the New Haven Donation Day Association; president of the Young Men's Institute; director of the Organized Charities Association and the New Haven Colony Historical Society; member Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association, Civic Federation of New Haven; member, board of managers, of the Connecticut Society; member, Sons of the American Revolution, and historian for two terms; and president of the General David Humphreys Branch, No. 1, Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution; for twenty-four years delegate and six years alternate delegate to the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut; director of St. Paul's Missionary and Benevolent Society for thirty-one years; trustee of the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, at Cheshire; director of the Missionary Society of the Diocese of Connecticut, and for thirty-four years vestryman of St. Paul's church, New Haven. He was one of the original members of the New Haven Country Club, and was a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York. Gen. Bradley was married at New Haven, Apr. 26, 1871, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Kimberly, of West Haven, Conn.; the living children of this union are: Bertha Kimberly, who married Edward Nathaniel Loomis of South Orange, N. J., and Mabel Louisa Bradley, who married George Blumer, dean of the medical school of Yale University. He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 21, 1917.

GRAHAM, William Montrose, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1834, son of James Duncan (q.v.) and Charlotte Hustler (Meade) Graham. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Graham, who came from Mackenston, Perthshire, North Britain, early in the 18th century, and settled at Dumfries, Prince William co., Va. He was son of John, who was nearly related to Graham of Garthur and Archill; his wife was Margaret, daughter of John Graham of Killearn, Sterling, heir at law to the estate in Scotland of the Duke of Montrose, provided the Duke left no issue. John and Margaret had nineteen children, the line of descent being through their son John and his 2d wife Elizabeth Cocke, to their son William Graham and his wife Mary Campbell, who were the grandparents of William Montrose Graham. On the maternal side the subject was a grandson of Richard Worsam Meade (q.v.) and nephew of George Gordon Meade (q.v.), major-general, U. S. Army. James Duncan Graham, father of the subject and a native of Prince William county, Va., was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1817; rose to the grade of colonel of engineers, and in 1847 was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for valuable and highly distinguished service, particularly on the boundary line between the United States and the provinces of Canada and New Brunswick." This line he was detailed, as astronomer, to determine according to the provisions of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty. Later he surveyed also the boundary between Texas and Mexico. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and a corresponding member of various scientific societies in Europe. William Montrose Graham received his education at Miss Mercer's school, Belmont, Va.; Hallowell's Academy, Alexandria, Va.; Mr. Abbott's School, Mt. St. Albans, Washington, D. C., and Bolman Academy, Westchester, Pa. In 1853 he served as astronomer in the expedition of Gov. Isaac Stevens (q.v.) to the Pacific coast. In 1855 he was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Artillery, and served in the Everglades of Florida against the Seminoles. During 1856-61 he was on the Rio Grande frontier, between San Antonio and Ft. Clark, and during 1859-60 commanded Co. M, 1st Artillery, against Mexican bandits under Juan Cortina. He was mentioned in terms of commendation in general orders by Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott (q.v.). Throughout this period he was at times engaged in Indian scouting in Texas. At the outbreak of the civil war he was promoted 1st lieutenant and later in 1861, captain, and assigned to command Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, which was attached to McClellan's army, participating at the siege of Yorktown and in the campaign on the Peninsula. Of his conduct at 2d Bull Run, Gen. Philip Kearny (q.v.), who commanded the division to which this battery was attached, said: "Capt. Graham, 1st U. S. Artillery, put at Gen. Siegel's disposal, as repeatedly drove the enemy back into the woods as the giving way of the infantry left the front unobstructed. His practice was beautifully correct and proved irresistible. On the 31st, not being required on the right, he was sent to the extreme left, and rendered important services with Gen. Reno, firing until late in the night." Of this action Gen. Fitz-John Porter (q.v.) wrote of him in flattering manner. Immediately afterwards he took part in the battle of Chantilly, and later fought at South Mountain. His service at Antietam was highly commended by McClellan; and Hunt, Chief of Artillery, said in his report of that sanguinary conflict: "In the course of the afternoon (September 17, 1862) a rifled battery of the reserve artillery was asked for by General Hancock, who succeeded General Richardson in command of his division when the latter was wounded. There was none disposable . . . . but Graham's light 12's were sent instead. This battery was placed in position under difficult circumstances and beautifully handled by Capt. Graham under a severe fire, in which he lost heavily in men and horses. Col. Hays, under whose observation the service was rendered, has recommended Capt. Graham for a brevet, in which I concur." He was engaged at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and meanwhile had organized Light Battery N, as a horse battery, and commanded it with the cavalry corps at Beverly's Ford and on the march of Buford's division to Gettysburg. In his report following the battle of Gettysburg, Gen. Merritt said: "Battery K, 1st U. S. Artillery (Capt. Graham), did excellent service during all



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Wm Monbrose Graham

this season. It was directed with skill by its accomplished soldierly commander. It was disabled during the firing, but all the guns were brought away, and the battery is in good repair." At Williamsport (Md.) the battery was hotly engaged, and Buford reported that Capt. Graham displayed great unwillingness to fall back, requiring repeated orders before he did so. He next fought at Boonsboro, and later at Brandy Station, where General Pleasanton characterized his services as "distinguished." In August, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the 2d brigade of Horse Artillery, Army of the Potomac, consisting of six horse batteries, 34 guns. This brigade figured conspicuously at Centerville, Bristow Station, in the line of the Rapidan, and accompanied the movement to Mine Run. About this time Meade said of him: "He is one of the most distinguished officers in our regular artillery, and has served with prominent distinction throughout the war, particularly with the cavalry. I have strongly urged upon the Government his appointment as brigadier-general." For three months in 1864 he was on sick leave because of injuries, and was then mustering and disbursing officer at Concord, N. H., until February, 1865, when he was sent to join Sheridan's command. In April Pres. Lincoln appointed him colonel of the 2d District of Columbia Volunteers, and he was not mustered out of the volunteer service until September. He was brevetted major, July 1, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service during the Peninsular campaign in Virginia; lieut. colonel, September 17, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Antietam, Md.; colonel, July 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; and brigadier-general, Mar. 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war.—*War Department Records.* After the war he rejoined light battery K. He was promoted major, 4th artillery in 1879; lieutenant-colonel, 1st artillery, 1887; colonel, 5th artillery, 1891; and brigadier-general in 1897, when he was assigned to the command of the department of Texas. During the railroad strikes of 1894 he had charge between Sacramento, Cal, and Truckee, Nev., a section overrun by the lawless element, and his skill and firmness in handling this delicate situation had much to do with his subsequent promotion, which was the first recognition of the artillery in the selection of general officers since the civil war. It was only his pre-eminent right to advancement that overcame the discrimination against this branch. In 1898, when war with Spain was imminent, he was given the task of organizing the department of the Gulf. In May of that year he was appointed major-general of volunteers, and as such assumed command and organized the 2d Army Corps. In September he was placed on the army retired list for age, but was retained in the volunteer service by direction of the president. An attack of typhoid incapacitated him for further service, and he was honorably discharged in November. By act of Congress, Mar. 4, 1915, the president was authorized to appoint certain retired army officers, including Gen. Graham, as major-generals on the retired list. His commission was signed and delivered to him a few days before his death. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, 1st Artillery Officers Mess, Aztec Club of 1847, Army & Navy Club, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., Pacific Union Club, San Francisco, and San Antonio Club, San Antonio, Texas. He was devoted to the study of his profession, and in his leisure hours this, more than anything else, was his pastime, though he was fond of riding. He was unswerving in adherence to duty; scrupulously exacting in what he required of subordinates, but more exacting in what he required of himself, and thoroughly loyal to his superiors. He was quick in action, an able administrator and disciplinarian, having high ideals of professional efficiency and making his posts models of cleanliness and order. He possessed an extremely high sense of honor, abhorring the slightest suggestion of deception. A true Virginian in his courtesy he was known for his fine sense of chivalry. He married at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 4, 1860, Mary Brewerton Ricketts, daughter of Maj.-Gen. James Brewerton Ricketts, U. S. A. She survives him, with five children: Mary Ricketts, wife of Rear Admiral Guy H. Burrage, U. S. N.; Meeta Campbell, wife of Prof. Carroll S. Alden, of the Department of English, U. S. Naval Academy; Harriet Pierce, wife of Rear Adm. Archibald H. Scales, U. S. N.; James Malcolm, colonel, General Staff, U. S. A.; and William Montrose Graham, formerly lieutenant 12th cavalry, U. S. A. He died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 16, 1916, and was buried with military honors in the Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

WORTHINGTON, John, civil and mining engineer, coal operator, and philanthropist, was born in South Wales, Mar. 14, 1848, son of Edward and Ann (Rees) Worthington, and came with them to America in 1852, settling at Brady's Bend, Pa., where his father was employed by the Brady's Bend Iron Co. John Worthington received his education in the public schools of that place. He began his wage-earning career with the company with which his father was connected, rising step by step and eventually holding the positions of civil and mining engineer. This was the time when oil developments were making their way down the Allegheny river, and the local iron company became interested in the possibilities of their lands in that region. Accordingly, in 1872, they dispatched him to Oil City, with instructions to run a line of levels from that place to Brady's Bend, taking in on the way the considerable intervening amount of oil development. Somewhat later the work was extended from Brady's Bend to the newly developed oil fields in Butler county. The object was to secure conclusive evidence that the sand from which the oil was produced at Brady's Bend and on Armstrong run was eighty feet below the formation from which the Butler county wells procured their oil, and that the latter were getting their oil from the third sand of the Oil creek region. He clearly demonstrated the fact that there was a fourth sand in the district. It was a noteworthy achievement, immediately and permanently fixing the place of the young engineer in the history of the oil industry in Pennsylvania. Had this knowledge been acted upon at once the famous fourth sand belt from Armstrong run to Greece City would have been developed some time before its accidental discovery. In 1872 he became superintendent of the Meclimans Farm Oil Co., and when this concern disposed of its holdings, he became cashier for the Parker's Landing Savings Bank. In 1880, however, chiefly because of impaired health, he settled in San Juan county, Colo., and there engaged in mining operations. He bought an interest in and was superintendent of the Silver Link Mining Co. He was chosen mayor of Ouray, Colo., and in that capacity rid the town of gamblers. After six years he returned to the region of his erstwhile successes. For two years

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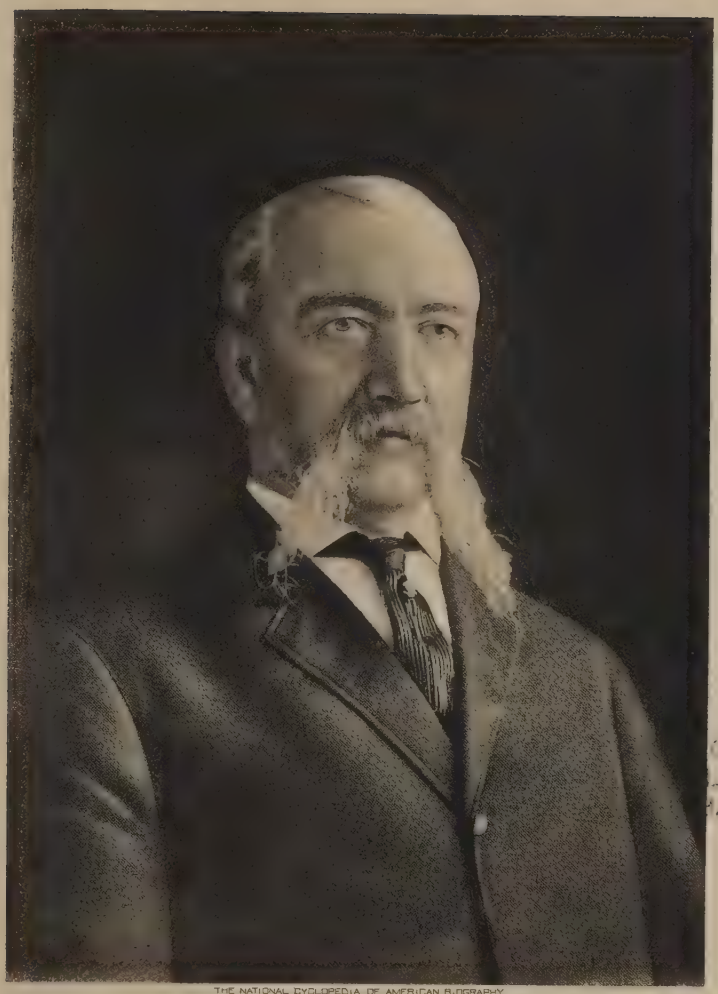
he was engaged in the brokerage business. He then, in association with William Thompson, a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., organized the Nineveh Petroleum Co., becoming its first manager. Back again in his old field he rapidly assumed the commanding position to which his long experience, practical knowledge and sound business judgment entitled him. In 1889 he was chosen superintendent of the newly organized South Penn Oil Co. Under his capable administration the concern participated in the development of the immense oil and gas resources of West Virginia. Later he was promoted to the post of geologist of the Standard Oil Co., a position he retained until his death. In this capacity he travelled extensively, representing the great corporation in their different territories and prospecting for new oil fields. In thus developing a great industry he encountered many adventures. He was in every state and territory of the United States, in Canada and Alaska, made sixteen visits to Mexico, was familiar with the Central American countries, and he journeyed through Ecuador, Brazil and Venezuela, and to the West Indies. The oil fields of Russia and Roumania claimed his special attention. In the former country he had a government escort of mounted cossacks, and he made trips through Persia and Turkey on camels and elephants escorted by soldiers. Upon the dissolution of the Standard Oil Co., he became connected with the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. He was a director in the Union National Bank, Pittsburgh; Carbon Steel Co., South Penn Oil Co., and Carter Oil Co. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and of the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Press, Hampshire and St. David's clubs, Pittsburgh. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. A loyal American, he was withal an ardent Welshman who revered the ideals and customs of his illustrious race with a devotion that depicted a deep compatriotic pride. In many respects he was a singular character and a genius. He was ever able to manifest his knowledge and familiarity with ancient and modern authors by revealing a new phase of any subject under discussion, and it is questionable whether his peer as a Welsh historian existed in America. Into his magnificent and extensive library he had gathered volumes unheard of by many, and they were not purchased merely for adornment. His love for Celtic lore and literature was great. He assisted in the preparation of the "Royal Blue Book," an important contribution to Welsh-American literature. He had the sterling qualities of a charitable heart and his unostentatious philanthrophy was his crowning glory. His was the largest individual gift to the Welsh widows' and orphans' fund. He was treasurer of the American Gorsedd, from its inception until he died. At his death he was deeply engrossed in preparing a new ritual for the Gorsedd, and otherwise planning for its expansion and broader usefulness. He injected his personality into the institution and his confidence and faith in a bright future for it became contagious and prompted his fellow-members to resume their efforts with renewed vigor. He was the ideal cosmopolite, the man of affairs of the world; cultured, and traveled. He was married at Fairview, Butler co., Pa., Mar. 25, 1880, to Mary E., daughter of Thomas McCleary of Fairview; she survives him, with one child: Mary, who married W. Terrell Johnson, Pittsburgh. He died near Altoona, Pa., May 11, 1918.

UNTERMYER, Samuel, lawyer, was born at Lynchburg, Va., June 6, 1858, son of Isadore and Therese (———) Untermyer. His father was a wealthy planter in Virginia, who served as lieutenant in the Confederate army during the civil war, and died soon after the close of the war. The son removed with his mother to New York city in 1868, and attended the public schools and the college of the city of New York. He entered a law office in 1873 as clerk and continued his studies at the Columbia Law School, receiving his LL.B. degree in 1878. He was admitted to the bar in the following year, and began the practice of his profession in partnership with his half-brother, Randolph Guggenheimer, and his brother, Isaac Untermyer, under the firm name of Guggenheimer & Untermyer. A younger brother, Maurice Untermyer, was subsequently admitted, and in 1895 Louis Marshall joined the firm. The firm was thereafter known as Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall. Junior partners have since been added from time to time. As a young man, Mr. Untermyer had the reputation of having tried more cases in a single year than any other lawyer at the New York bar. Before he was twenty-four years of age he was representing many of the important business interests in New York city, and had acted as trial counsel in some of the most celebrated cases of the day. In 1885, as counsel for John F. Betz, of Philadelphia, he brought suit against a prominent lawyer of New York for conspiring with Betz' New York partners to issue notes in the firm's name for which Mr. Betz would be liable. The principals were arrested, and after a two-weeks' trial before the supreme court a verdict of $52,000 was obtained for Mr. Betz, this being the first decision ever rendered making the attorney a party to and holding him personally responsible for damages as the result of advising his clients to commit a fraud. He acted for Mrs. Gerald Purcell Fitzgerald (later Princess Lida Eleanor of Thurn and Taxis) in her controversy over the trust fund provided for her upon the divorce granted her by the British parliament, which was fought through all the courts of Pennsylvania to the U. S. supreme court. It involved the question of the legality of a divorce granted by the parliament of Great Britain, based on an agreement between husband and wife (who had been separated by a decree of the Irish courts)—divorce is not granted in Ireland—creating a trust fund. Mr. Untermyer sustained the legality of the agreement, which involved novel and interesting questions of law. As counsel for James Hazen Hyde in the struggle of James W. Alexander to oust Hyde from control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, his activities brought on the great investigation of life insurance companies in 1905, and led to the elimination of the officers and others who had been responsible for irregularities, and to the passage of reform laws in many states. When the Standard Oil Co. was dissolved by order of the U. S. supreme court, one of the constituent companies was the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., in which the Standard owned the controlling interest and which it dominated. H. Clay Pierce owned the minority interest in that company, and he retained Mr. Untermyer to prevent the Standard Oil Co. from dominating the Waters-Pierce Co., and to secure the stockholders of that company the management of their corporation. The suit was based on the contention that there had been no genuine dissolution of the Standard Oil Co. such as was contemplated by the decree of the supreme court, and this was what Mr. Untermyer undertook to prove by calling the men who controlled the Standard Oil



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Samuel Mulvey Jr.

stock. After a long-fought litigation, it was adjusted by the sale and surrender of the controlling stock by the Standard Oil to the Pierce interests. His legal activities had covered every phase of corporate, civil, criminal and international law. He is counsel for many of the leading copper and metal interests of the United States, and successfully carried through the merger of the Utah Copper Co. with the Boston Consolidated and Nevada Consolidated companies, representing a market value of over $100,000,000, for which he was paid a lawyer's fee of $775,000, as appears from the court records in the case. He has had for more than twenty-five years one of the most extensive corporation practices in the country, and has organized and acted for many of the great mining, manufacturing, industrial and railway corporations of the country and is counsel for many such corporations, although at the same time he is a radical democrat in advocating advanced corporate reforms, and has been engaged in the most bitter assaults upon corporate abuses in and out of courts. He has consistently championed the rights of minority stockholders, making speeches, bringing suits and urging changes in the laws for their protection, and he has urged the enforcement of the Sherman law accompanied by more stringent laws for Federal regulation of trusts, reform in criminal laws, laws to curb the concentration of wealth through use of corporate funds, and kindred subjects. Twenty years before a Federal income tax law was enacted he wrote and spoke widely in favor of such legislation as being the only just form of taxation. One of the most recent important cases in which Mr. Untermyer was connected was the suit of the Riggs National Bank of Washington against the secretary of the treasury, the comptroller of the currency and the treasurer of the United States. In conjunction with the attorney-general and Louis D. Brandeis (now associate justice of the U. S. supreme court), he acted as counsel for the defendants in the hearing in the district court at Washington. The Riggs Bank had charged that the defendants were engaged in a conspiracy to wreck it and sought to secure an injunction against the defendants restraining them from further acts which it alleged had that end in view. The court decided that there had been no conspiracy. He argued before the U. S. supreme court in a suit by the Associated Press and International News' Service against the contention of the A. P. of a right of property in news, and again in another suit against the right of the A. P. to discipline a member for disobeying unlawful by-laws. In December, 1911, Mr. Untermyer delivered before the Finance Forum in New York an address entitled "Is There a Money Trust?" exposing the financial conditions existing in the country and pointing out the needed legislative enactments to cure the abuses. This address so aroused the country that it was followed by a congressional investigation looking to the formulation of remedial legislation. He was selected as counsel for the committee on banking and currency of the house of representatives, which had this investigation in hand. Months were devoted to the taking of testimony in the proceedings that have since become known as the "Pujo Money Trust Investigation." As the result of that investigation and of the report of the congressional committee many remedial laws were enacted. The Federal Reserve law is in a measure the outgrowth of the exposures of the report of this committee. Mr. Untermyer assisted materially in connection with the preparation of that document, and appeared before the committees of Congress in its championship. In the framing and passage of the Clayton bill and the Federal Trade Commission bill also, as well as in other legislation affecting the trusts, he has had a prominent part and devoted his time and energies to collaborating in the formulation of the bills. Large fiduciary interests have been entrusted to Mr. Untermyer. He is the executor and trustee of numerous large estates aggregating many millions of dollars. In politics he is a progressive Democrat, although always an avowed protectionist and a Nationalist, who believes in a National Corporation law. He was from the beginning of the public career of Woodrow Wilson a warm advocate, supported his pre-nomination campaign, was a Wilson delegate to the National convention of 1912, and again as a delegate-at-large to the 1916 convention and made speaking trips throughout the country for him in both campaigns. He actively supported all the Wilson policies throughout both administrations. He was one of the early advocates of the direct election of U. S. senators and other measures tending to give to the people larger political, social and economic rights. In the administration by the Federal government of the income tax and the excess profits tax laws he was appointed by the secretary of the treasury a special adviser to the government on the interpretation and enforcement of the income tax and war emergency tax laws. He was a delegate to the National Democratic conventions of 1904, 1908, 1912 and 1916, and was one of the two delegates-at-large from New York to the 1916 National convention. He was also a member of the International High Commission, which met in Buenos Aires in April, 1916, for the purpose of framing uniform laws for the Pan-American countries. When in January, 1918, the government took over the transportation systems of the country, Mr. Untermyer acted for the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, who comprised the leading life and fire insurance companies, banks, universities, and other corporate holders in the long negotiations with the government in formulating the complicated contracts under which the roads were to be operated by the government and eventually returned to their owners. Mr. Untermyer has long been an open advocate of government ownership of public utilities in which he includes coal, iron and copper mines. Immediately following the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany by the United States, when it was supposed that our army would be raised by voluntary enlistment, Mr. Untermyer organized the American League of Jewish Patriots, which was made up of the owners and publishers of the leading Jewish newspapers in New York. Enlistment stations were opened and a patriotic campaign was inaugurated, the expenses of which he defrayed until Congress decided upon conscription. He took part in various forms of war work and made a speaking tour over the country in support of the five Liberty Loans. He is a patron of many charities, including all denominations and many that are non-sectarian. He is president of the board of trustees of the Andrew Freedman Home, which has been richly endowed and the purpose of which is to provide a place for old people of both sexes and without regard to creed, provided only that all inmates of the home shall have been in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Untermyer is a lover of art, and in his home are to be found the choicest works of the masters. He is passionately fond of flowers, and his country estate, known as "Greystone," at Yonkers,

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N. Y., the former home of Samuel J. Tilden, contains perhaps the largest range of private greenhouses in the United States. He is a member of the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, New York County Lawyers' Association, American Society of International Law, League for Political Education, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Automobile Club of America, and the Manhattan, Lotos, National Democratic, Lawyers', National Arts, Press and Economic clubs. He was married Aug. 9, 1880, to Minnie, daughter of Mairelius Carl of New York city, and they have two sons, Capt. Alvin Untermyer, who was captain in the 305th Field Artillery during the great war in France, and Irwin Untermyer, who is a lawyer and a member of his firm; and Irene, a daughter, who married First Lieut. Stanley L. Richter.

BAKER, Frank, jurist, was born at Melmore, O., May 11, 1840, son of Richard and Fanny (Wheeler) Baker. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Baker, a native of England, who came to this country in 1639 and settled at Milford, Conn., removing thence to Easthampton, N. Y., in 1650; from him and his wife Alice Dayton, the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Ann Topping; their son Samuel and his wife Mercy Schellinger; their son Jonathan and his wife Mary Papillon Barker, and their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Daniels, who were the grandparents of our subject. Frank Baker received his early education in the schools of his native town, was graduated A.B. at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1861, and LL.B. at the Albany Law School in 1863. In 1862, while a student at the latter institution he enlisted in the 84th Ohio Vol. Inf., in which he served three months. Returning home he engaged in the practise of law, and in 1873 removed to Chicago, where he soon won an enviable reputation among the leading members of the bar. He was elected judge of the circuit court of Cook county, Illinois, in 1887, which office he held continuously by re-election until the time of his death. In 1904 he was assigned to the appellate court of the first district. He was an impartial judge, possessed of one of the most brilliant legal minds in Illinois. Deliberate and positive, having once dictated his opinion he never changed it. Notable among the more important litigations with which he was identified was the Pullman case, which he handled with remarkable ability. In 1903 he was an important factor in the street car arbitration, following which he was indorsed for re-election by the Federation of Labor. He was elected president of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1900, and was a member of the U. S. Grant post, G. A. R., the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Chicago Bar Association, and the Iroquois Club. In politics he was a Democrat, and he was a firm adherent of the Methodist church. His favorite recreations were walking and bowling; he held the championship for the latter for several years. He was fond of good reading and owned a library which was particularly rich in Americana. Judge Baker was married Nov. 10, 1870, to Eliza, daughter of Henry Warner of London, O., and they had two children: Ethel, wife of E. L. Andrews, of New York, and Nora, wife of Capt. S. M. Kochersperger, U. S. A. He died at Hartland, Wis., July 9, 1916.

MASSON, Thomas Lansing (''Tom Masson''), author, was born at Essex, Conn., July 21, 1866, son of Thomas Lansing and Malvina (Urquhart) Masson, grandson of Thomas and Teresa (Southworth) Masson. When nine years old Thomas L. Masson accompanied his father, who was captain of a sailing vessel, to sea. His education was obtained in the public schools of New Haven. After a year as clerk in a New York business office, he went to St. Louis, Mo., later he returned to New York, and his literary career began there as news-editor of the American Press Association. In 1884 he began contributing to the New York ''Sun,'' and found a warm friend in Charles A. Dana. As assistant managing-editor and humorous editor of the American Press Association he paved the way for an editorship on the staff of ''Life,'' (the humorous New York weekly started in 1883), and he has been associated with it as literary editor from 1893 to 1900 and as managing editor thereafter. John A. Mitchell, the founder of ''Life,'' died in 1917 and left Masson quite a substantial interest in the periodical. Mr. Masson tells a quaint characteristic story of the relations between himself and the founder of ''Life.'' In the first difficult days of the periodical, Masson for some unknown reason got the notion that his position on ''Life'' was precarious, and that he might be called upon to resign. He suggested as much to Mitchell. The latter declared his innocence of any subleties and let Masson know that the job was his as long as he wanted it. ''Why, Masson,'' he added, ''even if such a situation should arise, and the thing should be necessary, I would not dare do it.'' Besides his regular contributions to ''Life,'' he writes editorial articles for the magazines and volumes of songs, and short stories. His books are: ''The Yankee Navy'' (1899); ''Corner in Women'' (1905); ''The Von Blumers'' (1906); ''The Bachelor's Baby; and Some Grown-Ups'' (1907); ''The New Plato'' (1908). There are also four collections under his editorship: ''The Humorous Masterpieces of American Literature'' (1903); ''In Merry Measure'' (1905); ''The Humor of Love'' in verse and prose (1906); and ''The Best Stories in the World'' (1913). His writing is as intimately sensitive as it is rich in comedy. In a note on literary method, he tells us that the work under his hand grows with the broadening of experience. Another might express the same by saying that, by wearing his heart on his sleeve, this comedian of letters first suffers, then laughs and, finally, sings. It was on one rough winter day, that he sat down and wrote of ''The Summer Girl,'' coined a phrase for the nation, and gave a song to innumerable copyists. His volume, ''The New Plato'' (1908), reveals the author as a serious student of contemporary life with a something in him of the family surgeon—with all his revels—armed with a scalpel underneath the motley overalls. This trait is yet more clearly shown in ''My Experience on a Board of Education,'' in the ''Ladies' Home Journal'' (1908). It is also more than hinted at in the lines following, which convey the smack of the Masson humor, and style and character, better than could any description: ''The American Idea preaches every Sunday from the pulpit, every other day in the papers, and practices what it doesn't preach every day in the week. . . . The American Idea is humorous half the time, and unhappy the other half. When it is happy it laughs at others, and when it is unhappy it laughs at itself.'' He was married, Oct. 24, 1893, to Fannie Zullette, daughter of William Henry Goodrich, of Hartford, Conn., one of the founders of the ''Hartford Courant,'' and has two daughters, Joan and Frances, and two sons, Thomas L. and Donald G. Masson.

BENNESON, Cora Agnes, lawyer and writer,

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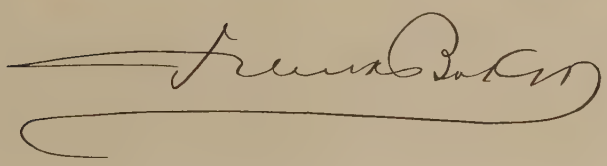

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Cora Agnes Benneson

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was born at Quincy, Ill., June 10, 1851, daughter of Robert Smith and Electa Ann (Park) Benneson, and granddaughter of Rev. Thomas and Jane (Carlyle) Benneson, or Benson, who came to America from England in 1800. Robert Smith Benneson (1807–93), a native of Newark, Del., went to Philadelphia and thence to Quincy, Ill., in 1837, where he became prominently identified with the business and municipal affairs of the city. He was organizer and director of various corporations, president of the school board, alderman for two terms, and mayor during the civil war. During this crisis he saved the credit of the city by giving his personal notes to meet its obligations. At the age of fifteen Miss Benneson finished the course at the Quincy Academy, the equivalent of a good high school, and three years later was graduated at the Quincy Seminary. Her ambition for a higher education led to her entrance to the University of Michigan in 1875, only five years after women students were first admitted. She completed the four years' course in three, and was graduated in 1878. During her senior year she was an editor of the "Chronicle," the leading college paper, being the first woman to fill this position. On receiving her degree of A.B. she applied for admission to the law school at Harvard University, but was refused on the ground that the equipment was too limited to receive women; returning to her alma mater, she studied under Judges Cooley, Campbell and Walker and Profs. Wells and Kent, at that time constituting one of the strongest law faculties in America. She was one of the two women in a class of 175; served as secretary of her class, presiding officer in the leading debating society, and judge of the Illinois moot-court. She was graduated LL.B. in 1880 and A.M. in 1883, and after being admitted to the bar in Michigan and Illinois spent two years and four months in a journey around the world. She made it a point to visit the law courts of all the principal civilized countries of the world, as well as their governing assemblies, and upon her return delivered lectures on her travels, first in her native city, and subsequently in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Boston and other leading cities of the East. Miss Benneson was editor of the "Law Reports" of the West Publishing Co. at St. Paul, Minn., during part of the year 1886, and after holding a fellowship in history at Bryn Mawr College for one year (1887–88) removed to Cambridge, Mass., which thereafter became her permanent residence. She was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1894. In the following year she was appointed special commissioner by Gov. Greenhalge, an appointment renewed in 1905 and still held by her. Although one of the first women to enter upon the practice of law in New England, she found no antagonism among her fellow lawyers, and gradually acquired a large and successful practice. Ever alert on the affairs of the day, she was particularly posted upon questions concerning government. Papers upon "Executive Discretion in the United States" (1898) and "Federal Guarantees for Maintaining Republican Government in the States" (1899), read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, resulted in her election as a fellow of that society in 1899. These were followed by "The Power of Our Courts to Interpret the Constitution" (1900) and "Corporations and Conscience" (1906) before the same body. Other papers written by her are: "The Quincy Riflemen in the (so called) Mormon War, 1844–46" (1909); "College Fellowships for Women" (1888); "The Opening Way," alumni poem delivered at the University of Michigan (1889); twelve articles on "Palestine To-day" (contributed to the Unitarian Magazine) (1890); "The Semitic Museum of Harvard University" (1891); "The College Education of Women" (1894); "The Work of Edward Everett of Quincy in the Quartermaster's Department in Illinois During the Civil War" (1909); besides numerous contributions relating to the education of women. Miss Benneson is a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association, the League for Progressive Democracy, the Authors' League of America, and an honorary member of the Illinois State Historical Society.

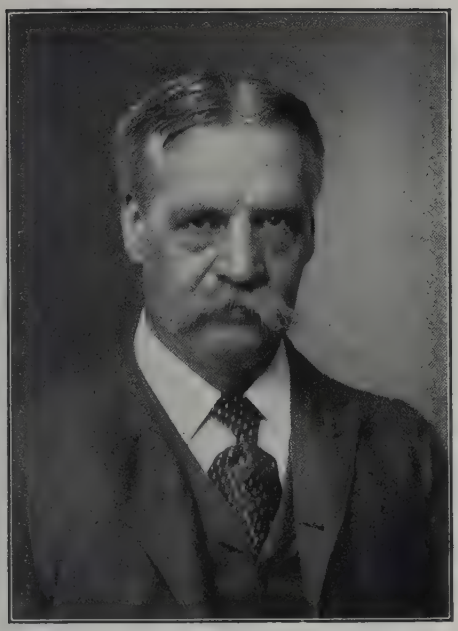
LAUGHLIN, Julian, lawyer and author, was born in Bath county, Ky., Sept. 27, 1852, son of Tarlton Childs and Anna E. (Hopkins) Laughlin, and grandson of Robert Laughlin, one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, who removed from Caroline county, Va., to Clark county, Ky.; his ancestry has been traced back to Liverpool, London and Edinburgh. The name Laughlin is from a root meaning a small lake; Lachlann, Loughlin and Laughlin were ancient variant spellings of the Gaelic name for Norway and Sweden, meaning Lakeland. Julian Laughlin was educated in private schools until fourteen years of age, and, at the age of fifteen, entered the College of Arts, Transylvania University, and remained there three years, becoming president of the Cecropian Debating Society. During 1871–76 he engaged in various pursuits, and in February, 1877, studied law for about two weeks, in that time committing both volumes of Blackstone to memory and reading through the remainder of the legal course. He successfully passed through the severest examination ever given to an applicant at the St. Louis bar, missing no question asked and answering mainly in the language of the books. Nevertheless, he has never liked the law because of its manifest injustice, but owing to natural talents has been moderately successful in it, winning a large proportion of the cases which he undertakes, and being principally occupied with cases involving large amounts. In the year 1918 he was engaged in the case of Zeitinger et al. vs. Hargardine-McKittrick Dry Goods Co. et al on trial for appointment of a receiver—a suit involving over $4,000,000. For eight years he has successfully resisted the appointment of a receiver in another case, wherein property said to be of the value of $10,000,000 is involved. For several years he was president of the Heller-Hoffman Chair Manufacturing Co. of St. Louis, and of the Pastime Athletic Club. For eighteen years he has been president of the Arkansas Land Co. and a director in two small railroad companies. But his personal taste as well as his ambition is scientific. As a scientist, his life-work is only partially set forth in the "History of Civilization," a work containing the history of life and also a history of ideas. In both these subjects he is a pioneer. His theory of life is now accepted by the biologists and his theory of the formation of the solar system has been accepted by astronomers. Concerning his history of civilization the "Boston Evening Transcript" says: "If ever a man since Aristotle has made a study of science in all its different branches and departments, the author of this book has done so. In this age of specialization a scientist does well to master a subdivision of one science; Mr. Laughlin shows thorough and original knowledge in Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy. He is a man of powerful mind and immense research . . . . There was

never a book so full of ideas as this; it fairly bristles with new and revolutionary theories." In politics Mr. Laughlin is a Social Democrat. He is racial expert for the U. S. government, and a member of the Papyrus Club. He has been twice married: (1) in 1879, to Anna Drown, from whom he was divorced in 1884; (2) June 28, 1898, to Laura E., daughter of George N. Vail, of St. Louis.

COLT, William Edward, banker, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1873, son of William E. and Laura (Van Ingen) Colt, grandson of Anson Truman Colt and a descendant of John Colt, who came from Perthshire, Scotland, and settled at Hartford, Conn., in 1636. He was educated privately and began his business career as an office boy in a Wall Street firm. He was associated at various times with Charles Head & Co., Spencer Trask & Co, and Colt, Hartshorne & Picabia. When the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, Ill., sought an efficient executive to take charge of its bond department, Mr. Colt was so highly recommended that he was chosen and acquitted himself in a manner that proved him to be a very capable official. Prominence, popularity, ability, and the finest of characters, dominated his personality and he became a familiar figure in his profession, through his connection with the Investment Bankers' Association. In politics he was a Republican and in religion an Episcopalian. He was married Nov. 9, 1901, to Annette Kellogg, daughter of Frank Kellogg of New York city, and had one son, Schuyler Van Ingen Colt. He died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 10, 1917.

BARBER, Henry Hiram, merchant and banker, was born at Nashua, N. H., Dec. 16, 1852, son of Hiram and Lucy (Fales) Barber, and a descendant of Robert Barber, a native of England, who held a captain's commission in the Colonial troops under George III., became a soldier in the Continental army during the war of revolution and was a pioneer settler at Canaan, Grafton co., N. H. Hiram Barber was a farmer. The son was educated chiefly at Canaan Academy and began his business career as clerk in a dry goods store in Nashua. In 1873 he purchased a dry goods business in Milford, N. H., and developed an extensive department store. He was the founder not only of the H. H. Barber Department Store but of the Barber Plumbing Co.; organized the Milford Granite Co., the pioneer granite concern of the town; was for seven years president of the Souhegan National Bank, and was instrumental in placing the first electrical lighting system in Milford. He was a member of the New England Bankers' Association, New Hampshire State Bankers' Association, New England Dry Goods Association and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a 32d degree Mason. He was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives during 1892-93, being the author of the Barber bill, for regulating fraternal insurance. He was president of both the Milford board of trade and the merchants' association. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. No man was quicker to recognize or reward merit in his fellow workers. He was married at Antrim, N. H., Nov. 5, 1873, to Fostina M., daughter of Alva H. Dodge, a carpenter, of Antrim, and left one daughter, Ethlyn, who married Maurice Brown, of Winchester, Mass. He died at Milford, N. H., Jan. 14, 1919.

ELLIS, George Washington, lawyer and author, was born at Weston, Platte co., Mo., May 4, 1875, son of George and Amanda Jane (Drace) Ellis. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Weston and at Atchison (Kan.) high school, and was graduated at the college of law of the University of Kansas, in 1893, with the degree LL.B., and was admitted to the Kansas bar and began the practice of his profession at Lawrence, at the same time attending the college of arts of the University of Kansas for four years while practicing law. For two years he was a student at Gunton's Institute of Economics and Sociology, New York city, graduating in 1900, and for a similar period he took post-graduate studies in philosophy and psychology at Howard University, Washington, D. C. He was graduated at Gray's School of Stenography and Typewriting, Washington, D. C., in 1902. Meanwhile, he passed the census examination and was appointed a clerk in the department of the interior, Washington, in 1899. In 1902 he was transferred and appointed by Pres. Roosevelt, which appointment was confirmed by the senate, as secretary of legation of the United States to the Republic of Liberia. Retiring from the diplomatic service in 1910 he settled in Chicago where he formed a law partnership with Charles A. Ward, as Ellis & Ward. In 1912 he entered into partnership with Richard E. Westbrooks, under the firm name of Ellis & Westbrooks, which relation continued until his death. From 1917 he was an assistant corporation counsel of Chicago. While in West Africa he made special studies in sociology and ethnology, collecting and translating proverbs and folklore, and compiling ethnological specimens representative of every phase of African industrial life and arts, and he had on deposit, as a loan, perhaps the largest collection of West African ethnological specimens in the National Museum, Washington, D. C. He made first-hand and original investigations in the sciences of ethnology and sociology as represented by the Mandé branch of the West African tribes, assembling the only written alphabet known to have been invented by a Negro and producing stories written in this native script. In one of his books he gave a psychic interpretation of the deeper and inner spiritual life and thought of native West African peoples, with most of their customs and ceremonials in their social settings. In another volume he brought together the distinctive contributions made by the Negro peoples to social progress and civilization in almost every quarter of the globe, in art, science and literature, with their bearing upon the color problem of the world. His books include: "Negro Culture in West Africa" (1914); "The Leopard's Claw" (1917); "Negro Achievements in Social Progress" (1918), also the following: "Education in Liberia" (U. S. Bureau of Education, 1905); "Justice in the West African Jungle" (The Independent); "Political Institutions in Liberia" (American Political Science Review); "Liberia in the Political Psychology of West Africa" (Journal of African Society, London); "Political Importance of International Loan in Liberia" (Journal of Race Development); "Negro Social Institutions in West Africa" (Ibid.); "Islam as a Factor in West African Culture" (Ibid.); "Sociological Appraisement of Liberian Resources" (Ibid.); "Political and Economic Factors in Liberian Development" (Ibid.); "The Psychology of American Race Prejudice" (Ibid.); "The Negro in the New Democracy" (Ibid.); "The Psychic Factors in the New American Race Situation" (Ibid.); "The Negro and the War for



JULIAN LAUGHLIN

WM. E. COLT

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HENRY H. BARBER

GEORGE W. ELLIS

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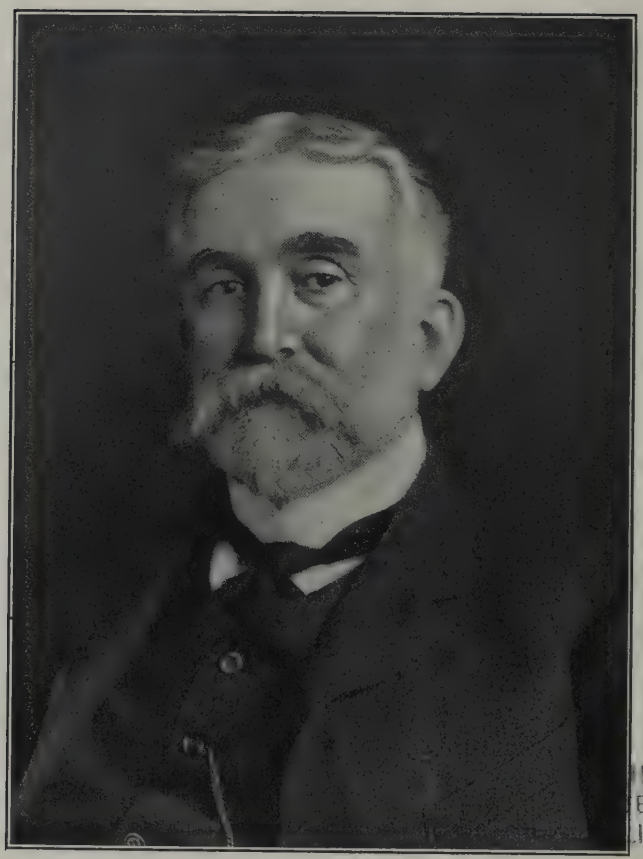

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J. M. Cell

Democracy," (Ibid.); "Liberia in the New Partition of West Africa" (Ibid.); "Negro Morality in West Africa" (The Light); "Negro Morality in the African Black Belt" (Ibid.); "The Mission of Dunbar" (The Citizen, Boston); "The Outlook of the Negro in Literature" (The Champion); "The Chicago Negro in Law and Politics" (Ibid.), and "Negro Manners and Music in West Africa" (Ibid.). For his work in ethnology in West Africa he was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain upon the nomination of Sir Harry H. Johnston, K.C., K.C.M.G., and Dr. J. Scott Keltie, the author of "The Partition of Africa." He was an honorary member of the Luther Burbank Society; member of Cook County Bar Association; member American Academy of Political and Social Science, African Society, London, American Sociological Society, American Political Science Association, American Society of International Law, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he was decorated as knight commander of the Order of African Redemption for distinguished services to science and Africa. He was secretary of the National Citizenship Defense Committee, and of the Chicago branch of the Law and Order League of America. He was a member of the African conference at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., in 1910, and he delivered many addresses upon African peoples and problems. He was contributing editor to the "Journal of Race Development," Clark University; "The Citizen," Boston, and "The Champion," Chicago. He was widely known as a campaign speaker, and was a director of a bureau in the headquarters of the National Progressive party in 1912. He was a member of the financial board of the African Methodist Episcopal church of America during 1912-16, and a delegate to the general conferences of that church in 1912 and 1916. He had a lucrative law practice in Chicago and he tried cases of importance in the supreme courts of Illinois and the United States. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in June, 1918, by Wilberforce University (Ohio) for special work in literature. He found his chief recreation in literary work. His "Negro Culture in West Africa" has received exceptionally strong laudatory reviews in the chief newspapers and magazines of the country. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, said of it: "As a scientific investigation, as a contribution to social problems, as a basis for political action, it has a definite mission." He was married Jan. 27, 1906, to Clavender L. Sherman, daughter of Hon. Robert Sherman, Secretary of War and Navy of Liberia. She died May 8, 1916. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26, 1919.

CALL, Francis Marion, banker, publisher and philanthropist, was born at Oakfield, Perry co., O., Sept. 22, 1843, son of Charles and Elmyra Ann (Doran) Call. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Charles Call, who came from Ireland in the 18th century and settled in Pennsylvania. His wife was a Headley, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son James Call and his wife Sarah Hoge, who were the grandparents of Francis M. Call. Charles Call, father of the subject, was a contractor and builder. Francis M. Call received his preliminary education in the public schools of Circleville, O., and Oskaloosa, Ia. He was graduated at Christian College, Oskaloosa, in 1865 with the degree A.B. In that year he became a clerk in an Oskaloosa grocery establishment, but in 1867 opened a small store at Oskaloosa for the sale of books, stationery and school supplies, subsequently taking a partner, enlarging the business, and adding a printing department, the chief product of which was Sunday school supplies and other religious literature for the Christian church. This soon led to the organization of a publishing company, and he became proprietor of "The Evangelist," the first church newspaper published in the West. This publication venture met with a unique success, and with the rapid growth of the business he transferred his headquarters to Chicago, in 1880, and to St. Louis, in 1882. In the latter city his journal was merged with "The Christian," under the name of "The Christian-Evangelist," of which he was business manager and treasurer, and he was principal owner of the reorganized Christian Publishing Co., the stock of which had sold for ten dollars per share, but at the time of his retirement from that business in 1898 its shares were quoted at $400.00. In 1896 he became one of the chief organizers of the Standard Adding Machine Co., St. Louis, and was its president until 1907, when because of impaired health he resigned and went to Florida. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904, the international jury of awards gave the grand prize to this adding machine, and stated in its report that the name of the subject should be given honorable mention for his great work in the interests of science and humanity. In 1908 he went to Oklahoma and engaged in the oil business. He soon had large holdings of oil lands and leases, was president of the Wiser Oil Co., and other prosperous concerns, doing a thriving business for five years, until the state of his health necessitated his retirement from active cares. He then took up his residence at Eureka Springs, Ark. He was a member of the Mercantile Club, St. Louis. His real life was his religious life. He was an elder in the Mount Cabanne Christian Church, St. Louis; a director in the National Benevolent Association of the Christian Church, and a founder and director of the Mothers' and Babies' Home, St. Louis, conducted by the Christian church. His dominating personal characteristics were his great love for nature and for all humanity. He found his chief recreation in caring for his orange grove at his winter home at Daytona, Fla. He was married (1) at Oskaloosa, Iowa, Oct. 1870, to Mahala Emma, daughter of Harvey Calkins, of New York state; she died in 1900. He married (2) at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 24, 1901, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Thomas Greasley, an Englishman. She survives him, with three children by the 1st union: Maude, who married James W. Dunford; Daisy, who married Daniel G. Silver; and Francis Barton Call, who is associated with the New Standard Adding Machine Co., St. Louis, Mo. He died at Eureka Springs, Ark., May 25, 1915.

CLARE, Fulton Warren, manufacturer, was born at Middletown, Md., Nov. 15, 1869, son of Fountain Stewart and Hannah Cunningham (Hogue) Clare, and a great-grandson of George Clare, who came to this country from Germany in 1750 and settled in Botetourt county, Va., where he helped to lay out the town of Fincastle, and of which he was one of the original trustees; from him and his wife Susan Kessler the line descends through their son Daniel and his wife Jane Hansford, who were the grandparents of Fulton W. Clare. His maternal ancestors were from Kentucky. His father, Fountain Stewart Clare, was at one time a prosperous and successful physician, later became collector of Montgomery county, Mo.,

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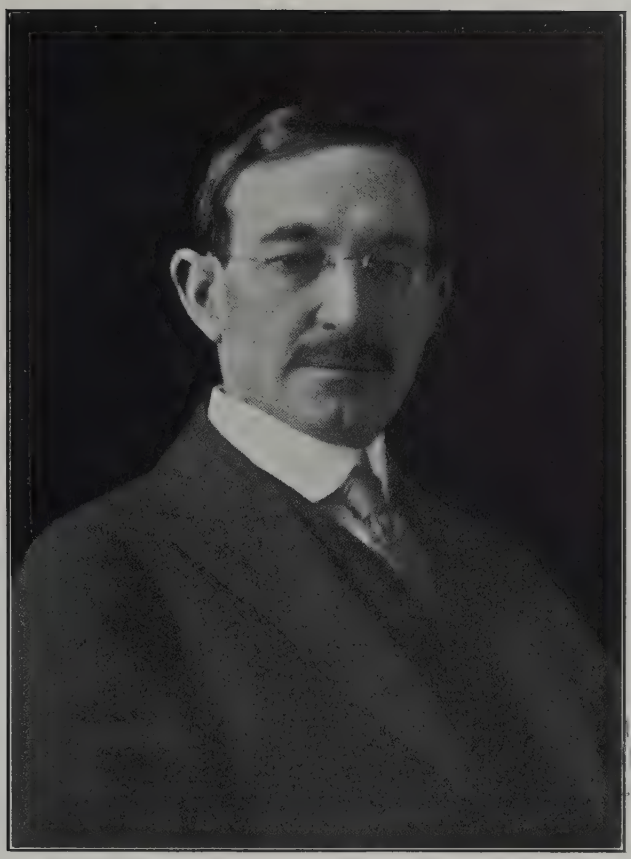
and thereafter circuit clerk; during the closing years of his life he was engaged in the mercantile business. The son was educated in the public schools at Montgomery City, Mo., and was graduated at the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., in 1889. That same year he began his business career as clerk in his cousin's store, the Clare & Clare Mercantile Co., at Montgomery City. The following year he went to Danville, Va., where he entered the employ of the Continental Tobacco Co., and when this company was taken over by the American Tobacco Co., he went with it, working in the latter company's factories as foreman at Danville, Va., Greenboro, N. C., and Richmond, Va. He rose rapidly in the service of this great corporation, by which he was held in high esteem. In the summer of 1895 he was sent by the company as a buyer of leaf tobacco to Florence, S. C., where he remained two seasons. In 1897 he became buyer on the market at Timmonsville, S. C. Three years later he was transferred to Durham, N. C., and placed in the manufacturing department. During 1900-03 he served first as superintendent and then as manager of the Bull Durham Tobacco Co., owned by the American Tobacco Co. In 1904 he returned to the leaf department and was located at Greenville, N. C., as buyer and manager for the American Tobacco Co. until the spring of 1906, when he was forced by nervous prostration to give up work for a year. In 1907 he returned to the company's employ and was located in Rocky Mount, Va. In the autumn of 1910 he removed to Lexington, Ky., where he served as manager and buyer for the American Tobacco Co., upon the dissolution of which he became manager for the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co., and so continued until his death. Mr. Clare was regarded as an expert judge of all grades of tobacco and was one of the most influential men connected with the tobacco industry in Kentucky and the South. He was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Lexington, was one of its official board, was a progressive, public-spirited citizen. In fraternal circles he was a Knight Templar, a Shriner, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Lexington, Rotary, Commercial and Country clubs of Lexington. At the time of his death he was president of the Tobacco Board of Trade. His favorite diversions were motoring and golf. He was married, June 22, 1897, to Alice Jannette, daughter of James Wiley King, a physician, of Florence, S. C.; there were five children of this marriage: Fulton Warren; Elizabeth Wilson; Fountain Stewart; John Lawrence, and George Francis Clare. He died at Lexington, Ky., Apr. 20, 1916.

HONEYWELL, Alba, capitalist, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1821, son of Enoch and Eliza (Dye) Honeywell. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Israel Honeywell, who came from England in 1670 and settled in Westchester county, N. Y.; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel; his son Enoch and the latter's wife Elethear Searle; and their son William and his wife Elizabeth Crawford, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father, Enoch Honeywell, a man of much ability, was a strong opponent of slavery and left the Baptist church because of his views. Alba Honeywell received his education in the public schools, at local academies, and at Oneida Institute, where he came under the immediate preceptorship of Rev. Beriah Green (q.v.), the noted reformer and theologian, then president of that institution. After graduation he became a teacher in the public schools and academies of that section. He was intensely opposed to slavery, and was among the first actively to engage in the abolition movement. An organizer of the abolition political party, he was chosen delegate to the Buffalo convention that nominated James G. Birney (q.v.) for the presidency, as candidate of the Liberal party. Subsequently he read law in the office of Gilbert & Osborne, Rochester. During those years he made the acquaintance of many eminent men interested in the anti-slavery movement, among them Gerritt Smith (q.v.), William Godell and Alvan Stewart (q.v.). He removed to New York city, where he became editor of the "Eagle," was an active factor in the American Anti-Slavery Society, and for four years was an associate editor of the New York "Standard," impaired health at length compelling him to put aside journalistic work. During his residence in New York he became acquainted with Wendell Phillips (q.v.), Fred Douglass (q.v.), William Lloyd Garrison (q.v.), James Russell Lowell (q.v.), Sidney Howard Gay (q.v.), and many other men of that time, who, for the sake of their principles, suffered to a large extent ostracism from society, but stood unalterably in their positions as opposed to slavery. He was interested in literature at an early age, and became prominent as author and playwright. In his younger days he wrote and staged several plays, in which he took part on the stage. At one time he was greatly interested in the Pittman system of phonetic spelling. Shorthand also interested him, and he became editorially associated with Andrews and Boyle in the publication of "The Anglo-Saxon," a newspaper devoted to phonetic reform and printed in the new type devised for the purpose of spreading the propaganda. Untiring and energetic, he wrote an exhaustive treatise of eleven volumes on language, embracing all its departments, from elementary phonetics to rhetoric and logic. Meanwhile, the broad West had attracted him, and in 1853 he removed to Iroquois county, Ill., and purchased a thousand acres of land in what is now Stockland township. There he resided three years, made substantial improvements, bought four hundred acres additional, engaged in teaching, and utilized every available opportunity to promulgate anti-slavery sentiment. Setting out for Minnesota in 1856, he stopped in Chicago during the Fremont campaign and became associated with the Chicago "News," edited and controlled by the Republican element, and which did much to bring the party into prominence before the country. In 1857 he became a manufacturer and dealer in lumber at Logansport, Ind., and also taught school there and at La Fayette, Ind. At the outbreak of the civil war he was offered a position as adjutant in an Indiana regiment, but could not qualify on account of his health. In 1863 he returned to his Iroquois county farm, and soon became a factor in public affairs. He served six years as township supervisor, and was county clerk in 1869-73. During this period he purchased soldiers' land warrants and invested largely in Vermilion county property, including land on the present site of Hoopeston, Ill., to which place he removed in 1873, laid out the town, and later added two subdivisions to the city plat, taking an active part in the development of the embryo city and its resources. He served as mayor during 1879-80, and assisted largely in creating and fostering the sentiment which has made Hoopeston saloonless. He was a factor in organizing canning and sugar industries, meanwhile continuing his agricultural interests, and becoming proprietor of another thousand-acre farm. He donated the



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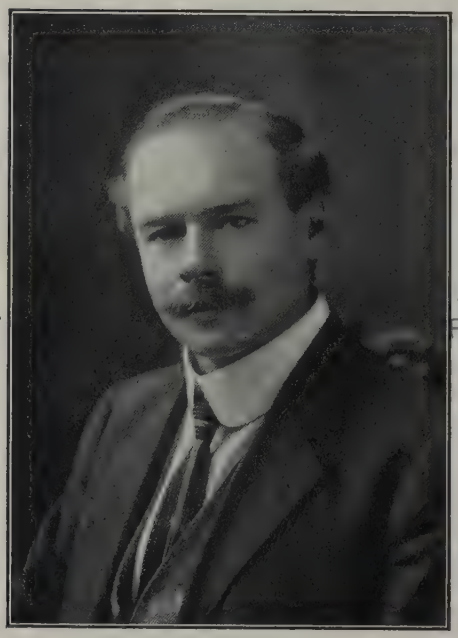
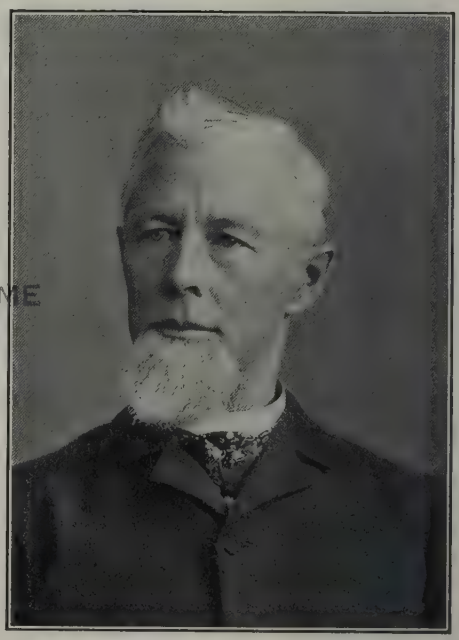
F. W. Clark

ALBA HONEYWELL

WM. M. COPELAND



JOHN T. BAILEY



ALBERT L. BARTHOLOMEW

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land for the Hoopeston Public Library, in which a large bronze tablet has been erected to his memory by the Mary Hartwell Catherwood Club of Hoopeston. He was a founder and director of the First National Bank of Watseka, and continued to buy land until he owned 2,000 acres in Vermilion and Iroquois counties, besides other real estate holdings in Cook, Lake and Scott counties, Ill., and in Lake and Marion counties, Fla., the latter including a large orange grove. He was interested in canning at Ludington, Mich., where he owned a large fruit farm; owned the Hygiana springs and hotel near Boswell, Ind., a summer estate at Lake Bluff, north of Chicago, and had extensive investments in lands in Cuba. In 1884 he became identified with the activities of the Prohibition party. While he had controlled extensive and important private business interests which constantly enhanced his individual prosperity, yet he found time to promote the general welfare and give generous support and hard work to innumerable good causes. Few men occupied such an exalted position in the regard of their fellow citizens as did Alba Honeywell, not because of his success, but rather because of his sterling qualities of manhood. He was a poet and philosopher, a man of high ideals and a deep thinker. His discussions as to "What is right" were decidedly interesting to those who were favored with his confidence, and no one could hear him without being benefited. He was married Apr. 3, 1851, to Cornelia, daughter of Dr. Anson Andrews, physician, of Schuyler county, N. Y.; she died in 1904. There are four children: E. Estella Honeywell, who married J. C. Cromer; Florence A. Honeywell, who married Maj. A. H. Trego; Lillian A. Honeywell, who married T. Allen Beall, and Sarah E. Honeywell, wife of Dr. A. M. Earel. He died at Hoopeston, Ill., Feb. 4, 1916.

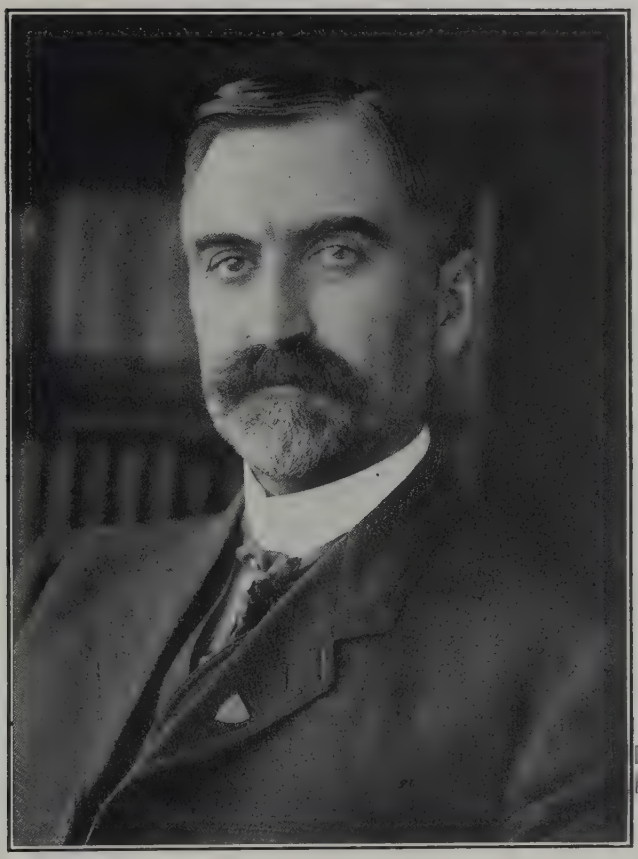
COPELAND, William Monroe, lawyer, was born at Kent, Jefferson co., Ind., Aug. 16, 1859, son of William H. and Ladema H. (Chambers) Copeland. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Lawrence Copeland, a descendant of Sir John Copeland. His earliest paternal American ancestor in 1650, and settled at Braintree, Mass. His wife was Lydia Townsend, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Mary Bass; their son William, and his wife Mary Thayer; their son William and his wife Sarah Smith; their son Samuel and his wife Mary Ellinwood, and their son James Copeland and his wife Mary Phillips, who were the grandparents of William Monroe Copeland. He was educated at Independence Academy, Kentucky, and at Hanover (Ind.) College. He then entered the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, from which he resigned before graduation to study law at Madison, Ind., under the preceptorship of Hon. Eugene G. Hay, prosecuting attorney for the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Indiana. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar of Indiana, and shortly thereafter was made deputy prosecuting attorney at Madison, Ind., which position he held two years. At twenty-two he was elected Republican member of the Indiana house of representatives, being the youngest man ever elected to that body. He served two terms and his record was regarded as the most brilliant for a young man that has ever been made in a state legislature. He was a leader in debate, and active committee worker, serving as a member of the ways and means and other important committees. As the ranking minority member of the committee on benevolent and scientific institutions he had much to do with the legislation which gave Indiana three new hospitals for the insane, at Evansville, Logansport and Richmond. He was chairman of the joint house and senate committee appointed to visit the flooded cities and towns of the Ohio River Valley in southern Indiana during the great flood of 1883, and was the only member of the original committee to weather the hardships and exposures of the trip through to the end. His carefully itemized report secured an appropriation of $100,000 for the flood sufferers—the exact amount recommended in his report—in preference to the report of the senate committee, which was against any appropriation whatsoever. In 1885 he was the pioneer in the movement for the appointment of a state commission to select a uniform system of school books, provided by the state at cost, and to be furnished free to the poor, a movement which has since become general throughout the country. He was appointed the leading minority member of the committee on congressional and legislative apportionments and led the fight in the house against the political gerrymander of 1885. In 1894 Mr. Copeland settled in Chicago, and for ten years was a member of the law firm of Charlton & Copeland, with Hon. Francis M. Charlton, of Indiana. Since 1904 he has practiced independently, largely in the Federal courts, not only in Illinois, but also in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and other states, his clients being located in nearly every country of Europe, as well as in North and South America. One of his achievements was the establishing of the "Angostura" trademark in the U. S. circuit court of appeals, Chicago, and afterwards in that court in New York, in a case involving the same questions, fourteen years after one of the most distinguished American lawyers had failed to establish the trade-mark, and nearly thirty-five years after the beginning of a long series of suits in South America, England and the United States, in which counsel in all these countries had failed to establish the trade-mark in question. His reputation for winning difficult cases has repeatedly brought litigants across the ocean seeking his advice in cases involving intricate questions of law. As an advocate he is clear, concise and convincing, and his success at the bar is attributable to his energy, his power of concentration and skill in analyzing each phase of the case at hand. As an orator he possesses rare powers of logic and eloquence, and has won many laurels on the stump and platform. He finds his chief recreation in travel, and is interested also in art and archaeology. He has delivered numerous lectures on foreign travel. He is a member of various bar associations, Chicago Association of West Pointers, and he is a Knight Templar, a Shriner and a 32d degree Mason. He was married Sept. 23, 1885, to Clara E., daughter of John F. Bruning, a manufacturer, of Madison, Ind. Mrs. Copeland is an artist, being a pupil of renowned French and Belgian masters, and, with her husband, she has traveled extensively.

BAILEY, John Tyley, lawyer and banker, was born in Somersetshire, Eng., Dec. 20, 1868, son of Ben Tyley and Mary (Bird) Bailey. His father, an Englishman by birth, was later an attorney in a law office in Melbourne, Australia, and subsequently prospected for gold in that country and New Zealand. In 1881 the family located in Charles City, Ia., where the elder Bailey engaged in the manufacture of plows. John T. Bailey was educated in the public and high schools of Charles City, and was graduated A.B. at the University of Iowa in 1890. Subsequently he pursued a course at the Chicago College of Law, then a department of Lake Forest University, and was graduated

with the degree of LL.B. in 1892. Thereafter he practiced his profession in Chicago until 1899, when he removed to Eureka Springs, Ark., and there engaged in writing for magazines and newspapers on outdoor topics. In 1902-04 he served as city attorney for Charles City, but in the latter year located at Talihina, Okla., where he established and became president of the First National Bank of Talihina, continuing until 1909. In 1906 he platted the town of Albion, Okla., and there founded the First State Bank of Albion, which he has served as president until the present time (1918). He is also president of the First State Bank of Tuskahoma; vice-president of the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank of Talihina, and the First National Bank of Talihina; president of the Southeastern Oklahoma Bankers' Association; chairman, Group 5, of the Oklahoma bankers' Association, and a member of the executive committee of the Oklahoma Banker's Association. He is chairman of the local branch of the Red Cross Society and of the local council of the American Defence Society; former secretary of the Charles City lodge of Elks, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. His favorite diversions are shooting, lawn tennis and golf. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious affiliation is with the Congregational church. His clubs are: Dornick Hills Country Club, Ardmore, Oklahoma. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He was married Oct. 20, 1897, to Estella Strasburger, daughter of John Miller, a wool and leather merchant of Chicago, Ill., and has one child, John Miller Bailey.

BARTHOLOMEW, Albert Lloyd, lawyer and banker, was born in Hartford, Conn., June 19, 1841, son of Eli and Portia (Sherman) Bartholomew. His first American ancestor was William Bartholomew, a native of Burford, England, who came over in 1634 in company with the Rev. Zachary Symmes (q.v.), Mrs. Anne Hutchinson and John Lothrop, and settled in the Massachusetts Bay colony. His wife was Anne Lord, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Mary Porter; their son Isaac and his wife Rebecca Frisbie; their son Abraham and his wife Hannah Page; their son Jacob and his wife Sarah Gridley, to their son Jacob Bartholomew and his wife Rebecca Beach, who were the grandparents of Albert L. Bartholomew. His father was a broker and merchant of Cleveland, O., and young Bartholomew was educated in the public schools and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in that city. He acquired a knowledge of the grades and qualities of stone and of marble cutting from his father, who had gone into the marble business and established a marble business with his brother, Charles, in Belvidere, Ill., in 1859. During 1860-61 he was interested in a mercantile business in New York city, subsequently returning to Belvidere and purchasing his brother's business. Devoting spare moments to the study of law, he was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1868, having removed to that state in 1864. In 1870 he settled at Preston, Ia., and the following year established the first bank which became the First National Bank of Preston, of which he was president until his death. He was soon admitted to practice in all the courts of Iowa, including the supreme court and the U. S. district court. In 1875 he became local attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. He was a 33d degree Mason, and politically was a Republican. He had in an unusual degree the power of intensive application and continued industry, and was painstaking and thorough in research. He had much personal charm. He was married Aug. 17, 1863, to Mary Jane, daughter of John B. Beckwith, a farmer, of Belvidere, and had three children: George Eli, Eugene Albert, and Gertrude, who became the wife of Harlan Updegraff. He died at Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 28, 1918. (Portrait opposite p. 403).

CHITTENDEN, Hiram Martin, brigadier-general U. S. army (ret.), civil and military engineer, historian, was born in Yorkshire towp., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1858, son of William Fletcher and Mary Jane (Wheeler) Chittenden. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Chittenden, who came from Kent, England, in 1639, and with his company settled at Guilford, Conn., where he was a leading member of the settlement and prominent in the colony during his life. His wife was Joanna Sheaffe, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Hannah Fletcher; their son Joseph and his wife Mary Kimberly; their son Joseph and his wife Patience Stone; their son Moses and his wife Hannah Ingraham; their son Benjamin, and his son Hiram and his wife Emily Payne, who were the grandparents of Hiram Martin Chittenden. William Fletcher Chittenden, father of the subject and a farmer, was for a brief period a private soldier in the Federal army during the civil war. Hiram Martin Chittenden was for six months a student at Cornell University, and was graduated third in his class at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1884. On graduation he was commissioned 2d lieutenant, corps of engineers; promoted 1st lieutenant in 1886; graduated at the Engineer School of Application in 1887; became captain in 1895, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war was made lieutenant-colonel of volunteers and chief engineer of the 4th army corps. He became a major in the regular engineer service in 1904; lieutenant-colonel in 1908. In 1910 he was appointed brigadier-general and retired for disability incident to the service. During 1891-92 and again during 1899-06 he was in charge of road work in Yellowstone Park. The system of tourist routes in that park, as they now exist, in location and construction, is mainly a development of his administration there. Among the notable structures are the basalt arch at the north entrance, the Golden Gate viaduct, and the reinforced concrete bridge over the Yellowstone just above the Upper Falls. Among the more interesting pieces of road location and construction are the road through Sylvan Pass on the eastern approach; that through the travertine rocks above Mammoth Hot Springs; that under the overhanging cliffs near Tower Falls, and, particularly, the loop, or side road, over the summit of Mt. Washburn. This last section of road was christened in honor of the builder by the secretary of the interior while on the summit of the mountain, Aug. 2, 1913. In 1896-97 he made an investigation and report upon reservoir sites in the arid regions under a small allotment from the river and harbor bill of 1896. The work was assigned to him while serving as secretary of the Missouri river commission with station in St. Louis. He visited many sections of the West, preparing estimates on several reservoir sites, and submitted an exhaustive report which was printed as house document No. 141, 55th congress, 2d session, and was largely reprinted in the "Congressional Record." Its discussion of the general subject of reservoirs, as affecting stream flow, has become a work of reference. As the report advo-



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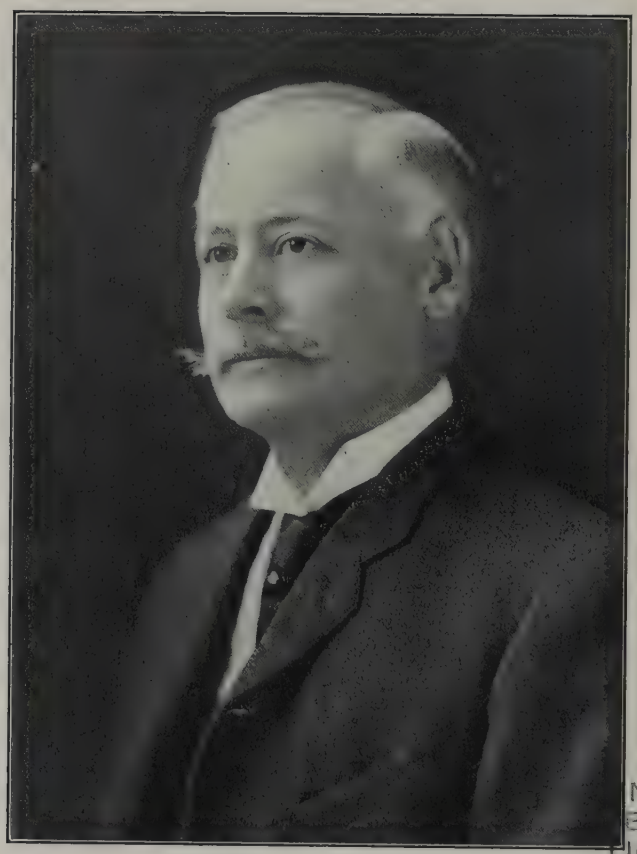
A. M. Stimson



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F. L. Williams.

cated government aid in irrigation work, at least to the extent of storing water, it became popular throughout the West and was a potent factor in educating congress to the necessity of taking action in that important matter. While serving as chief engineer of the 4th army corps, stationed for a period at Huntsville, Ala., he worked out a system of water supply for the various camps. He completely remodeled, on behalf of the city, the park which surrounds the spring which breaks out of a rock in the heart of Huntsville, and which has always been the source of local supply. The plan, worked out, including a canal, a waterfall and a fountain, has proven an attractive permanent feature. While stationed at Sioux City, during 1899-1906, he prepared plans and supervised the construction of the Floyd monument, an obelisk 100 feet high, erected on the bluffs of the Missouri river over the grave of Sergt. Charles Floyd of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, the first American soldier to die in the service west of Mississippi river. In 1906 he laid out a road, which has since been built, to the summit of Rubidoux mountain, a conspicuous granite eminence in the city of Riverside, Cal. He gave special attention to the relation of forests to stream flow, and to problems of flood control, and was an authority on such matters. Ranking with his road work and his efforts in the promotion of the cause of arid land reclamation, was the publication, in 1908, of a paper repudiating in toto the Pinchot theory of the influence of forests upon stream flow. Maj. Chittenden's field experience in the Yellowstone and elsewhere and his study of the records of stream gauge in America and Europe convinced him that the theory of Pinchot and his followers was fallacious, and he prepared a paper under the title "Forests and Reservoirs in their Relation to Stream Flow." This was presented to the American Society of Civil Engineers and published for discussion in its "Proceedings." Leading engineers everywhere supported the author's view. The fundamental principles laid down have since been accepted by the engineering profession in general. The vicissitudes of service led him to specialize in the science of flood control, and he has been connected with the problems of the upper and lower Mississippi, the Missouri and several of its tributaries, the Sacramento, Duwamish, Puyallup, Miami and Scioto rivers. In 1904 he was chairman of the commission appointed by the secretary of the interior to consider changes in the boundaries of the Yosemite Park, and his suggestions were substantially enacted into law. He was also member, in 1904, of a commission appointed by the governor of California to devise a system for the control of the floods of the Sacramento River. In 1906 he was placed in charge of the Lake Washington canal project to connect Puget Sound with the lakes in and bordering upon the city of Seattle, and its president during the first three reports and estimates of cost for congress. The chief feature of this work, completed in 1916, is the lock separating the tidal waters of the Sound from the non-tidal waters of the lakes. The lock is exceeded in dimensions by those of Panama and Sault Ste. Marie alone. During 1911-15, inclusive, he was a member of the port commission of Seattle, and its president during the first three years. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers, Rainier and Arctic clubs, Seattle; honorary member of Missouri Historical Society; charter and honorary member Phi Beta Kappa (Alpha chapter, Washington) Society. He wrote many technical papers and reports, some prepared on his own authority and others as a member of boards or commissions. He is author also of "The Yellowstone National Park, Historical and Descriptive," (1895; 1st revision, 1905; 2d revision, 1915); "The American Fur Trade of the Far West," (3 vols., 1902); "History of Navigation on the Missouri River," (2 vols., 1903); "Life and Letters of Father De Smet," with A. T. Richardson, (4 vols., 1905); "War or Peace," (1911); also many articles on social, historical and other topics in current magazines, and some verse. "The Harbor Island Episode," an unpublished historic document, written by him, is filed for reference in the Seattle public library. He is inventor of the "Chittenden Drum Weir," a form of movable dam to be raised in low water and lowered in high water. His persistent and never-ceasing application to work was his dominant characteristic. He married at Arcade, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1884, Nettie Mae, daughter of Frederick Parker, a farmer of Western New York; they have three children: Eleanor Mary (1892), Hiram Martin, Jr., (1894), and Theodore Parker Chittenden (1901). Eleanor Mary was married Sept. 14, 1916, to Capt. James Cress, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. He died at Seattle, Wash., Oct. 9, 1917.

WILLIAMS, Frank Leslie, banker, was born at Erie, Pa., Oct. 8, 1855, son of Amos S. and Hanna (Stewart) Williams, Erie, Pa. Frank L. Williams received his education in the public schools of Erie and at Williams College. He began his business career at Erie in 1876, as bookkeeper with the firm of Churchill and Williams, wholesale grain dealers. As a grain commission merchant at Erie, which is an important eastern port on the Great Lakes, he became widely known. About 1890 he became connected with various investment enterprises in North Dakota, making frequent trips to the northwest, but retaining his residence at Erie. In 1902, however, he settled in Minneapolis, Minn., where at once he became a dominant factor in banking circles. He was active in the development of northeast Minneapolis, in a prosperous section known as the New Boston addition to the city, which was largely built up by the Soo Railroad. Here he founded the Central State Bank, of which he was president until his death, at which time it was regarded as one of the most flourishing financial institutions in the city. The Central State, however, was one of his smaller banking connections. In 1902 he was one of the founders of the Minnesota National Bank, of which he became vice-president and active manager, and which he subsequently merged with the Scandinavian-American National Bank. Having brought about this merger he practically retired from active business cares, except to look after his personal interests. In 1897 he was one of four founders of a fraternal insurance organization incorporated at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and known as the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. It now flourishes in many states as "The Yeoman." When he began to center his interests in Minneapolis he sold his holdings in the Yeomen. He was a life member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, member of Business Banking Club of Minneapolis, and Lafayette club, and a communicant of Westminster Presbyterian Church. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. The Central State Bank was his pet project, and its unique success pleased him more than did that of any other business venture with which he was connected, and he had been identified with many. His part in the development of the northeast sec-

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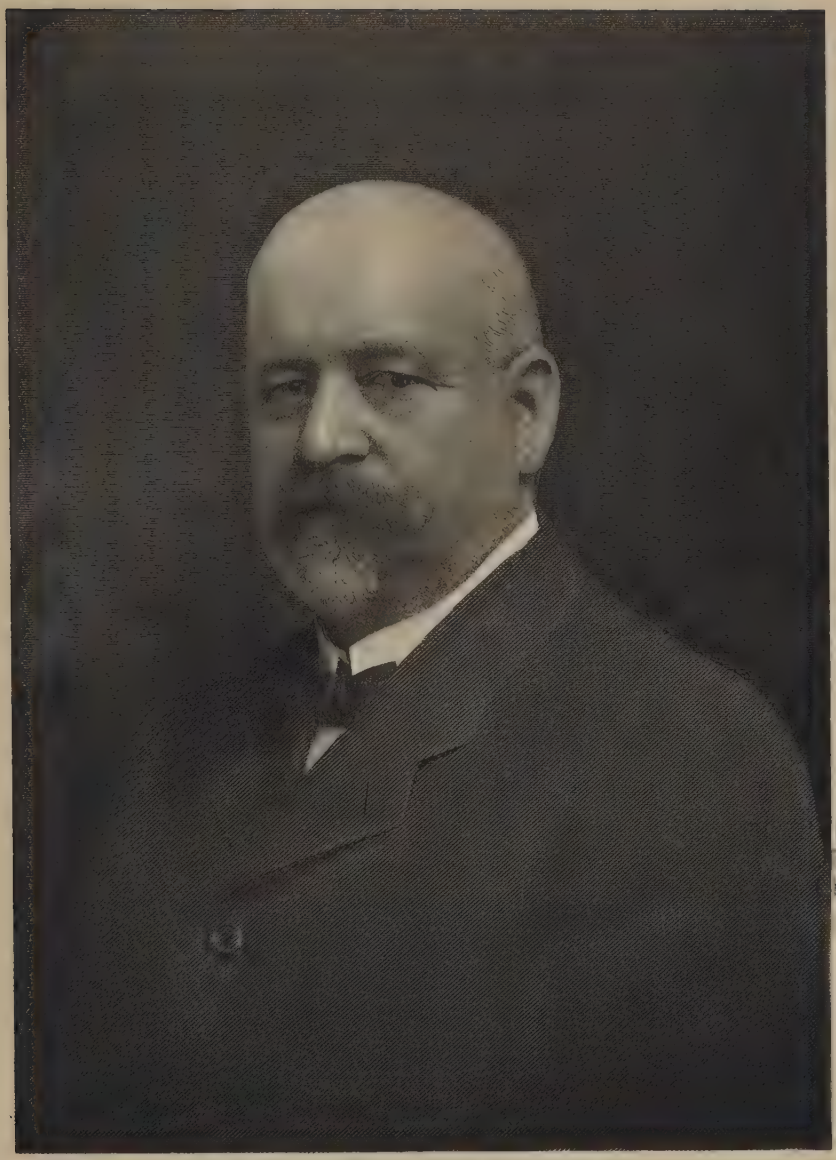
tion of Minneapolis made his name known throughout the entire city. From his masterly ability as a community builder, and his power to make others see and believe in the future of New Boston, much good has accrued. His was a firm character, rich in the attributes of dignity, honor, gentleness and worth. He married at Algona, Iowa, June 19, 1895, Mary Edith, daughter of A. D. Clarke, a banker of Algona, Iowa; she survives him, with one child: Sterling Clarke. Mr. Williams died in Minneapolis. Minn., July 8, 1916.

AMES, Wardwell, grain merchant and miller, was born in Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1846, son of George and Emily (Adams) Ames. His father was also in the grain business. He received his education in the grammar and high schools of Oswego and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Upon leaving school he entered the milling and elevator business at Oswego, then an important center of the milling trade in the United States. In 1881 he removed to Fargo, N. D., and five years later to Duluth, Minn., where he became an independent grain operator and a leader in the trade at the head of the Great Lakes. In 1890, with Messrs. T. R. and A. S. Brooks he organized the Ames-Brooks Co., of which he was president until his death. Mr. Ames was a progressive business man, a civic leader and a dominant factor in church and religious welfare work in Duluth. He was one of the early members of the Duluth Board of Trade, was a member of the board of directors and chairman of the finance committee of the Y. M. C. A.; was also on the St. Louis county poor board; a director in the Bethel Society, a member of the Kitchi Gammi Club, and contributed towards the establishment and maintenance of adequate hospital facilities in Duluth. He was a charter member and builder of the First Congregational Church at Fargo, and in Duluth he became treasurer and subsequently served as chairman of the finance committee of Pilgrim Congregational Church. As a citizen and man of affairs he commanded universal respect and honor. He was diligent in all things, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, and in him the highest of Christian ideals found abundant expression. His favorite salutation of "neighbor" furnishes the key to those qualities of mind and heart which endeared him to an unusually wide circle of friends. Personally he was a man of extremely interesting and genial characteristics. He was fond of music, had an unusual gift for anecdote, and found his chief recreation in out-of-door sports, especially hunting and fishing. He was married at Oswego, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1872, to Clara, daughter of Lucius Strong, a merchant of Oswego. She survives him, with two children: Wardwell, Jr., and Florence Emily, wife of Rufus H. Draper. He died at Duluth, Minn., Mar. 21, 1910.

FISHER, Walter Lowrie, secretary of the interior under Pres. Taft, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., July 4, 1862, son of Daniel Webster and Amanda D. (Kouns) Fisher, of Pennsylvania Revolutionary stock. Grandson of Daniel and Martha (Middlesworth) Fisher, great-grandson of Michael, and great-great-grandson of John Fisher, who came from Alsace in 1700 and settled in Pennsylvania probably in what is now Berks county. His father (q.v.) was a president of Hanover college, Hanover, Ind., and its greatest administrator. He was educated at Marietta (Ohio) College and was graduated at Hanover college in 1883 after which he studied law in the office of Wirt Dexter, solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in Chicago, Ill. He was admitted to the bar in 1888, and practiced at Chicago during 1888-1911 (being one of the firm of Matz, Fisher and Boyden). In 1889 he became special assessment attorney of the City of Chicago and was connected with the department of public works, the latter office being chiefly concerned with such matters as special taxes and assessments, the betterment of streets and questions of eminent domain arising out of street openings and extensions, water, lighting and sewer improvements. He was active in the work of the Municipal Voters' League, a local organization engaged in municipal reform, serving as its secretary in 1901-06, and its president in 1906. Mr. Fisher attracted wide attention by the way he solved the street railway franchise question which had dominated local politics in Chicago for many years and had involved both the city council and the state legislature especially in the efforts of the companies to secure fifty year franchises on terms and by means claimed to be contrary to public interests. Mayor Edward F. Dunne went into office pledged to immediate municipal ownership. The Municipal Voters' League had adopted a platform recommending that street railway franchises should not exceed 20 years in length and should provide for compensation to the city and the right of the city to regulate rates. Mayor Dunne failed to carry out his scheme for the reorganization of the Yerkes traction properties, and in 1907 called on Mr. Fisher, though a Republican, to serve as special traction counsel for the city. In this position he drafted a street railroad ordinance providing for a twenty year franchise under which full protection was given to the security holders and which assured the city of Chicago 55 per cent of the net profit, with the right to purchase the property on fair terms. He also drafted the Mueller law of Illinois, which legalizes municipal ownership of street railways and the law dealing with the regulation of gas and electric lighting and power rates. In 1908 he was elected president of the National Conservation League which had for its object the advance of public sentiment to the need of the conservation of the natural resources, in forests, water power, mine wealth and the like. In 1910 Pres. Taft appointed him a member of the Federal Railroad Securities Commission, organized to consider questions connected with the regulation of the stock and bond issues of railroads. On March 13, 1911, he entered the cabinet of Pres. Taft as secretary of the interior serving until the end of that administration. He is a member of the Chicago Historical Society, the University, Chicago, City, Chicago Literary, Cliff Dwellers, and Old Elm clubs of Chicago and the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, and Cosmos of Washington. Mr. Fisher was married April 22, 1891, to Mabel, daughter of Frederick B. Taylor of Boston and has five sons and two daughters: Walter Taylor; Arthur; Frederick Taylor; Thomas Hart; Margaret; Howard Taylor; and Ruth Fisher.

LYNCH, John A., banker, was born in Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1853, son of Thomas and Ann (Flanagan) Lynch. His father was a native of Barntick, County Clare, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1845, settling in Chicago, Ill., where he became connected with the Crosby Distillery. He acquired an interest in this business, and conducted it under the name of Thomas Lynch & Co. and later H. H. Shufeldt & Co., with marked success until 1891, when it was sold to Lyman J. Gage. John A. Lynch received his preparatory education in the Chicago public schools. After graduation at Dyrenforth college in 1869, he took a business



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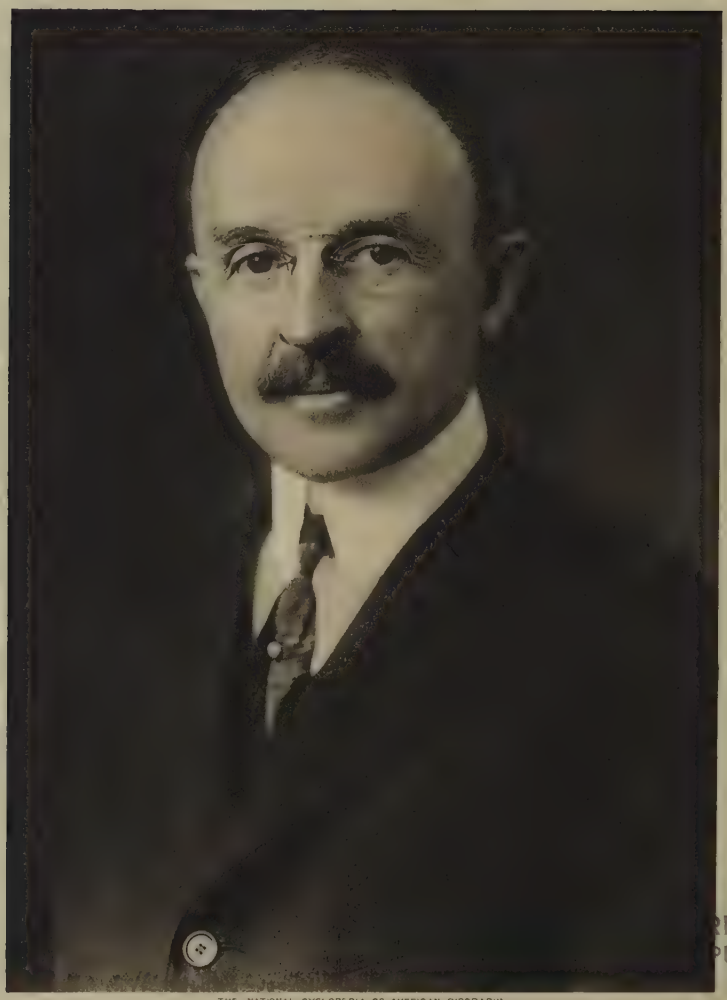
Ward Cheney



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John A. Lynch

course at Bryant & Stratton Business college, receiving his diploma at the expiration of six months. The next day he entered the firm of Thomas Lynch & Company, distillers, which shortly afterwards was converted into the firm of H. H. Shufeldt & Company, his father Thomas Lynch then being the head of this pioneer distilling business. In 1891 Messrs. H. H. Shufeldt & Co. sold their business and Mr. Lynch decided to retire from business and enter on an extended course of travel, but the directors of the National Bank of the Republic, of which he had been one of the organizers, urged him to participate in its management and, with characteristic thoroughness and devotion to duty he addressed himself to the task with such satisfactory results that in January, 1892, he was elected president of the institution, which office he still holds. The bank opened for business Aug. 3, 1891, and in January, 1892, when Mr. Lynch became its president, its capital was $1,000,000, no surplus, undivided profits $17,342.35, deposits $1,156,801.55. On July 1, 1902, the bank's capital was increased to $2,000,000. The surplus on that date was $700,000 and undivided profits $55,269.34, deposits $14,600,466. On November 20, 1918, the capital was $2,000,000, surplus $1,000,000, undivided profits $348,316.53, deposits $32,039,115.88. Since Mr. Lynch's election as president of the bank in 1892, the bank has paid in dividends to its stockholders $2,725,000. Mr. Lynch is distinguished by a keen sense of honor and loyalty to the establishment of which he is the head. The qualities which especially mark his administration are clear discernment, sound judgment, conservatism of policy and personal integrity. Indicative of his attitude of fidelity, not only towards his clients but also towards the bank, is the following excerpt from the address of William T. Fenton, vice-president at the fifteenth annual meeting of the directors, which address was spread upon the minutes and made a part of the official records of the bank: "The depth of my feeling in this matter has led me to speak of my personal debt of gratitude to John A. Lynch first, but I would not be understood as giving it precedence over that of the bank itself, in whose behalf I would say that its President has been its most faithful friend. During the perilous days of 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 the President placed his entire fortune at my disposal, in case it should be necessary to use it for the protection of the bank. Time and again he sold securities at a sacrifice and turned the money into the vaults of this bank, for its protection. Once during the financial panic of 1893, he got up from a sick bed and came to me one morning at the bank to tell me that he had money enough to pay every dollar that was due to the bank's depositors, and that he would do it if necessary. I cannot begin to enumerate the instances of substantial support he has given to the bank in times when disaster seemed to threaten its career." During the panic of 1907, the National Bank of the Republic, at considerable expense, imported $1,000,000 in gold to meet the possible currency requirements of its customers and correspondents and increased its own circulation an additional million, thus obviating the necessity for calling a single loan or distressing a single customer during the entire period of disturbance. A dignified and gracious bearing, distinction of manner, and unceasing but quiet activity are the salient features of Mr. Lynch's outward personality. He is treasurer of the Catholic Church Extension Society and of the Catholic Home Finding Association; past president of the board of trustees of St. Mary's Training School (1904-17); president of the Chicago Clearing House Association and a member of the Clearing House Committee; a governing member of the Chicago Art Institute, and a member of the Chicago, Chicago Athletic, Bankers, Mid-Day, Iroquois and Edgewater Golf clubs. His favorite recreation is traveling. He was married, Jan. 21, 1896, to Clara M., daughter of John Schmahl of Chicago.

KIDD-KEY, Lucy Ann, educator, was born at Bardstown, Ky., Nov. 15, 1839, daughter of Willis Strother and Esther (Stevens) Thornton; granddaughter of James Thornton, of Kentucky, and great-granddaughter of Sir William Thornton, of Virginia. On the maternal side she was of distinguished South Carolina Huguenot stock. For the most part her education was acquired at Rev. Stuart Robinson's Institute at Georgetown, Ky., where she specialized in literature and history. In her nineteenth year she married a southern physician-planter, and took up her residence on an extensive plantation near Yazoo City, Miss. The Civil war brought ruin and disaster to her husband, as it did to so many others. At his death, after a long period of invalidism, he left many debts, and three small children. With no experience in business she was obliged to face life alone. With a determination that had always characterized her she took up the management of her affairs without any outside assistance, and eventually paid off every cent of obligation. She accepted the position of presiding teacher at Whitworth College, Brookhaven, Miss., and remained there ten years. In 1888 she became president of the North Texas Female College, Sherman, Tex. This institution had fallen into disrepute, and had not been opened for two years. The buildings were in a dilapidated condition, and but partly finished. With a valuation on the property of $15,000 it was encumbered with a debt of $11,000. After a personal canvass of the state she reopened the college with sixty boarders and an enrollment of nearly one hundred students. The history of the school since that time has been one of continuous advancement, and as an institution for the education of young women it is recognized as the peer of any school in the southwest. The college has never had an endowment, and its maintenance has been due entirely to her remarkable management. In 1908 she organized the Kidd-Key Conservatory of Music and Art, of which she became the president, and she brought to Sherman some of the ablest teachers of the old world. The college has sent out to thousands of homes, in the south, young women trained in cultured and intellectual surroundings. A leading article regarding her under the title of "A Great Woman Educator of the South," appeared in a Boston periodical. It is an appropriate tribute to her work and character, and its concluding paragraph states: "Mrs. Lucy A. Kidd-Key is a queen in her realm. It is beautiful to see her manage that splendid college, which has grown to such mammoth proportions under her admirable guidance." She was a woman of fine human sympathies, and her charitable activities were far-reaching. Her life was an inspiring example to the teachers of the South and of the nation. She was married (1) to Dr. Henry Byrd Kidd, a Kentuckian by birth. He died in 1877, and she was married (2), in 1894, to Bishop Joseph S. Key, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He survived her. Two children by the first union also survived her: Sara, who married Louis Versel, Sherman, Tex., and Edwin Kidd, an educator of Sherman. Lucy Ann Kidd-Key died at Sherman, Tex., Sept. 13, 1916. (Portrait opposite p. 408).

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ROW, Robert Keable, publisher, was born at Woodstock, Ont., Canada, Aug. 28, 1858, son of Robert and Eliza (Keable) Row. His father was a farmer. He was educated in the Ontario public schools, at St. Catherine's Collegiate Institute, and was graduated at the Ottawa Normal School in 1880, and at the Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., with the degree of A.B. in 1897. As a fellow in education he also took post-graduate work at the University of Chicago during 1901-03. He began his active career in 1877, teaching at a rural school until 1883. In 1885 he became principal of the Model Training School at Kingston, and in 1899 vice-principal of the Normal School at Toronto, and in that year became general agent for D. C. Heath & Co., publishers, of Chicago, remaining in that connection until 1901. During 1903-06 he served as superintendent of schools at Berwyn, Ill., and as instructor in the extension department of the University of Chicago. In 1906 he organized the firm of R. K. Row & Co., publishers of educational books, and since 1907 he has been president and chief editor of its successor, Row, Peterson & Co. Mr. Row attained high rank as a public educator in Canada and the United States, and has built up a very successful publishing business. From the first he set a new standard for school books. He was the first publisher to employ a high class artist to make original illustrations in three colors for school readers, producing books as beautiful and attractive in every way as the finest books published for the trade. He is the author of: "Graded Exercises in Arithmetic" (1883); "Practical Language Training" (1892); "The Natural System of Vertical Writing" (1895-96); "Studies in English" (1906); "Essential Studies in English", vols. 1 and 2 (1907); "The Educational Meaning of Manual Arts and Industries" (1909); "Work and Play with Language" (1917). He is a member of the National Educational Association. In 1915 he proposed the organization of the National Association of Educational Publishers and was chairman of the committee on organization until completed in 1917. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Methodist. His clubs are, University of Evanston and Union League of Chicago; he is also a member of the Masonic Order, Odd Fellows and Foresters. Mr. Row's dominating personal characteristics are independence, initiative, a progressive spirit, industry, dependability, patience and persistence. He was married, Dec. 28, 1887, to Elizabeth, daughter of James Gillespie, a lumber merchant of St. Catherines, Ont., and has two living children, Ethel Kathleen and Margaret Elizabeth Row.

CLEARY, John Joseph, capitalist, was born at Clarksburg, Mich., Jan. 30, 1868, son of Owen F. and Bridget (Flattery) Cleary. His father, who was a farmer, came from Ireland in 1860 and located in Canada, removed to Northern Michigan in 1865, and in 1869 settled at Escanaba, Mich. John J. Cleary received his education in the schools of Escanaba. He began his business career in 1889 in Escanaba as bookkeeper. From time to time he became associated with various commercial, industrial and financial undertakings, and at his death was president of Cleary Bros. Co., vice-president Escanaba Wood Fibre Co., secretary and treasurer Escanaba & Garden Transportation Co., and the Escanaba Hotel Co.; treasurer Escanaba & Gladstone Transportation Co.; director Escanaba National Bank, Escanaba Traction Co., and the First National Bank of Gladstone, and officer, director or stockholder in various other concerns of his section. He was a member of the Michigan Democratic state central committee, and was national Democratic committeeman from the 11th congressional district of his state. He was a director in the Escanaba Commercial Club; had held various offices in the Movorian Club, Escanaba; was a member of the board of trustees of his lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and held membership also in the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Order of Foresters, and Fraternal Order of Eagles. He was a communicant of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church, Escanaba. He found his chief recreation in hunting, fishing and golf. He was many times a delegate to Irish conventions, and was known, loved and esteemed by men of his race in nearly every state in the Union. He took active part in the struggle for Irish independence. Any legitimate business proposition that promised to enhance Escanaba and Delta co.'s future never failed to find in him a staunch supporter. Not only were his private funds available for such industries, but invariably it was he who headed movement after movement to interest others in such projects. He gave liberally to every philanthropic enterprise. He was married Nov. 25, 1891, to Nellie, daughter of Patrick O'Neil, a civil war veteran of Beloit, Wis.; she survives him, with five children; Lawrence, a mechanical engineer, of Escanaba, Mich.; Harold, a mechanical engineer, of West Allis, Wis.; Gerald, a student; Francis, a student, and Helen Cleary, all of Escanaba. He died at Escanaba, Mich., Dec. 25, 1917.

DANA, Woodbury Kidder, manufacturer, was born at Portland, Me., June 7, 1840, son of Luther and Louise (Kidder) Dana, and descended from a distinguished New England family, members of which have been eminent as statesmen, jurists, authors, journalists, in medicine and theology, and who have been represented in all the wars of the country. Luther Dana, father of the subject and a native of Natick, Mass., removed to Portland, Me., when a young man and continued there in business as a ship chandler and wholesale grocer all his life; he was one of the founders of the High Street Congregational Church, Portland. Woodbury Kidder Dana received his education in the schools of Portland and at Lewiston Falls (Me.) Academy. When he left school he went to work in the mills of Lewiston. In 1863 he enlisted for the civil war as a private in Co. K, 29th Regiment, Maine volunteer infantry, which became a part of the 2d brigade, 1st division, 19th army corps. The regiment was active during the Red River expedition, and participated in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Cane River Crossing, Alexandria and Mansura Chalk Plains. Subsequently it served in Virginia, the regiment taking part in battles and engagements in the Shenandoah valley, at Opequan (Winchester), Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, the latter the scene of Sheridan's ride. For a portion of his service period he was on detached duty as ordnance sergeant, and in the commissary department. For gallant conduct in the campaign on the Red River he was promoted corporal and hospital steward, in which posts he acquitted himself most creditably, and he was honorably discharged in August, 1865. The next year he established his mills at Westbrook, Me., for the manufacture of cotton warps, forming a partnership with Thomas McEwan, under the firm name of Dana & McEwan. Later the firm became W. K. Dana & Co., and was thus known until 1892, when it was incorporated as the Dana Warp Mills, of which

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LUCY A. KIDD-KEY

ROBERT K. ROW

BURLINGAME
PUBLIC
LIB.

JOHN J. CLEARY

WOODBURY K. DANA

LINGAME
UBLIC
LIB.

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Bruce P. Wright

he has since been treasurer. From a small beginning the great Dana Warp Mills now constitute a plant of 60,000 spindles. The mills have, however, not consumed his entire time and attention. He is the inventor of the Dana cotton harvester, which is considered by authorities the only practicable mechanical cotton picker yet devised, although some 1,100 patents on cotton harvesters have been issued by the U. S. patent office. The machine is based on the vacuum twisting nozzle method, and is built something like a farm tractor, being propelled by an engine using gasoline as motive power. It is equipped with two double suction blowers, attached to each of which are two nozzles, which are in turn operated by the pickers. The suction blowers are rapidly revolved by the same motive power as the tractor, and create such vacuum as is necessary to rotate the picking end of the nozzles at great speed. It is barely necessary for the picker to bring the suction nozzle near the cotton, as it is twisted and rapidly drawn from the boll without injury to cotton or seeds. The cotton passes through the nozzle and hose into the body of the blower (specially constructed fan) and is opened and "fluffed up" and passes into the bag, thereby giving a cotton which can be more easily ginned than the present hand-picked cotton. To him is due the establishment of the electric lighting plant, which he personally operated for some years, or until it was entirely effective. The city is also largely indebted to his enterprise and energy for modern public school buildings, and an efficient sewerage system. For three years he was a member of the board of aldermen. In 1908 he became department commander of the Maine department, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a Mason and Knight Templar. He is a communicant of the Congregational Church, and his political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married at Auburn, Me., Aug. 2, 1869, to Mary Little Hale, daughter of Samuel T. Pickard, of Auburn, Me. Their children are: Louisa Woodbury, Hannah Little, who became the wife of Frank H. Swan, Providence, R. I.; Philip, president of the Dana Warp Mills; Ethel May, Helen Pickard, who married Horace C. Porter; Luther, superintendent of the Dana Warp Mills, and Mary Hale, who married Edward Farrington Abbott, of Auburn, Me.

DISQUE, Brice Pursell, soldier and merchant, was born at California, O., July 19, 1879, son of Henry Jacob and Mary Ella (Pursell) Disque, and grandson of George Disque, who came from Lyons, France, in 1835 and settled at Newtown, O. His father, a native of Newtown, was for many years a principal of the Cincinnati (O.) public schools. The son, after a public school training, took part of a commercial law course at the University of Cincinnati. At the outbreak of the Philippine Insurrection, he entered the U. S. Volunteers as private, and was sent to the Philippine Islands, where he served for three years, which included the period of the insurrection. He became a 2d Lieut., 47th Infantry, November, 1899. While in command in the Sorsogon province, he forced the surrender of Col. Emeterio Funes and his entire command Feb. 21, 1901, which virtually ended the rebellion in that province. He became 2d lieutenant, 5th cavalry U. S. Army in February, 1901; 1st lieutenant, 3d cavalry, September, 1903, and captain 3d cavalry, December, 1914. Meanwhile, he was a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line, 1905, and a graduate of the U. S. Army Staff College, 1906. He resigned from the army in January, 1917, and in August of that year, after war with Germany was declared, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel signal corps, U. S. Army, and was promoted colonel in October, 1917, and brigadier-general in October, 1918. The prolongation of the European war created an insistent demand by the Allied governments for aeroplanes, and the American manufacturers were bending every effort to fill their orders. A serious obstacle had been the condition of the labor organizations in the lumber camps, which had fallen under the influence of the I. W. W. By the spring of 1917 the lumber trade of the Pacific North West, where much of the spruce timber came from, was practically paralyzed by strikes and disorder. When the United States entered the war the production of aeroplanes in large quantities became an absolute necessity and the first problem awaiting solution was to pacify and organize the labor element in the lumber districts. Colonel Disque was selected by the Council of National Defense because of his peculiar power to control men and maintain order to perform this task. He was given supreme power to dictate the hours of work, scales of wages and living conditions by voluntary act of employers and employees. Establishing his headquarters at the seat of the trouble at Portland, Ore., he routed the I. W. W. forces, and within a period of four weeks he had brought order into all lumber camps and united employers and employees into a loyal and patriotic effort pledged to work without interruption until the job of winning the war was finished. He induced the men to organize the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, which had a membership of 130,000, which became permanent and proved a great step forward in solving the industrial relations problem. He organized the spruce production division of the U. S. Army, which comprised nearly 30,000 officers and men, distributed among 234 camps throughout the forests of Washington, Oregon and Northern California, and the monthly production of spruce lumber increased from 3,000,000 feet to 23,000,000 feet. This task covered the entire period of the war, but while the operations were some 6,000 miles from the battle front, the work was fully as important as leading a division of soldiers to attack the enemy. The problem as to how to get the lumber out was solved by Gen. Disque through the building of thirteen railways to existing lines or waterways, the longest of these branches being thirty-eight miles. There being no saw mills equipped for handling the high grade of lumber required for aircraft, three saw mills were built under his supervision in a period of forty-five days and which were cutting one and a half millions of feet a day when the armistice was declared, this output recording an increase in the amount of aircraft lumber from any given lot of logs of 400 per cent. over the returns under the system previously in vogue. His success was due not only to his previous training in the army but also to his indomitable perseverance, his great executive ability and his power to control men, and in recognition of this service in the war he was awarded the distinguished service medal by the President, and received citations from the British and French governments. After the war he was honorably discharged at his own request in March, 1919, and soon thereafter was elected chairman of the export house of G. Amsinck & Co., of New York, which became one of the subsidiary companies of the American International Corporation. Soon afterward he was elected president of G. Amsinck & Co., Inc., and chairman of the board

of directors of the company's branches in Mexico and Argentina. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution through ancestors on both sides of his family. General Disque was married in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 22, 1901, to Mary Florence, daughter of John Loveday Coulter, manufacturer of art leaded and stained glass windows, Cincinnati; they have two children: Brice Pursell (1904) and Gordon Coulter Disque (1910).

SHIPLEY, Frederick William, college professor, was born in Cheltenham, Ont., Jan. 15, 1871, son of William and Harriet (Hagemann) Shipley. His father (1836-1909) was a farmer. He was educated in the public schools of Cheltenham, Ont.; the high school of Brampton, Ont.; University of Toronto (B.A. 1892, McCaul Medalist and first class honors in classics); University of Chicago (Ph.D. 1901, fellow in Latin); and the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. In 1893, he became classical master in the Collegiate Institute in Collingwood, Ont.; during 1893-4, he served as classical master in the Lindsay Collegiate Institute; in 1894-5, he was fellow in Latin at the University of Chicago, and from 1894-6, travelling fellow studying in the American School of Classical Studies and in the Vatican Library; in 1897-8, assistant in Latin at the University of Chicago; and from 1898-1901, head of the Latin department of the Lewis Institute, Chicago; since 1901, professor of Latin in Washington University, St. Louis. Prof. Shipley is the author of "Certain Sources of Corruption in Latin Manuscripts" (1904); also various monographs: "Studies in the Manuscripts of Livy"; "The Heroic Clausula in Cicero and Quintilian"; "The Treatment of Dactylic Words in the Rythmic Prose of Cicero"; "Preferred and Avoided Combinations of the Enclitic *Que* in Cicero," etc. He edited the "Bulletin of the Archæological Institute of America" (1912), and has been the honorary editor of the "American Journal of Archæology" since 1918; he is also chairman of the board of publication, and editor-in-chief of "Art and Archæology." He is an active member of the following learned societies: The Archæological Institute of America (member of executive committee, 1907-12, Vice-president 1912, President 1918, honorary president since 1918); American Philological Association; Classical Association of the Middle West and South (member of executive committee 1906-09, first vice-president 1911); and Congress of Americanists (honorary vice-president). He has served on the managing boards of the following schools: American School of Classical Studies in Rome (managing committee 1904-11); American School of Classical Studies in Athens (executive committee since 1918); American School for Oriental Research in Jerusalem (member of executive committee since 1913); and the School of American Archæology in Santa Fe. In St. Louis he has been active in the Washington University Association (Secretary 1902-4, President 1905); Language and Literature Club of Washington University (President 1912); organized the St. Louis Society of the Archæological Institute of America in 1906, and was its first secretary. He also organized the division of University Extension in Washington University, of which he has been director since 1914. His clubs are: Town and Gown (secretary 1906-10); Contemporary (member executive committee 1912-14); City Club; and University Club. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Chi Psi college fraternities. He was married Mar. 27, 1899, to Antoinette Cary, and has two children, Frederick Cary and Walter Cleveland Shipley.

CLUFF, William Wallace, elder and missionary, was born at Willoughby, Geauga co., O., Mar. 8, 1832, son of David and Elizabeth (Hall) Cluff. His father, a carpenter, was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and when the adherents of their faith were driven from Kirtland, O., the Cluffs located at Nauvoo, Ill., in 1840, he assisting in building the temples at both Kirtland and Nauvoo. He remained in Illinois until the expulsion of members of the church from Nauvoo, in 1846, when they worked their way through Iowa and across the plains to the valley of Great Salt Lake in 1850. The son was educated in the schools of his church, and, after four years of pioneer struggles in Utah, he was sent on a mission to the Hawaiian Islands in company with Elder Joseph F. Smith and others. During 1859–63 he did missionary work in Denmark, and had charge of a mission in Copenhagen for two and a half years. In 1863 he was appointed a home missionary to travel in the interests of Scandinavians residing in Utah, Juab and Sanpete counties. From the home mission he was called to take a second mission to the Hawaiian Islands in company with Elders Lorenzo Snow, Joseph F. Smith and other important leaders of the church. On this mission he attracted wide attention both in the islands and in his church by his perseverance in restoring the life of Elder Lorenzo Snow, who was lost in the surf on the coast of Lansi. During his fifteen years of missionary labors abroad and his period of service in the presidency over Summit, Wasatch and Morgan counties, and later as president of Summit Stake from its organization in 1877 to the time of his release in 1901, he gave his best efforts to the cause. Besides his service to the church he was a dominant factor in mercantile affairs and finance, and in other enterprises that furthered the building of the state. He represented Summit county in the territorial legislature through six terms, three terms being in the council, of which he was president during 1882–83. He was also a member of two Utah constitutional conventions, including the first, or charter convention. In his service beyond the seas he mastered two foreign tongues, and he acquitted himself in every labor field with the highest credit and ability. At home he was wise in council and in legislation, progressive in colonizing, a born leader of men both in spiritual and temporal affairs. He was one of the most conspicuous among those hardy and capable characters who, during the commonwealth's infancy went out into the surrounding regions and built up counties and states and thus laid broad and deep the foundations of the state. Summit county in particular will have everlasting cause to hold his memory in reverence. But his activities were not confined to a single locality—his influence was widespread and beneficent, and the whole state felt a sense of bereavement in his death. He had the faculty of winning and retaining the affection and respect of strong men with whom he came in contact—among others Pres. Joseph F. Smith, the boyhood companion of his first mission to the Sandwich Islands. He was married at Pine Valley, Utah, Oct. 24, 1863, to Ann (below), daughter of Elder Eli Whipple, of Pennsylvania; she survives him with four children: William Wallace, Jr.; Annie May, wife of William F. Olsen; Lillian, wife of Dr. Given A. Light, and Flora, wife of Lawrence E. Eldredge, of Salt Lake City, Utah. He died at Salt Lake, Aug. 21, 1915.

CLUFF, Ann (Whipple), capitalist, was born in McKeene county, Pa., Mar. 15, 1843, daughter of Eli and Patience (Foster) Whipple. In her

girlhood her father moved to Redwood City, Cal., where he amassed a fortune in the lumber business. Having joined the Mormon Church in Pennsylvania, the family moved to Utah in 1858, settling in the uninhabited section near St. George, where her father built a sawmill and assisted in the upbuilding of that section of the country. On Oct. 24, 1863, she was married to William W. Cluff (above), one of the most active missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, who had just returned from Denmark. Having inherited from her father a decided talent for business, the young wife helped in the support of the family by assisting to make gloves while caring for her household duties. Successfully investing some $600 she had earned this way in a co-operative store at Coalville, she built a house there, and later purchased a farm in the vicinity. She also built and equipped a hotel in Coalville, devoting a part of her time to its personal superintendence. She was for several years a director in the McDonald Candy Co. and in several mining companies. Mrs. Cluff owns a large vineyard and orchard at Provo; extensive property in Ogden; a half-interest in the Opera house in Coalville, and is the possessor of the Hoyt Sherman residence, an apartment-house in Salt Lake City, and a country home at Centreville, Utah. In church affairs she has taken an active part, gives freely of her wealth, and has for many years been counselor to the president of the Relief Society of Summit Stake, besides having full charge of the millinery and dressmaking establishment conducted by that society to help the poor.

HAZELTINE, Abner, lawyer, was born at Jamestown, N. Y., Mar. 18, 1836, son of Abner and Matilda (Hayward) Hazeltine. The Hazeltines (sometimes Hazelden) were of importance in England, and their coat-of-arms is recorded in the College of Arms or Heraldry. In America the orthography of the name of this family has appeared as Hazeltine, Haseltine, and Hazelton. Abner Hazeltine's earliest paternal American ancestor was John Hazeltine, who came from Yorkshire in 1637 with the colony of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, and settled on the Merrimack river, in Essex county, Mass. John Hazeltine's wife was Joan Auter, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Deborah Cooper; their son John and his wife Abigail Ross; their son Abner and his wife Elizabeth Rawson; their son Abner and his wife Martha (Robbins) Goss, to their son Daniel Hazeltine and his wife Susannah Jones, who were the grandparents of Abner Hazeltine. John Hazeltine (I) was one of the first three settlers of that part of Rowley, Essex county, afterwards incorporated as Bradford. He gave the people of Bradford an acre of ground for a meeting house, and he lived for a time on the opposite side of the river, at Haverhill, N. H. Lieut. Samuel Hazeltine (II) served in the king's colonial army in the Indian wars of the period. John Hazeltine (III) married Abigail Ross, and their son, Abner Hazeltine (IV), settled in Mendon, Worcester county; his wife was a granddaughter of Edward Rawson (q.v.), secretary of the Massachusetts colony. Abner Hazeltine (V) lived at Mendon and Upton, Mass., and at Wardsboro, Vt.; he served in the king's colonial army, and was with the expedition to Crown Point, serving under Capt. John Dalrimple. Daniel Hazeltine (VI) served in the war of the revolution, in Col. Sprout's Massachusetts regiment, in Capt. Ephraim Hartwell's company of guards, and in Col. Tyler's Massachusetts regiment. In 1820 he followed his sons to Jamestown, N. Y., whence they had gone 1813-15. Abner Hazeltine (VII), second son of Daniel, father of the subject, was a graduate of Williams College, 1815. He engaged in the practice of law in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and Warren county, Pa. He was founder, secretary, and trustee of the old Jamestown Academy, and a founder of the First Congregational Church in Jamestown, 1816. He served two terms in the New York state assembly; was a member of the 23d and 24th congresses; was district attorney of Chautauqua county in 1847, and judge of that county in 1859. Abner Hazeltine (VIII), the subject, received his preliminary education in the academies of Jamestown and Cherry Valley, N. Y., and was graduated from Williams College in 1856. At that institution he was a classmate of James A. Garfield (q.v.) and of John F. Stoneman, later justice of the supreme court of Iowa. He frequently accompanied the future president when Garfield went to nearby villages to preach. After graduation he followed for several years the profession of civil engineering. He began the study of law under the preceptorship of his father, was graduated at Albany Law School in 1860, and in that year was admitted to the bar of New York and began the practice of his profession at Jamestown in association with his father. He was subsequently admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania, and to the district and circuit courts of the United States. He served as postmaster of Jamestown during the Lincoln administration; was elected district attorney of Chautauqua county in 1877; succeeded his father as U. S. commissioner in 1879, a position he held until his death; and was police justice of Jamestown for two terms. Aside from his legal activities he gave considerable attention to agriculture, and for many years owned a farm in the town of Carroll. At Williams he was a member of Delta Upsilon fraternity. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Chautauqua County Historical Society, various law associations, and was a 32d degree Mason. He gave much of his time to the study of church history, and had just completed before his death a history of the First Congregational Church of Jamestown, of which he was a communicant. This history dated from 1866, his father, who was one of the founders of the church, having written its history covering the period 1816-66. He was a leader in the Chautauqua County Society of History and Natural Science, and served as its secretary for many years. He took a deep interest in the affairs of the Sons of the Revolution, was a charter member of the Jamestown Chapter and had been its regent. He was a Republican. He married at Ashville, Chautauqua co., N. Y., Apr. 25, 1867, Olivia A., daughter of Samuel and Clarisa Slayton Brown, of Ashville; she died in 1905. There are two children: Mary Emogene (1868), Wellesley College, 1891, preceptor of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin; and Ray Thomas Hazeltine (1871), Cornell University, 1889-91, in the postal service. He died at Jamestown, N. Y., May 3, 1915. (Portrait opposite p. 412).

LOCKER, William Henry, lawyer and banker, was born in St. Louis county, Mo., July 5, 1870, son of Thomas B. and Carrie (Coleman) Locker. His father was a farmer. William Henry Locker received his preliminary education in public schools, and secured practical agricultural knowledge by working on a farm in summer seasons. He was graduated at the college of law of the University of Missouri in 1892 with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the bar

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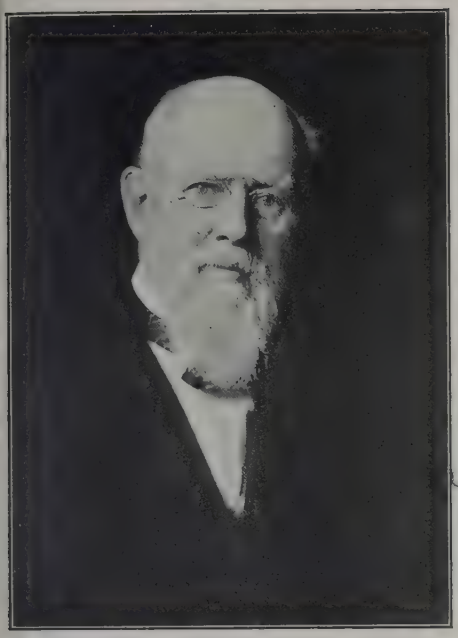
of his native state and began the practice of his profession at Waynesville, Mo. During 1904-08 he was editor and publisher of the "Daily Argus," Aurora, Mo. Meanwhile, he became a factor in politics, served in the Missouri house of representatives during 1901-04, inclusive, and introduced the first bill providing for a state primary law for all parties in Missouri. In 1907 he was elected president of the Southwest Missouri Press Association. The following year he settled in Duluth, Minn., where he resumed the practice of law and engaged also in mining operations. He was an organizer, in 1910, of the Cuyuna-Mille Lacs Iron Co., and in 1912 assisted in the organization of the Cuyuna-Duluth Iron Co.. These corporations were both successful in developing large deposits of merchantable iron and manganiferous ore. In 1914 he succeeded in effecting a consolidation of the Cuyuna-Mille Lacs Iron Co., Cuyuna-Duluth Iron Co., of Minnesota; Dunbar Furnace Co., of Dunbar, Pa.; Dunbar Semet-Solvay Coke Ovens Co., Dunbar Coal & Coke Co., and other interests in Pennsylvania, under the title of the American Manganese Manufacturing Co., with a capital of $12,000,000. The merger of the mining companies with the furnace interests provided a market for the mines, guaranteed ore for the furnaces, which with cheap fuel from its own coal mines and coke ovens enabled the new corporation to compete successfully with the large iron and steel companies in the production of pig iron, spiegel and ferro manganese. He has since been vice-president and treasurer of the American Manganese Manufacturing Co.; president of its subsidiaries, the Cuyuna-Mille Lacs Iron Co., and the Cuyuna-Duluth Iron Co., of which he is likewise treasurer, and he is president of the Bank of Commerce & Savings, Duluth. He is a member of the National Geographic Society, Kitchi Gammi and Commercial clubs, Duluth, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is a 32d degree Mason. His political affiliation is with the Republican party and he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married Feb. 10, 1904, to Lucie V., daughter of Antoine Le Duc, of Duluth; they have one daughter, Lucie Virginia, and one son, Ernest G. Locker.

HADLEY, Edwin Marshall, manufacturer, was born at Peoria, Ill., Oct. 14, 1872, son of James Marshall and Margaret (Widenham) Hadley, and grandson of William and Sarah (Marshall) Hadley. William Hadley, an Englishman, came to the United States in 1813. Through his grandmother Hadley, he traces descent from Edward Fitz Randolph, who came to America from Nottinghamshire, England, in 1630. James Marshall Hadley, his father, was a merchant. Our subject was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University and Northwestern University. In 1893 he began his business career in Chicago, Ill., as auditor and credit man with the firm of O. B. Tennis & Co. With others he organized, in 1898, the Dudley Coffee Co. (importers) and the Ceylon Planters' Tea Co., of both of which he was secretary, treasurer and director until 1906. Since then he has been vice-president, secretary and director of the Chicago-Cleveland Car Roofing Co. of Chicago, whose business is the manufacturing of parts of railroad rolling stock. It has branches in New York, Washington, St. Paul, Cleveland, Warren (O.), and Montreal. Mr. Hadley is also secretary and treasurer of the Pioneer Cast Steel Truck Co. and the Sullivan Metallic Packing Co., both of Chicago. He was treasurer of the Illinois Society, Sons of the Revolution; president (1917 and 1918) of the Illinois Alumni Society, Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and member of the Chicago Athletic Association and South Shore Country Club, Chicago. He was also one of the organizers of the American Agricultural Cadets in 1917, of which he was treasurer and director. He was 1st lieutenant, Co. M, 4th regiment, Illinois reserve militia. He finds his chief recreation in literature and out-of-door sports, and is the winner of several athletic emblems. He is the author of magazine articles on various subjects, and is well known as a public speaker. He is a communicant of the Reformed Episcopal church, and his political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married June 21, 1904, to Jessie Seymour, daughter of James J. McCarthy, a manufacturer of Chicago; and has three children: James McCarthy, Edwin Marshall, Jr., and Raymond Widenham Hadley.

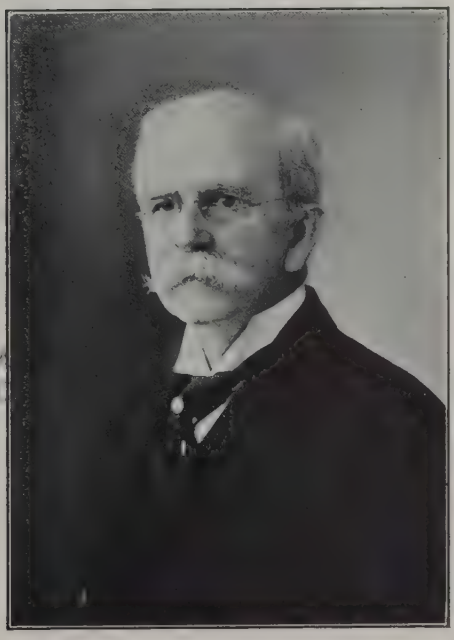
EASTMAN, Samuel Coffin, lawyer, capitalist, and author, was born at Concord, N. H., July 11, 1837, son of Seth and Sarah (Coffin) Eastman. His first American ancestor was Roger Eastman, who came from Wales in 1638 and settled at Salisbury, Mass. The line from him and his wife, Sarah Smith, being traced through their son Philip; his son Ebenezer and his wife Sarah Peaslee; their son Nathaniel and his wife Phebe Chandler and their son Nathaniel and his wife Ruth Bradley, who were the grandparents of Samuel C. Eastman. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Tristram Coffin (q.v.), the colonist. He was educated in the schools of Concord, and at Rockingham Academy, Hampton Falls, N. H., and was graduated at Brown University in 1857 with the degree of A.M. After reading law under the preceptorship of Judge Josiah Minot, at Concord, he was graduated at Harvard law school in 1859 with the degree of LL.B. He began the practice of his profession at Concord in 1860, where he has ever since remained. He gave special attention to insurance and corporation law, and was engaged in many important cases before the supreme courts of the state and the United States. Among these was the noted case of State vs. Jackman, involving the constitutionality of the city ordinance requiring abutting landholders to keep the sidewalks clear from snow and ice, which was strongly contested, he appearing alone for the defense and winning a decisive victory, which determined the unconstitutionality of the ordinance in question. He was counsel for many corporations, including the Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire, of which he was treasurer until its consolidation with the Boston and Maine system. He was a member of the reorganization committee of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., and a director and voting trustee in the interest of New England bondholders. He was a member of the protective committee for the bondholders of the Toledo Terminal & Railway Co., president of the Concord & Portmouth Railroad Co., the Abbot & Downing Co., and the New Hampshire Spinning Mills Co. After the enactment by the legislature of the valued policy law of 1895, he organized the Concord Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of which he was the first president. He has long been identified with the management, and since 1896 has been president of the New Hampshire Savings Bank of Concord. He is past president of the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital, Concord. Politically he is a Republican. For fifteen years he was city treasurer of Concord, serving in that capacity during the civil war, and also during a period when the water works were in process of construction. For twelve years he was a member of the board



ABNER HAZELTINE

WILLIAM HENRY LOCKER

EDWIN M. HADLEY



SAMUEL C. EASTMAN

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R. B. Woodward

of education, and for many years moderator of Union school district. He was elected to the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1883 and again in 1893 and served as speaker in the first term with ability and tact, and as chairman of the committee on national affairs in the second. He was trustee, recording secretary, president, and librarian of the New Hampshire Historical Society; past vice-president and president Associated Alumni of Brown University; president New Hampshire Bar Association, and a member of the American Bar Association. He was a delegate at large to the universal congress of lawyers and jurists held in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904. He holds membership in the Union Club, Boston; University and Alpha Delta Phi clubs, New York city, and in the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and the Patrons of Husbandry. He is a versatile and forceful writer and as part owner of the "Monitor" and the old "Independent Democrat" contributed to both editorials and letters on foreign travel. He is familiar with several languages and has translated books from the French, Danish and Norwegian. He was the editor of Eastman's celebrated "White Mountain Guide Book," first published in 1857, and which reached its 9th edition; author of "Town Officers" (1866); translator of George Brandes' "Impressions of Russia" (1888); J. Lie's "The Family from Gilje" (1890), and of Brandes' "Poland" (1903). He was married at Providence, R. I., July 11, 1861, to Mary Clifford, daughter of Judge Albert G. Greene (q.v.); she died in 1895. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred by his alma mater in 1917. He died at Concord, N. H., Aug. 31, 1917.

WOODWARD, Rignal Thomas, dry goods commission merchant, was born at Abington Farms, Millersville, Anne Arundel co., Md., June 10, 1838, son of Hon. Rignal Duckett and Elizabeth (Hardisty) Woodward, and a descendant of William Woodward, who came to this country from London, Eng.; his wife was Mary Garrett, a sister of Amos Garrett, first mayor of Annapolis, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son, Abraham Woodward, also a native of London, who settled in Annapolis, Md., prior to 1707, and his wife, Priscilla Ruley; their son William and his wife Alice Ridgely; their son William and his wife Jane Ridgely; and their son Capt. Henry and his wife Eleanor (Williams) Turner, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Henry Woodward (4) was captain of the Severn Rangers in the war of 1812. Hon. Rignal D. Woodward was sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and also chief justice of the orphans' court for many years; he was one of the largest planters and most influential men in the locality where he resided. Abington Farms was an ancestral home and had been in the Woodward family for a number of generations and is now the residence of some of his grandchildren. Rignal T. Woodward was educated at the academy in Millersville, Md., and, when seventeen years of age, began an active business career with his uncle, William Woodward, in the dry goods commission business in Baltimore. In 1863 he removed to New York city, where he became a member of the dry goods commission firm of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., the house having been founded prior to 1840 by his uncle, who later took into the firm his nephew, William H. Baldwin. The firm still occupies a leading position as one of the largest and oldest dry goods commission houses in the United States. Mr. Woodward entered the firm in 1863, when they opened a branch in New York city, and retained his connection therewith during the remainder of his life. The salient features of his character were business integrity, kindness and geniality. His favorite relaxation from business cares was found in agriculture. He was a member of the Manhattan Club of New York, the Morristown and Morris town Golf Clubs of New Jersey. He was twice married; (1) Jan. 25, 1864, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Christopher H. Raborg, of Baltimore, Md., they had eight children, three of whom survive: Christopher H. R.; Charles D. and Elijah Woodward; Mrs. Woodward died in March, 1900, and he was married (2) Feb. 5, 1902, to Julia (Winchester) Bowling, daughter of Chief-Justice Benjamin Winchester of Louisiana. He died at Abington Farms, Millersville, Md., Mar. 29, 1904.

UTTMARK, Fritz Emmerick Nilson, navigator and educator, was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, Sept. 4, 1871, son of Johan Fritz Alexander and Emma Malvina (Tobin) Nilson. The ancient name of Uttmark in his maternal ancestry was revived by family agreement in accordance with Swedish law, direct male descent being extinct, making his proper surname, Nilson-Uttmark, though he shortens it to Uttmark for business purposes. His father, a prominent merchant, doing business in Gothenburg under the name of Fritz Nilson & Co., failed in business during the panic, about 1884. He was a man of excellent social standing, and one of the founders of the Royal Swedish Yacht Club. Capt. Uttmark was educated in Schiller's private college in Gothenburg, but his father's failure in business compelled him to leave college without receiving a degree. He then entered a business firm in Gothenburg, but later went to sea in the bark Gladen, belonging to Ornen's Sailing Ship Co., of that city. In 1890 he entered the government navigation school at Gothenburg, and was graduated the following year, obtaining his certificate of competency, engaging as a navigator, being officer of several vessels, sailing on all the oceans under the Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, German, British, French, Chinese, Russian, and American ensigns. He spent several years on the coast and in the interior of China. He was in command of several steamers there for a time, and later received an appointment as chief of a marine department, in which capacity he organized a transportation service and constructed an adequate line of steamers, tugs, barges, pontoons, and wharves, in connection with important Chinese collieries and iron mines. He had headquarters at Hankow, with branches at various points on the Yangtse and An rivers. Capt. Uttmark passed examination and obtained a British master's license at Hong-Kong in 1903. He made various trips to the United States, but it was not until 1911 that he finally came here with the purpose of making it his permanent home and becoming an American citizen. His education and his varied and almost unique experience had endowed him with an unsurpassed knowledge of navigation, both from the scientific and practical sides, and he determined to utilize this knowledge by teaching. Since 1911 he has been teaching navigation, becoming proprietor of what is now Uttmark's Nautical Academy. It was founded in 1804 and presided over by Lieut. E. C. Ward, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and was known as the New York Naval Academy. In 1812 the academy coached American officers for the war with Great Britain. It later passed into the hands of Capt. William Thoms, and then to Lieut.

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Malcolm. In 1882 Capt. Howard Patterson assumed charge, and the school became known as Patterson's Navigation School. The present name was adopted when Capt. Uttmark became its proprietor. It is probably the oldest, and certainly the best equipped, nautical school in the United States, and Capt. Uttmark has made a name for himself among the seafaring men and yachtsmen as a distinguished master teacher of the science of navigation. Under his able leadership this Academy is growing in importance and prestige. Its courses include preparation for all government examinations required of ships' officers, and a special feature is made of instruction of private yacht owners who desire to learn scientifically to navigate their own yachts. Capt. Uttmark is the author of "Uttmark's Guide to Examination for Masters and Mates," and "A New System of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy," and he is owner and editor of "Uttmark's Nautical News," and inventor of Uttmark's Platting Chart for determining a ship's position by Marcq. St. Hilaire method. He is a member of the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., and a fellow of the American Geographical Society. He is also a member of the Masonic order, including the Royal Arch chapter degrees. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious affiliation is with the Lutheran church. He finds his chief recreation in gunning and horseback riding, and in photography, having taken photos in every part of the world. He was married July 19, 1913, to Frances Ada, daughter of John Roberts, of Ontario, Canada, and has one son, Francis Emmerick Uttmark.

STEVENS, Breese Jacob, lawyer, was born at Sconondoa, Oneida co., N. Y., Mar. 22, 1834, son of Augustus C. and Elizabeth (Breese) Stevens. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Stevens, who came from London, England, prior to 1660, and settled at Charlestown, Mass. From him and his wife Mary Green, the line of descent is traced through their son Jacob and his wife Anna; their son Israel and his wife Hannah Rice; their son Jacob and his wife Martha Sherman, to their son Jacob Stevens and his wife Eunice Wood, who were the grandparents of Breese J. Stevens. On the maternal side the subject was a great-great-grandson of Sidney Breese (q.v.), who came from Shrewsbury, England, and was buried in Trinity churchyard in 1767, where passersby on Broadway can still read his curious epitaph written by himself in his final illness. Through various ancestral lines the Stevens-Breese family have been allied to many notable families who have settled in Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey during the past two centuries. Our subject received his preliminary education at Oneida and Whitesboro (N. Y.) academies and at Cazenovia Seminary, then the most celebrated preparatory school of the times. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1853 with the degree A.B., received the degree A.M. from that institution in 1856, and the degree LL.B. in 1902. As a collegian he belonged to Sigma Phi and Phi Beta Kappa. The professor of law and history at Hamilton at this day was Theodore W. Dwight (q.v.), afterwards a national celebrity; the subject took his courses and decided on the law as a profession. Upon graduation he began law studies under the preceptorship of the eminent Timothy Jenkins at Oneida Castle, N. Y., finishing his studies under Nathan F. Graves (q.v.), noted lawyer and financier of Syracuse, and member of the firm of Graves & Wood. In 1856 he went to Wisconsin to look after the landed interests of his uncle, Sidney Breese (q.v.), and later those of Gov. Horatio Seymour. He was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin and practiced at Madison from 1857 until his death, conducting some of the most important railroad, land grant and water litigations of Wisconsin and Michigan. His first law partnership was with J. W. Johnson, but this gave way, in 1857, to one with Henry M. Lewis, as Stevens & Lewis, which, in 1868, became Stevens, Flower & Lewis, by the addition of James M. Flower, and, in 1870, Stevens, Flower & Morris, by his old college friend, W. A. P. Morris, succeeding Mr. Lewis. Later I. C. Sloan was a part of the firm for a time, and Mr. Flower withdrew to go to Chicago, leaving the firm Sloan, Stevens & Morris, one of the leading law firms in the entire northwestern country. He was for years attorney for the trustees of the Fox & Wisconsin River Improvement Co., and from the organization of the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Co., in 1866, up to 1880, was acting president or had other official connection, and to the time of his death a director and one of the attorneys of the corporation. He was general solicitor for the Madison & Portage Railroad Co., and for the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad Co., and the district attorney for Wisconsin of the Illinois Central system from the time of its extension into the state, in 1866. He was a director of the Consumers' Gas Co., of Chicago, about the time of its incorporation, and for fifteen years attorney and manager in charge of the Michigan Land & Iron Co. He was president of the Madison Land & Lumber Co., and of the Monona Land Co., and from its organization a director of the First National Bank of Madison. In the legal business of his railroad, land and improvement companies he was active in the litigations over land grants, water power and corporation tax and foreclosure proceedings. In 1884 he was mayor of Madison. From 1891 he was regent of the University of Wisconsin; he was vice-president of the board at the time of his death and for years chairman of the executive committee of three members. He had much to do with securing Charles Kendall Adams (q.v.) as president of the University. For years he was curator of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and he was a member of the Madison Literary and Town & Gown clubs, Madison; Reform Club, New York city, and Milwaukee Club, Milwaukee. For twenty-eight years he was a vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison. Politically, he was a Democrat. He was married (1) Sept. 23, 1869, to Emma Curtis, daughter of Morris E. Fuller, a manufacturer, of Madison, Wis.; she died in 1870. He was married (2) Oct. 25, 1876, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Marcellus Farmer, editor and land owner of Syracuse and San Francisco; she survives him, with one child by the first union: Amelia Emma Fuller Stevens, and one child by the second union: Helen Elizabeth Breese, now the wife of Dr. Reginald H. Jackson. Breese J. Stevens died at Madison, Wis., Oct. 28, 1903.

TAYLOR, Robert Stewart, jurist, was born near Frankfort, Ross co., O., May 22, 1838, son of Isaac Newton and Margaretta Smith (Stewart) Taylor. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Edward Taylor, of London and Brigghouse, Yorkshire, who came from England in 1692 and settled at Garret's Hill, near Middletown, N. J. From him and his wife Catherine the line of descent is traced through their son Edward and his wife Catherine Morford; their son Joseph and his wife Elizabeth Ashton; their son William and his wife Lucy Embly, to their son William Taylor

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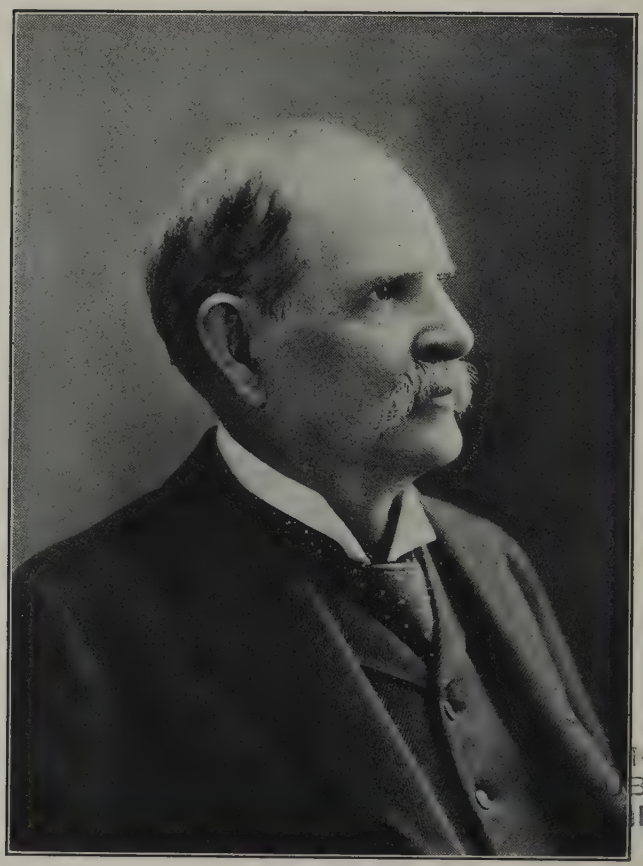
Fritz E. Littmark



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Breese J. Stevens

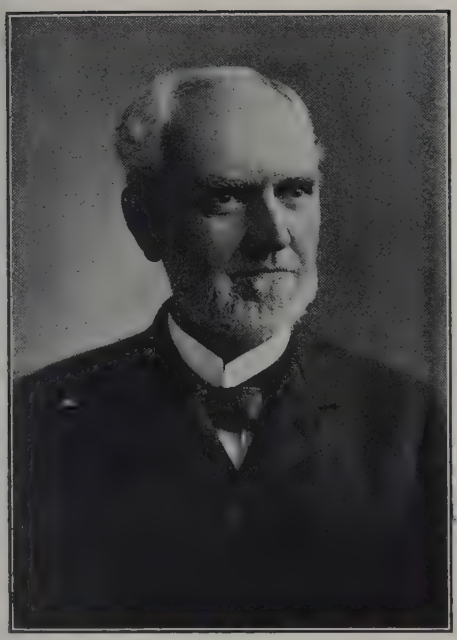
and his wife Catherine Wise, who were the grandparents of Robert S. Taylor. Edward Taylor (I) inherited from his brother, Mathew Taylor, friend and agent of Sir George Carteret, a large tract of land, about four miles square, on both sides of the north branch of the Raritan river, in Somerset county, N. J., and purchased more on his own account. Isaac Newton Taylor, father of the subject, was a pioneer Presbyterian minister in Ohio, and was located at Celina and St. Mary's before his removal to Jay county, Ind., in 1844; he was also noted as an educator, and was the founder of Liber College, near Portland, Ind. Robert S. Taylor received his preliminary education at a private school conducted by his father, and was graduated at Liber College in 1858. He then began the study of law at Portland under the preceptorship of Judge Jacob M. Haynes, removing to Fort Wayne in 1859, where he became a clerk in the law offices of Judge Lindley M. Ninde, and also taught school. He was admitted to the bar of Indiana in 1860, and in 1862 became the partner of his preceptor, under the firm style of Ninde & Taylor. In 1866, Col. Robert S. Robertson was admitted to the firm, which then became Ninde, Taylor & Robertson. In 1866 he was a candidate for county clerk on an independent ticket. Upon the organization of the criminal court, in 1868, he was appointed first prosecuting attorney of Allen county, but had held the place less than a year, when the governor appointed him judge of the court of common pleas to fill a vacancy. He served in that capacity during 1869-70. In 1870 he was elected as a Republican to the Indiana house of representatives, his term being for 1871-72, and he was one of the few Republicans ever elected to the legislature from Allen county, his election being on a fusion movement. He retired from the bench to serve in the legislature. Fort Wayne is indebted to him for its street car system, for a bill making the system possible was introduced in the assembly by him. Upon his appointment to the bench his erstwhile law firm had been dissolved. He practiced independently throughout the greater part of his subsequent career, but for a short period was associated with Samuel L. Morris, as Taylor & Morris. In 1902 he admitted to partnership his nephew, Elwin M. Hulse, the firm of Taylor & Hulse continuing until his death. Many of the successful practitioners at the Allen county bar in later years were students in his offices. In 1874 and 1880 he was the candidate of his party for congress. He won his place as a party leader in the 12th congressional district, and to the last retained his high standing in Republican councils. Upon several subsequent occasions he resolutely declined nomination for congress. In 1881 he succeeded Benjamin Harrison on the Mississippi river commission, retaining this place with conspicuous ability for thirty-three years, retiring finally by resignation. He was a member of the Monetary Commission, appointed by the executive committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Conference, 1907. In 1899 he was candidate for the U. S. senate. An organizer and charter member of the American Bar Association, he had served from 1903 as president of the patents section and chairman of the committee on patents, trade-mark and copyright law; was past president (1899) Indiana State Bar Association, and member also Allen County Bar Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia; University, Columbia and Marion clubs, Indianapolis, and Anthony Wayne Club, Fort Wayne. It was in the field of patent law that he achieved his greatest triumphs. So comprehensive was his grasp of this department of the legal field and so marked were his successes that he had for years been recognized as one of the foremost patent attorneys in America. Some of the more important litigations in which he was interested were heard by the Federal courts in Boston. His first notable patent law victory was in the latter 80's, in the case of the Brush electric interests against Owens et al., which alleged infringement of patent upon the arc lamp. In order better to state the case of his clients he made an exhaustive study of electric lighting, mastering that phase of electricity. This victory established the right of all companies to continue the manufacture of arc lamps, and led to the founding of the Fort Wayne Electric Company, now an important branch of the General Electric Co. Another case which brought him great renown was won through his long legal battle as chief counsel for the independent telephone interests against the Bell company. When the old Bell patents expired in 1893, which up to that time had given them a monopoly in the field, the independent companies became active. The Bell retaliated immediately with a suit for infringement, asserting that an old patent of Emile Berliner gave ground for a suit against infringement of their patents. When the case was taken to the court of appeals the decision was based upon the validity of the invention with reference to its art, and the independent companies were granted the right to continue use of the transmitter. He took part in many other cases involving apparatus of the telephone industry. He was one of the leading counsel in the Vandalia Railroad suit, instituted by the state to collect delinquent taxes. The credit for planning and carrying forward the work of controlling the waters of the lower Mississippi river belonged to him and Capt. James B. Eads, who built the jetties at the mouth of the river. During his long connection with the commission the government expended on levees approximately $25,000,000, and the states and riparian communities expended fifty per cent. more. The result was a wonderful development of the country, and the value of land in the entire Mississippi valley increased prodigiously—perhaps three-fold from Cairo to the Gulf, on an average. He was chiefly instrumental in the adoption of the hydraulic dredge in the improvement work on the river. Despite his multiplicity of duties, Judge Taylor found time for other affairs also. He was a profound student, not only of law but of literature. Many public men of prominence were among his intimates, notably Gen. Harrison, afterwards president, and the latter consulted him, with reference especially to Indiana affairs. He was a composer of music, chiefly simple one-part and four-part songs. In 1859 he took a short course in harmony and composition at Geneseo, N. Y. One of his early songs, "O, Wrap the Flag Around Me, Boys," was played by one of the bands at the funeral of Lincoln. He held that he had written probably more songs than any other man in the country, save Stephen Foster. In after years he spent much time in finishing, polishing and printing this work of his younger years. He published numerous pamphlets, magazine articles and speeches on political and economic questions, the Mississippi river, the money and labor questions. He was undoubtedly one of Indiana's most eminent citizens. He was married at Portland, Ind., June 30, 1858, to Fanny, daughter of Solomon

Reese Wright, a farmer of Farmland, Ind.; she died in 1913. There is one surviving child: Frank Bursley Taylor, Fort Wayne, with the U. S. geological survey. Robert Stewart Taylor died at Fort Wayne, Jan. 28, 1918.

CLAFLIN, Price Colby, jeweler and optician, was born in Summit, Waukesha co., Wis., Oct. 17, 1849, son of Gilbert Elton and Esther Patience (Colby) Claflin, and a descendant of John Alden of the Mayflower; the line of descent is traced as follows: John Alden and his wife Priscilla Mullins; their son Joseph and his wife Mary Simmons; their son John and his wife Hannah White; their son Noah and his wife Joanna Vaughn; their son Israel and his wife Thankful Markham; and their daughter Lucy, wife of Joshua Claflin, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, who were the grandparents of Price C. Claflin. His father, Gilbert Elton Claflin, served in the army during the civil war. The son was educated in the public schools of Oconomowoc, Wis., and at the age of eighteen entered upon a business career as jeweler and optician at Stevens Point, Wis., where he remained for twenty years. There he was closely identified with the First Presbyterian Church, being an elder and trustee of the church and also the superintendent of the Sunday school. After removing to Washington, D. C., in 1888, he made a liberal subscription to the church, to assist in liquidating its debt. In Washington he founded the Claflin Optical Co., of which he was president and treasurer, and continued in the active promotion of its interests for twenty-five years. Mr. Claflin was also deeply engaged in church work in Washington, and for a quarter of a century was a member of the First Congregational Church there. He served several terms as deacon and was also trustee at time of his death, and a large part of the time was teacher of an adult class in the Sunday school. He was a 32d degree Mason, being attached to the Milwaukee Consistory since 1882; also a member of Temple Noyes Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M., Columbia Chapter, R. A. M., and Columbia Commandery, K. T., all of Washington, D. C. With his wife, who was also a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, he was a member of the Mayflower Society of Washington since its organization. He was much interested in travel, having visited Europe in 1900, and later Cuba, Mexico, Panama, California and Canada. He was married Oct. 8, 1872, to Elizabeth H., daughter of Enos J. Montagne, of Ft. Atkinson, Wis., who survives him with four children: Harry E., now president and treasurer of the Claflin Optical Co., Inc.; Mabel Faith, who married Melville D. Lindsay, of Washington, D. C.; Marguerite E., who married Harold E. Warner, of Washington, D. C.; and Elsie Grace, who married Julius A. Payne, of Philadelphia. Mr. Claflin died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1914.

SAGER, Frederick Whitney, manufacturer, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., June 20, 1869, son of A. Park and Nellie D. (Thurston) Sager, and grandson of Jacob Sager, of Dutch descent. The name appears on record at Albany, N. Y., as early as 1642. His father and uncle, George J. Sager, were proprietors of Sager Bros. Co., knit goods manufacturers, Syracuse, which at one time employed over 3,000 operatives in the manufacture of hand-made silk, Angora and worsted goods, and young Frederick entered this business after completing a high school education. He became chief executive of Sager Bros. Co. in 1914, continuing as its head until 1918, when he retired and devoted himself thereafter chiefly to civic and municipal affairs. He was a 32d degree Mason, and a member of the Rotary Club, Syracuse. He found his chief recreation in automobiling and in motor boats. Politically he was a Republican and he was a communicant of the Methodist church. He was a capable business man, an interested and discerning student of public affairs, a generous but unobtrusive contributor to private and public charity. He was married Mar. 31, 1892, to Janet, daughter of Theron Cooper, a clergyman of Syracuse; she survives him, with one child: Theron Sager, a government chemist, of Washington, D. C. He died at Skaneateles Lake, N. Y., June 13, 1919.

JACKSON, Samuel Spencer, lawyer, was born on his father's plantation, Chatham county, N. C., Sept. 6, 1832, son of Samuel Spencer and Elizabeth Kinchen (Alston) Jackson, grandson of Isaac Jackson and Mary (Spencer) Jackson, and great-grandson of John Jackson, of Anson county, N. C., a member of assembly from that county at New Bern in 1773, member of the North Carolina house of commons 1782-83, appointed Dec., 1776, by Halifax Convention justice of the peace, enlisted in war Sept. 8, 1778, a lieutenant-colonel in the militia, and a petitioner to assembly for redress of grievances under which the people were being oppressed by the royal government in 1769. Isaac Jackson, son of John Jackson, was representative in general assembly of North Carolina, 1796-7. He removed to Huntsville, Alabama, where he purchased large tracts of land, removing his family, leaving his only son Samuel Spencer Jackson in North Carolina. Mary Spencer Jackson, his wife, was the daughter of Judge Samuel Spencer, born in East Haddam, Conn., in 1739. He was graduated from Princeton in the year 1759, removed to Anson county, N. C., in 1760. He served in both a civil and military capacity. He was one of three judges of the superior court first elected under the constitution of 1777, member of convention, July, 1788, to deliberate on the Federal Constitution; field officer for Anson in the Revolution; member of provincial council of safety, which was the real executive of the state during the interim between the abdication of Gov. Martin (the royal governor) in 1775 and the accession of Richard Caswell, the governor under the constitution of 1776; was member of the first Provincial Congress at New Bern, Aug., 1774, which was the first movement of the people of a state adverse and opposed to the royal government. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him at Princeton at the commencement Sept. 29, 1784. Samuel Spencer Jackson is also descended from Jerrard (or Geret) Spencer, who came from England to America about 1633 and settled at Haddam, Conn., of which he was one of the twenty-eight owners, about 1662, was several times a deputy to the general court of Hartford from Haddam, and served in King Philip's war in 1675. He is also descended from the Brainards and Seldens of Connecticut, and the Alstons of North Carolina. John Alston, the North Carolina progenitor, emigrated from England, and from him a numerous family is descended. Joseph John Alston, of Chatham county, N. C., was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Samuel Spencer Jackson, father of our subject, was the only son of Isaac Jackson, was an alumnus of the University of North Carolina, a man of high literary attainments, a lawyer and lay reader in St. Bartholomew Protestant Episcopal Church of Pittsboro, Chatham county, N. C. Samuel Spencer Jackson, his son, was grad-



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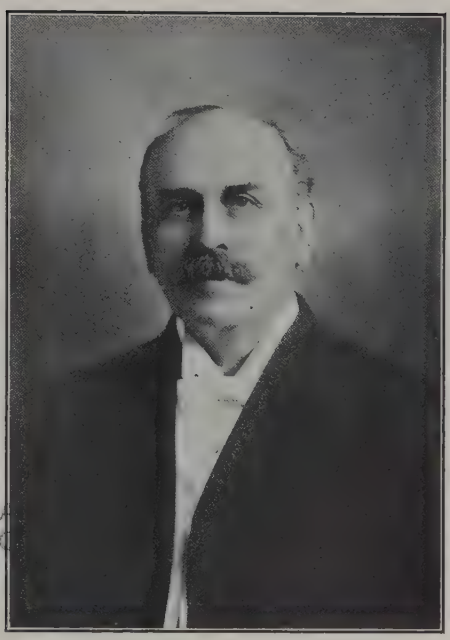

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Hiram Abrams

uated with honors at the University of North Carolina in 1854, where he subsequently served as tutor of Greek while studying law at the University under Hon. William H. Battle and later under Hon. Samuel Philips. In 1860 he resigned as tutor and removed to Asheboro, N. C., and there practiced law, at the same time serving as clerk and master of equity for Randolph county. He succeeded to the law practice of his father-in-law, Jonathan Worth, who removed from Asheboro to Raleigh, the state capitol, to assume his duties as treasurer of the state, to which he was elected in 1863-65, and in 1866-68 elected governor of North Carolina. In 1865, Mr. Jackson was elected a member of the convention which had been called by the president of the United States, to restore the state to its former relations, and after adjourning to the fourth Thursday of May, 1866, the convention passed ordinances repealing and declaring null and void the secession of May, 1861, abolishing slavery and invalidating all contracts made in furtherance of the late war. Mr. Jackson was a man of very attractive personality. In nature he was genial and kind, and in all his professional acts and social relations his bearing was courteous and honorable. He was married, Dec. 25, 1856, to Elvira Evelyna, daughter of Gov. Jonathan Worth, of North Carolina, and they had one child, a son, Herbert Worth Jackson, graduate of the University of North Carolina, class of 1886, penal clerk N. C. treasury department, 1888-90, was an officer in the Commercial National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., from 1890 to 1909. In Nov., 1909, he removed to Richmond, Va., and was elected president of the Virginia Trust Co., the oldest fiduciary trust company in the South. Mrs. Jackson (now Mrs. Moffitt) still survives, and is president of the Mathew Fontaine Maury Association; also the Virginia Society of Colonial Dames; the North Carolina Society Daughters of the Revolution; honorary member Daughters of 1812; member of the Archæological Institute of America, Virginia Branch; member North Carolina Historical Society; of George Washington Memorial Association; North Carolina Peace Society; honorary life president of the North Carolina Daughters of the Confederacy; and for the past ten years biographical editor of the "North Carolina Booklet." Samuel Spencer Jackson died at Whiteville, N. C., while on a visit to his brother, Dr. Isaac Jackson, March 5, 1875.

ABRAMS, Hiram, financier, producer and distributor of photoplays, was born in Portland, Me., Feb. 22, 1878, son of Isaac and Dora (Marcus) Abrams, and grandson of Isaac Abrams, who came from Russia and settled in Portland, Me., in 1857. His father was engaged in the real estate business and previously in the retail dry goods business in Portland. Hiram Abrams was educated in the public schools of Portland, and at sixteen years of age became a traveling salesman for a large house manufacturing ladies' garments. When the Victor Talking Machine Co. began its advertising and sales campaign he joined their New England sales force, later becoming its Portland jobber. After selling out this franchise he became a salesman for M. Steinert & Sons, music publishers. While here he became interested in providing slides for theatres, making arrangements with a New York manufacturer, and entered the slide business in a store adjoining that of the Steinert company. It was not long before he was doing business with Walter E. Greene, former president of Artcraft Pictures Corporation, and Vice-president of Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, but then president of the film exchange in Portland which bore his name. In 1907, three months after he had embarked upon the slide enterprise, Mr. Abrams became identified with Mr. Greene in the film exchange. This partnership developed into a broad extension of activities in the merchandising of motion picture film in New England. Offices were opened in Portland, Boston and New Haven, and several thousand theatres were served in the territory. In 1914, on the formation of Paramount Pictures Corporation, the principal film exchanges throughout the country consolidated. Mr. Abrams then assumed control of the New England distribution, and his election in 1916 to the presidency of Paramount Pictures Corporation was only a natural step forward in its meteoric progress. Thus it was that a chance inquiry led him into the motion picture industry, in which field he stands today the most conspicuous single personality and creative force, having brought about in 1919 the formation of the United Artists Corporation, known as the "Big Four," for the distribution of the productions of Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks and D. W. Griffith. Possessed of a robust physique, of charming manners, and easy of approach, he is one who impresses all who come within the circle of his influence as a leader of men. By appointment of the mayor of New York city and of the governor of the state of New York he has served on a number of important committees, and was at one time active in the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry. Mr. Abrams' favorite diversion is baseball, and in 1917 he purchased the Portland franchise of the Eastern League in order that his home town might continue its place in the baseball world. He is a member of the Friars Club, Progressive Club of New York city, Young Men's Hebrew Association (New York city), Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic fraternity. He was married July 1, 1904, to Florence Hamilton, daughter of George Hamilton of Toronto, Canada, and has one daughter, Grace Abrams.

DE LANO, Clayton Harris, manufacturer, was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1836, son of Benjamin Phelps and Amanda (Harris) De Lano, and a descendant of Philip De Lano, who came to this country from Leyden, Holland, and settled at Plymouth and then at Duxbury, Mass., on a farm adjoining John Alden's (q.v.); he was a lieutenant under Capt. Miles Standish (q.v.), and took part in the Pequot war; from him and his wife, Hester Dewsbury, the line descends through their son, Lieut. Jonathan, and his wife, Mercy Warren; their son, Jonathan, and his wife, Amy Hatch; their son, Nathan, and his wife, ————; their son, Abisha, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his wife, Hannah Hovey; and their son, Nathan, a lieutenant of cavalry in the battle of Plattsburg, and his wife, Lois Robinson, who were the grandparents of the subject. His father, an extensive farmer, was the owner of five farms, and was first cousin of Hon. Columbus De Lano (q.v.), secretary of the interior, under Pres. Grant. Clayton Harris De Lano was educated in public schools of his native town, and the Fort Edward (N. Y.) Collegiate Institute. He studied law for a period in the office of Hand & Hale, Elizabethtown, N. Y. Then he entered the department of law of the New York State Univer-

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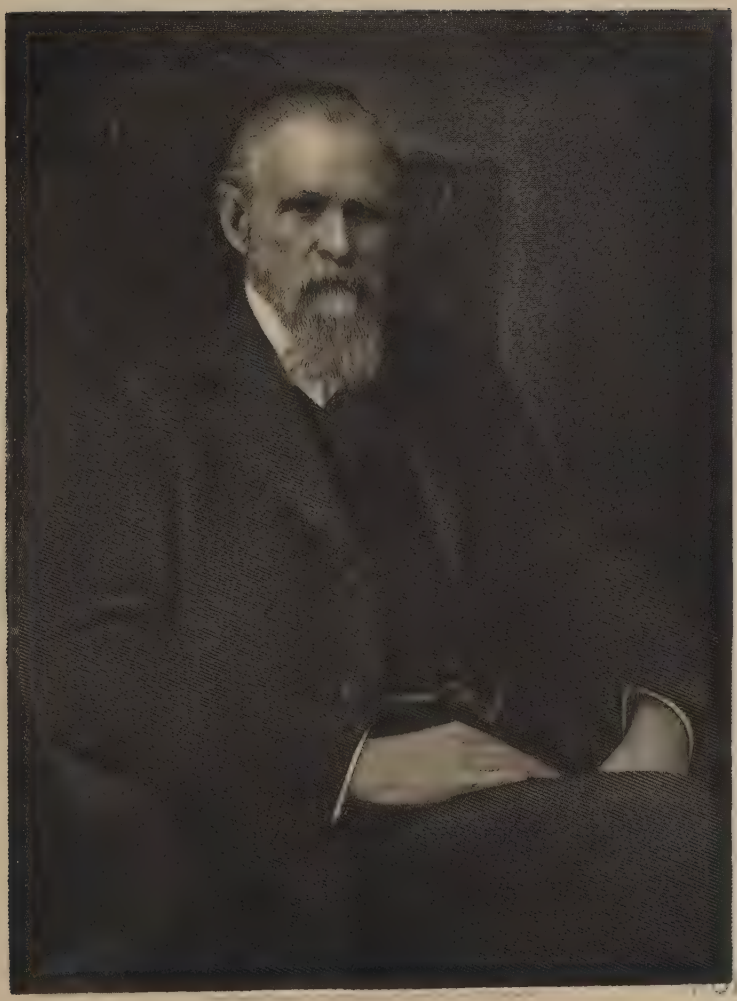
sity, where he was graduated with the LL.B. degree in 1860, being admitted to the bar the same year. Trouble with his eyes prevented him from practicing his profession, and he spent his time until 1871 in traveling and farming. He then organized the firm of DeLano & Ives and engaged in the lumber business at Ticonderoga. In 1876 this firm was merged into a corporation known as the Lake Champlain Manufacturing Co., with office and docks at Port Henry, N. Y., and mills at Ticonderoga, Mr. DeLano being president and general manager. This company was succeeded in 1878 by the Ticonderoga Pulp Co., with a capital of $80,000, afterwards increased to $180,000, of which Mr. DeLano was manager and treasurer for three years and then president and general manager. The company engaged in the manufacture of mechanical pulp until 1882, when it began to make chemical pulp. Finally, in 1886, as the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Co., with capital increased to $500,000 it erected paper mills at Ticonderoga and began the manufacture of book and writing paper. Mr. DeLano continued as president and general manager of the company until he moved to Boston, Mass., in August, 1897, to become president and general manager of the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Co., and, also, later, of the Penobscot Development Co., a subsidiary company, with a total capital stock of $3,200,000, controlling extensive pulp and paper mills in Maine, with a large plant at Hyde Park, Mass. He continued as president and general manager of the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Co. until May, 1919, when on account of his advancing years, but reluctantly and against the wishes of his associates, he declined reelection. He was, however, elected chairman of the board and in the capacity of counsellor and adviser continued to serve it until his death. During the existence of the American Chemical Fibre Association he also served as president of that organization. Mr. DeLano was town supervisor for eight years. In the presidential campaign of 1864 he spoke throughout Essex county advocating the re-election of Pres. Lincoln, upon whom he had the pleasure of calling at the White House, and also made extensive speaking tours in the campaigns of 1866 and 1868. He was a member of the New York state assembly during 1869–71. He delivered addresses at the unveiling of two historical tablets in Ticonderoga, read an original poem at the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Ticonderoga, and made numerous addresses on agriculture and temperance. Mr. DeLano not only gave to Ticonderoga its principal industry, the manufacture of pulp and paper, but in various other ways displayed his interest in its upbuilding and progress. In 1916 he caused to be erected a soldiers' monument in the Ticonderoga School Park, in memory of the town's enlisted men in the civil war, presenting the memorial to the town and the local post of the G.A.R. in an address July 4, 1916, when it was unveiled and dedicated. He also awarded annual scholarships and essay prizes to seniors of the Ticonderoga High School, which still continue in his name, and made a valuable gift of books to the village library. He was master of Old Ti Lodge, F. & A. M., member of New York State Historical Society, Ticonderoga Historical Society, National Geographic Society, National Agricultural Society and the Lake Champlain Association. Mr. DeLano was a man of staunch integrity, courage, broad vision, steadfast purpose, and rare judgment. He was animated by a kindliness of spirit which found expression in affection and indulgence as a husband and father, in loyalty to friends, and in unceasing endeavor to promote the welfare and happiness of his fellowmen. One of Ticonderoga's most successful business men and most useful citizens his sterling worth and qualities attained for him a high place in the esteem, love and respect of his fellow-men that it is seldom the good fortune of man to reach and hold. He was married, Jan. 1, 1866, to Annie M., daughter of George Thompson of Ticonderoga, and had three children: Kate, wife of Frederick A. Higgins, former member of the New York assembly and appraiser of the port of New York; Nora Belle, and Florence May DeLano. Mr. DeLano died at Ticonderoga, N. Y., June 18, 1920.

ELLIS, Calvin, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 15, 1826, of New England ancestry. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1846 and having decided to follow the medical profession, entered the Harvard Medical School where he was graduated M.D. in 1849. He was an interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital for one year and pursued his studies further in the hospitals of Germany and France, devoting the greater part of his time to clinical medicine, morbid anatomy and pathology. His professional career was begun as assistant to Dr. J. B. S. Jackson who was professor of pathological anatomy at the Harvard Medical School. At the same time he was admitting physician and pathologist to the Massachusetts General Hospital and later was visiting physician there. He became assistant professor of the theory and practice of physic at the Harvard Medical School in 1863, being associated with Prof. George C. Shattuck. Two years later he was transferred to the department of clinical medicine and made assistant to Prof. Henry I. Bowditch whom he succeeded in 1867 as professor of clinical medicine at Harvard. He was dean of the medical school from 1870 to 1883 when the school was moved to its new building on the Back Bay. Dr. Ellis emphasized the importance of accurate diagnosis. He regarded so-called intuition in diagnosis as very close to charlatanism. His Boylston prize essay in 1860, entitled "Tubercle" was considered the best paper on the subject prior to Prof. Koch's discovery of the bacillus. He contributed a number of valuable papers to the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" and others. During the civil war he volunteered his services, but was forced to give up work because of sickness. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He gave freely of his time and money for educational purposes and at the time of his death bequeathed $150,000 to the Harvard Medical School. He was unmarried and died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 14, 1883.

BEMIS, Horace Erastus, lumberman, was born at Clinton, Ia., Nov. 30, 1868, son of James Hervey and Hannah Douglas (Knox) Bemis. His father was a lumberman. Horace E. Bemis received his preliminary education in private schools at Jefferson, Tex., to which place his parents removed during his infancy, and at Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. He was graduated at Vanderbilt University, in 1891, with the degree



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HORACE ERASTUS BEMIS

B.Sc. At that institution he was conspicuous for athletic ability; held several track records, and was a member of the tennis and baseball teams. He was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity; was a founder and member of the editorial staff of the "Hustler," and was chosen the most popular man of his class. He began his active career in the lumber business in Texas, and subsequently removed to Prescott, Arkansas, and engaged as a sawmill operator. Later he formed the Ozan Lumber Co., of which he was secretary and treasurer until his death. He was also vice-president of the Prescott & Northwestern Railroad Co., and a director of the Ozan Mercantile Co., the Bank of Prescott, and interested in various other industrial and financial enterprises, including the development of the mineral resources of that section of Arkansas, being active in the promotion of the Pike county diamond fields, and seeking to place upon the market the kaolin deposits of that county. He served as director and vice-president, and at his death was president of the Vanderbilt University Alumni Association, and was ever eager and willing to support any enterprise of that institution. His intellect was keen and perceptive. He was a devoted reader, a good listener, and his popularity at college was followed by popularity through life. His dominant personal characteristic was his great domesticity. Instead of being abstracted and set apart from his family, engrossed in business and other affairs of life, he was a part of his family, and it was a part of him. He was widely recognized as a man of exceptional capacity, and he contributed largely to the development of the great Southwest. He was married, Nov. 14, 1900, to Ethel Norvelle, daughter of Thomas C. and Amelia (Ann) McRae, of Prescott, Ark. She survives him with eight children: Thomas McRae, Douglas Knox, James Hervey, Ethel Norvelle, Horace E., Jr., Amelia, Mildred and Mary Elizabeth. He died at Prescott, Ark., Apr. 1, 1914.

KING, Arthur, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Harpers Ferry, Va. (now W. Va.), July 9, 1841, son of John H. and Mary (Greer) King. His earliest paternal American ancestor came from England early in the 18th century, made his home in Maryland, was a civil engineer and land surveyor, and died in Loudoun county, Va. The line of descent is traced through his son Richard and his wife Susan, to their son Richard King and his wife Elizabeth Redburn, who were the grandparents of Arthur King. All of the above were natives of Frederick county, Md., as was John H. King, father of the subject. The latter early entered the government service at Harpers Ferry, became master armorer, and was the inventor of the process of inserting locks into the stocks of guns by means of machinery. In association with Capt. Hall, he invented a breech-loading gun, the first ever known; it was called "Hall's rifle." After thirty-two years of service at the armory he assumed charge of the Fitz Agricultural Works, Martinsburg. James Greer, maternal grandfather of the subject, invented the first machine for boring gun barrels, and was called by the government to work in the armory at Harpers Ferry. Arthur King received his education in the public schools of Harpers Ferry, Hagerstown and Martinsburg, and in the latter place learned the machinists' trade. During the civil war he was employed at the Jenks' small fire-arm factory in Philadelphia, and was also for a time with the Sharps rifle works, that city. He later removed to York, Pa., as foreman of the car works conducted by G. W. Ilgenfritz, a position he held twelve years. In 1879 he obtained an interest in the car works at Middletown, Pa., the concern being conducted for many years as Schall & King. He succeeded Schall in the business in 1891, conducting it independently until 1901, when he organized the Middletown Car Works, a corporation which eventually became a subsidiary of the Standard Steel Car Co. He was president of the concern until it was taken over by the Standard, and under his able management the works attained great prominence in the industrial world. He was also president of the King-Lawson Car Co., and vice-president of the old Middletown Bank. As a mark of recognition for what he had done in the world of industry, Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., gave him the degree A.M. in 1903. He was a member of the Exporters' Association, New York; Pan-American Society of New York, and was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Active in the Lutheran church and in religious welfare work, he was a member of the board of publication for the general synod; of the board of church extension, and in 1905 was delegate to the general synod and the interchurch conference, New York. He had been superintendent of the Sunday school of St. Paul's Church, York, also a member of the church council both at York and Middletown. He was president of Emaus Orphanage, a Lutheran institution. Politically, he was a Republican, and at York served as school director and member of the city council. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was the soul of honor, possessing broad learning and great skill and industry, and nothing that he undertook was unworthy of his best efforts. As a citizen he was distinguished for his intelligent and earnest interest and participation in public affairs. He was disinclined to accept public position, disliked practical politics, but displayed a fine sense of civic duty. He was a man of broad sympathies and no one was too humble or too erring to be unworthy of his charitable consideration. He was married at York, Pa., Dec. 22, 1868, to Lydia A., daughter of George W. Ilgenfritz, a manufacturer of York; she survives him, with three children: Mary Isabelle (1869), who married Paul A. Kunkel, Harrisburg; George (1871), a manufacturer of Middletown, and Marion (1873), who married Dr. D. P. Dealrick, of Middletown. He died at Middletown, Pa., Jan. 31, 1917. (Port. opposite page 426.)

GODDARD, Pliny Earle, anthropologist, was born in Lewiston, Me., Aug. 24, 1869, son of Charles Wheeler and Ann Elmira (Nicholls) Goddard, and a descendant of William Goddard who came from London, Eng., and settled in Massachusetts in 1665. From him and his wife Elizabeth Miles the line is traced through their son Joseph and his wife Deborah Treadwell; their son James and his wife Mary; their son James and his wife Sarah Parker; their son Robert and his wife Sarah Jones; their son Isreal and his wife Susan Wing; and their son Robert and his wife Patience Allen, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father, Charles Wheeler Goddard, is a minister of the Society of Friends. The son was graduated at Earlham College (Ind.), with the degree of A.B. in 1892, receiving the degree of A.M. from the same institution four years later, and that of Ph.D. from the University of California in 1904. During 1901-06 he was instructor in anthropology at the University of California, assistant professor there in the same subject, during

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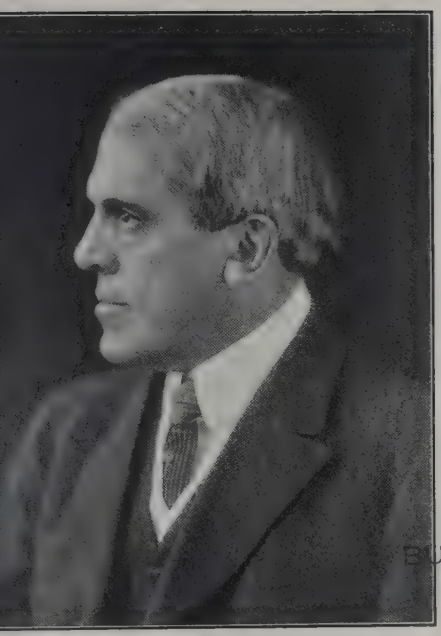
1906-09, assistant curator of anthropology at the Museum of Natural History in New York city, 1909-10, associate curator, 1910-14, and since the latter year curator of ethnology. In 1915-16 and 1916-17, he was lecturer on anthropology at Columbia University. Prof. Goddard has devoted especial attention to Indian languages and customs. He is the author of: "Life and Culture of the Hupa" (1903); "Hupa Texts" (1904); "The Morphology of the Hupa Language" (1905); "The Phonology of the Hupa Language" (1907); "Kato Texts" (1909); "Chipewyan Texts" (1912); "Analysis of Cold Lake Dialect, Chipewyan" (1912); "Elements of the Kato Language" (1912); "Indians of the Southwest" (1913); "Dancing Societies of the Sarsi Indians" (1914); "Notes on the Chilula Indians of Northwestern California" (1914); "Chilula Texts" (1914); "Sarsi Texts" (1915); "The Beaver Indians" (1916). He is also editor of the American Anthropologist. In 1916 he served as president of the board of education of Leonia, N. J., where he makes his home. He is a member of the American Anthropological Association; American Folk-Lore Society of which he was president, 1914-1916; American Ethnological Society, president, 1916; National Institute of Social Science; and Sigma Xi scientific honor society and of the Civic Club. In religion he is a member of the Society of Friends. He was married Dec. 28, 1893, to Alice, daughter of David Rockwell, of Palmyra, Mich., and their children are: Myra H.; Frances Emma; Pliny Earle, Jr.; David Rockwell and Mildred A. Goddard.

JONES, Nelson Edwards, physician, was born at Fruit Hill, Ross co., O., Sept. 20, 1821, son of Henry and Rachel (Corken) Jones, grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cox) Jones, great-grandson of Henry and ——— (Lippincott) Jones, and great-great-grandson of Henry Jones, a native of Wales, who came to America in 1763. Both parents were Quakers. He was educated in Augusta College, Kentucky, and Hudson College, Ohio. His studies were interrupted by sickness, but he was finally graduated M.D. at Hudson College in 1845 and practised medicine first in Cleveland, O., subsequently at Guttenburg, Ia., and finally settled in Circleville, O., where for forty-five years he was the leading physician. The cares of a busy practice were relieved by hunting and the study of ornithology and botany. He boasted that he had killed more wild turkeys with dog and gun than any other man in Ohio. He was the author of "Squirrel Hunters of Ohio" (1898). He was married June 9, 1846, to Virginia, daughter of Anson Smith, of Cleveland, O., and had two children: Genevieve and Howard Jones. The latter wrote the text of "Nests and Eggs of the Birds of Ohio" (1887), containing sixty-eight superbly colored plates made by Mrs. Jones that rivalled in beauty and fidelity of illustration the famous bird pictures of Audubon. He died in Circleville, O., in 1901.

FERRIS, Theodore Ernest, naval architect and marine engineer, was born at Stamford, Conn., Aug. 17, 1872, son of Nathaniel Betts and Louise (Keeler) Ferris. The family is of Norman origin, Henry de Ferriers, a Norman, having obtained from William the Conqueror large grants of land in the counties of Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire, England. The first of the family in America was Jeffrey Ferris, who came to this country about 1634, was made a freeman at Boston in 1635, removed to Wethersfield, Conn., and thence to Stamford, Conn., in 1641, subsequently settling within the bounds of the present town of Greenwich, Conn.; from him the line descends through his son James; his son Samuel and the latter's wife Ann Lockwood; their son Nathaniel and his wife Mary Johnson; and their son Gideon and his wife Caroline Betts, who were the grandparents of Theodore E. Ferris. He was educated in the schools of Stamford and at the Greenwich (Conn.) Academy, where he received technical training. He began shipbuilding in a yard on Long Island, where he learned practical wood shipbuilding, doing construction work. Later, at the yard of John Roche, at Chester, Pa., he obtained experience in steel shipbuilding and devoted much time to studying drafting and designing. Thence he went to Baltimore where he had more steel shipbuilding experience. Subsequently he was employed in large shipbuilding yards in Philadelphia, Chicago and Detroit. About 1890 he became associated with the late A. Cary Smith (q.v.) and was with that well-known marine painter and naval architect for about seven years, during which time a large number of river and sound steamers were designed and built, in addition to many pleasure craft. About 1898 Mr. Ferris became chief constructor and superintendent for the Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding Co., later (1918) the Standard Shipbuilding Co. at Shooter's Island, N. Y. In 1903 he again became associated with A. Cary Smith, this time as a partner, and the partnership under firm name of Cary, Smith & Ferris continued until 1910. From 1910 until the present time Mr. Ferris has designed and supervised the building of more than 300 merchant and pleasure vessels, and when, in 1917, all ships then being built were commandeered by the U. S. government he had thirty-five ships under construction, amounting to a value of about $17,000,000. Mr. Ferris was appointed in April, 1917, by General Goethals as naval architect and consulting engineer to the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the U. S. Shipping Board, and he not only designed ships of many types and sizes that were built in the government-owned yards, but it was also a part of his duty to examine and pass on all the plans and specifications submitted by private shipbuilding concerns in all parts of the country. These plans had to meet with his approval before the contracts were given for the building of the ships. He designed and approved the plans of about 1,000 merchant vessels for the government. At the Newark Bay Ship Yard, which was operated by the Submarine Boat Corporation vessels of 5000 tons each were built during the war. These were the first of the steel vessels constructed under the system of standardization which was worked out by Mr. Ferris and approved by the United States Shipping Board. Mr. Ferris also designed 7,500 ton vessels of standard type, built by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, also the standardized 8,000 ton 15 knot ships built by the same company. Mr. Ferris designed the 10,000 ton 17 knot special troopships, several of which were contracted for by the government. He also designed some 300 standard wooden ships, known as the "Ferris type." The dominating characteristics of Mr. Ferris are originality, industry, perseverance and great capacity for work. He was married Aug. 25, 1912, to Lois Davis, daughter of James Blake, of New Bedford, Mass., and their children are: Nathaniel James and Theodore Louis Ferris.

OSBORN, Chase Salmon, twenty-seventh governor of Michigan (1911-12), was born in Huntington co., Ind., Jan. 22, 1860, son of George A.



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CHASE S. OSBORN

ADA D. BOOTH

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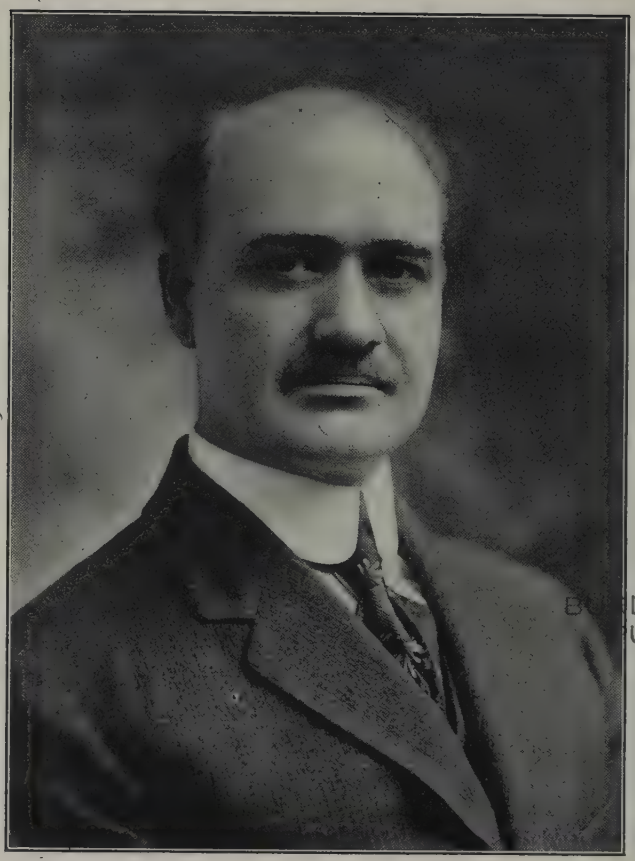
JAMES M. GRUBER

HASKET DERBY



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Theo. E. Perris

and Margaret Ann (Fannon) Osborn, and a descendant of George Osborn, who came from England in the seventeenth century and settled at Plymouth, Mass. Both his father and mother were physicians. While attending the public schools he sold newspapers in Lafayette, Ind., and served an apprenticeship in a printing office, where he learned to set type. Through the savings from various employments he was enabled to spend three years at Purdue University. In 1911 the University of Michigan and Olivet (Mich.) College, and in 1912 Alma (Mich.) College, gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. He began his newspaper career as a reporter on the "Home Journal" at Lafayette. He was attached to the staff of the Chicago "Tribune" in 1879 and of the Milwaukee "Sentinel" in 1880. In 1883 he purchased the "Mining News" of Florence, Wis., and conducted it for four years. He was city editor of the Milwaukee "Sentinel" for a few months, when in 1887 he removed to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., acquired an interest in the Sault Ste. Marie "News," and became its sole proprietor in 1889. He made the "News" a great influence for the general development and civic betterment of the Michigan peninsula and a powerful medium for advancing the interests of the Republican party. He was a proprietor of the "Courier-Herald," Saginaw, Mich., from 1901 to 1912. From his first entrance in Michigan he took an active part in politics. He was postmaster of Sault Ste. Marie during 1889-93; state game and fish warden, 1895-99; commissioner of railroads for Michigan, 1899-1903, and a regent of the University of Michigan, 1908-11. He was elected governor of Michigan in 1910. He gave the state a thoroughly businesslike administration, and is said to have been the most progressive chief executive Michigan ever had. In the 1911 session of the legislature he secured the passage of an act regulating the charges of express companies and forbidding the establishment of joint agencies by express companies; a measure making telephone and telegraph companies common carriers and putting them under the control of the railroad commissioner; a law providing for 2-cent rate of fare on railroads in the upper peninsula of Michigan; a law providing for appointment of a bi-partisan commission to investigate the entire taxation system of the state, and a law reorganizing the Michigan national guard and divorcing it from politics, which is now used as a model for other states and endorsed by the federal authorities. During a special session of the legislature in 1912 bills were passed providing for the presidential preference primary, which was said to be the greatest single stride toward the achievement of genuine popular rule that has been taken in Michigan since the enactment of the first primary laws; creating an industrial accident board and providing in general for workmen's compensation and employers' liability, and prohibiting the ownership of saloons by breweries or by any one interested in the wholesale distribution of liquor, and a concurrent woman's suffrage resolution submitting that question to the people. During Gov. Osborn's administration a deficit of nearly a million dollars in the state treasury was changed to a surplus of more than that amount. He sought to eliminate wasteful duplication and his moral courage impressed friend and foe alike. He was active in the formation of the Progressive wing of the Republican party and was one of the seven governors who signed an appeal to Theodore Roosevelt to become a candidate, but did not affiliate with the Progressive party. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and woodsman, a life-long student of nature and follower of outdoor life. He made a special study of the geology of the upper peninsula, and is known as the discoverer of the Moose Mountain district, the greatest iron range in Canada. He has traveled in all of the countries of the world, and has made explorations in the Canadian Rockies and the Andes. He attracted the attention of scientists in 1916 by an explanation of the phenomenon of the source of the firefly's light, a problem that has long baffled science. According to his theory the light of the firefly is obtained from phosphorescent wood; the firefly resembles a storage battery and has no creative function. Gov. Osborn's development of this theory followed the discovery of Goureau, a French biologist, that fireflies deposit their eggs in decaying wood, where they remain five years, and the discovery by Dubois of enzymes in the prothorax of fireflies. The enzymes cause the phosphorescence in the wood by catalysis. The eggs of the insect remain in the decaying wood for five years to enable the process of catalysis to reach the point of perfection, when the light caused by it is transferred to the larvae, the enzymes acting as the agent of the transference. The display of the light is caused by mechanical action, and that is the only part in the creation of light that the firefly plays. Gov. Osborn is past president of the Michigan Press Association; honorary member of the Madagascar Academy of Science; member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Ornithologists' Union, Michigan Academy of Science, Lake Superior Mining Institute, Republican Newspaper Association of Michigan; honorary president Sigma Delta Chi; the Detroit, Athletic, Prismatic and University clubs of Detroit; the Press and Campfire clubs of Chicago, and the Press Club of Milwaukee; Canadian Camp, New York; the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Scottish Rite Mason of 33rd degree. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie. He is author of "The Andean Land" (2 vols., 1909) and "The Iron Hunter" (1919), the latter an autobiographical narrative and a scholarly disquisition on iron and the development of the Great Lakes region, and of various magazine and newspaper articles, chiefly on scientific, historical and travel subjects. His latest idea is to substitute a calorie dollar for the gold standard. The norm of this dollar is a calorie of nutrition, and the basis of it is that everything in the world only possesses fundamental value in proportion as it sustains life. He was married May 7, 1881, to Lillian Gertrude Jones of Milwaukee, Wis., and has four children: George A., Chase S., Jr., Emily, who married Richard Sanderson, and Ethel, who married Adam E. Ferguson.

BOOTH, Ada Pearl Dunlap (Adeline Dunlap), actress, was born in Rose Hill, Jasper co., Ill., Oct. 22, 1884, daughter of William C. and Margaret (Beacom) Dunlap. Her father was a noted Biblical student and author of "Chronology of the Bible" (1914), and her mother was a daughter of William H. Beacom, a Methodist clergyman of Cincinnati, O., and editor of "The Western Star." Miss Dunlap's girlhood was spent in Denver, Colo., where her parents, both of whom were teachers, directed her education. Her sister Dora had married Henry C. Tabor,

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nephew of Senator H. A. W. Tabor, proprietor of the Tabor Grand Opera House of Denver, and it was thus that Miss Dunlap received her first inspirations for the stage. She made her first appearance as Lady Plymdale in "Lady Windermere's Fan" at Manhattan Beach, Denver, at the age of sixteen. Her acting attracted instant attention, and led to a New York engagement, when she adopted the professional name of Adeline Dunlap. She appeared in various stock companies in New York, Philadelphia, Pa., Providence, R. I., Louisville, Ky., Detroit, Mich., and Buffalo, N. Y. and was a member of the all-star cast of "Quo Vadis," which toured the country in 1902. During the season of 1906-07 she played Bessie Tanner, the athletic girl, in "The College Widow" in New York and at the Adelphi Theatre, London, England, during the following season. On her return she starred in "Madame X" during 1910-12, and received high praise from critics throughout the leading cities of the United States. While possessing the dual gift of playing successfully both comedy and tragedy, she is at her best in emotional parts, and her acting in "Madame X" was compared with that of Clara Morris and Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske. She is the author of a number of poems and dramatic articles published in the daily newspapers. She wrote a scenario, "The Home Defense" (1918), a striking illustration of the equal suffrage situation, and a drama, "Minerva's Experiment," which was produced on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Twentieth Century Club of Detroit in 1919, and also wrote two one-act plays for the Fine Arts Society of Detroit which were produced at the Arts and Crafts Playhouse, Feb. 14, 1920, one an allegory called "Fine Arts" (Biblical theme); the other a comedy mock trial court scene entitled "The Case of Tip vs. Nip." During the war with Germany she volunteered her services as Red Cross nurse, serving in hospitals of Detroit and Ann Arbor, Mich. She was married Feb. 5, 1911, to Charles Hague Booth, a lumber merchant of Detroit, Mich. She is a member of the Twentieth Century Club, Fine Arts, Drama League, Red Cross, Political and Civic League, and was president of the Political and Civic League in 1919.

GRUBER, James M., railway executive, was born in Iowa City, Ia., Mar. 22, 1868, son of John and Anna Marguerita (————) Gruber. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Iowa City and began his business career in 1885 as a stenographer in the freight office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Co. Two years later he was promoted stenographer and clerk in the office of the general manager, St. Paul, Minn. Subsequently, he became secretary to the president of the Santa Fé Railway Co., Chicago, and afterwards went to Temple, Tex., as clerk in the offices of the superintendent of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railway Co. He was then appointed chief clerk to the superintendent at Cleburne, and later assistant train master at Gainesville, Tex. In 1891 he became train master of the southern division, with headquarters at Temple, and through successive promotions, served as chief clerk to the superintendent of transportation, Galveston; train master, with headquarters at Temple, and chief clerk to Benjamin F. Yoakum, then general manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé. In 1895 he was made assistant superintendent of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota, Superior, Wis., and six months later was promoted superintendent. He became general superintendent of the Montana Central Railroad Co., Great Falls, Mont., in 1896, and assistant general superintendent of the eastern district of the Great Northern Railway Co., St. Paul, in 1897. In 1903 he was made general superintendent of the southwestern district of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., with headquarters at Topeka, Kan. The following year he became general superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., Omaha, Neb., and in 1905 went with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., as general manager of the lines east of the Missouri river, with headquarters in Chicago. In 1907 he returned to the service of the Great Northern as general manager, and since October, 1912, has been vice-president of that road, in charge of operation and maintenance. He is a member of the Minnesota Club, St. Paul. He was married at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 12, 1895, to Ensenice Caroline, daughter of H. P. Dryer, of Tromso, Norway, and has five children: Astrid H., Marcus J., Myra G., Arnold J., and Norman M. Gruber.

DERBY, Hasket, physician and surgeon, was born in Boston, Mass., June 29, 1835, son of Elias Hasket and Eloise Lloyd (Strong) Derby, and a descendant of Roger Derby, a native of Topsham, England, who settled at Ipswich, Mass., in July, 1671, and moved to Salem, Mass., in 1681; from him and his wife, Lucretia Hilman, the line is traced through their son Richard and his wife Martha Hasket; their son Richard and his wife Mary Hodges; their son Elias Hasket, a leading citizen and merchant of Salem during the revolution, and his wife Elizabeth Crowninshield; and their son Elias Hasket and his wife Lucy Brown, who were the grandparents of Hasket Derby. He was graduated A.B. at Amherst College in 1855, receiving the degree of A.M. from the same institution three years later, and entered Harvard medical school, where he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1858. During the closing year of his medical studies he served as house surgeon of the Massachusetts General Hospital. After graduation he sailed for Europe as ship's doctor of a sailing craft. He studied general medicine for eighteen months, and then took up the study of diseases of the eye, first in Vienna under Van Arlt and Jaeger; in Berlin under von Graefe; in London under Bowman, Critchett, Greenfield and Hutchinson; in Utrecht under Donders, and in Paris under Desmarres and Sichel. To these studies of the eye he devoted two years and a half. While in Europe the civil war broke out, and he wished to come home to enter the military service, but his parents desired him to complete his studies. When he returned he volunteered and served under the sanitary commission at Fortress Monroe. He settled in Boston in 1862, and was one of the surgeons of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary for thirty years. In 1877 he founded the eye department of the Carney Hospital, of which he was consulting surgeon for a period of thirty-seven years. Dr. Derby was one of the founders and later chairman of the New England Ophthalmological Society. With Dr. Henry D. Noyes, of New York city, he originated the American Ophthalmological Society, and was later its president. For many years he was a member of the Deutsche Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft, and was also a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He was a lecturer on the eye at the Harvard medical school for a short period, and taught clinically for years in various hospitals. He was for ten years a trustee of the Children's Institutions Department and one of the original

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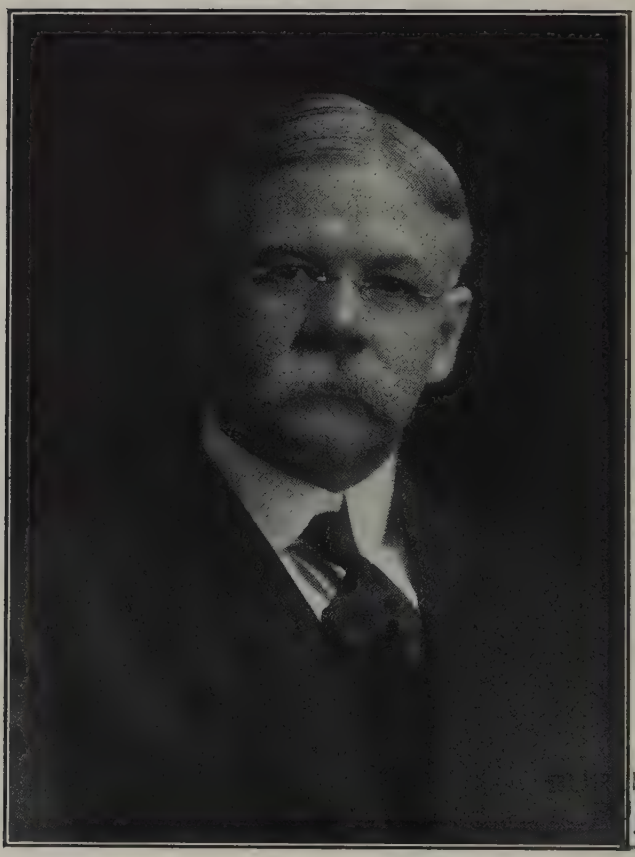
Wilbur Price Allen.



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Herbert E. Goodman

board of visiting physicians of the Danvers Hospital for the Insane, and secretary of the board from its inception until about 1910. Dr. Derby frequently visited Europe, whence he brought home the newer ideas in his specialty. He was particularly fertile in the employment of new appliances. Dr. Derby never practiced medicine. He was a pure specialist from the beginning of his career. He collected a fine library of English classics, and was familiar with the Latin, German, French, Spanish and Swedish languages, and translated many stories from the German and some from the Swedish, which were published in magazines. He developed the scenic features of Mt. Desert, where he was also instrumental in building the rural church of St. Sylvia. Throughout his life he was an indefatigable worker. His clubs were: Union, Somerset and Union Boat; he was also a member of the Boston Athletic Association. He was married Oct. 15, 1868, to Sarah, daughter of Rev. Charles Mason, an Episcopal clergyman of Boston, and their children were: Eloise Lloyd; George Strong; Stephen Hasket; Robert Mason; Augustine, and Arthur Lawrence Derby. He died at Falmouth Foreside, Me., Aug. 21, 1914. (Portrait opposite p. 421).

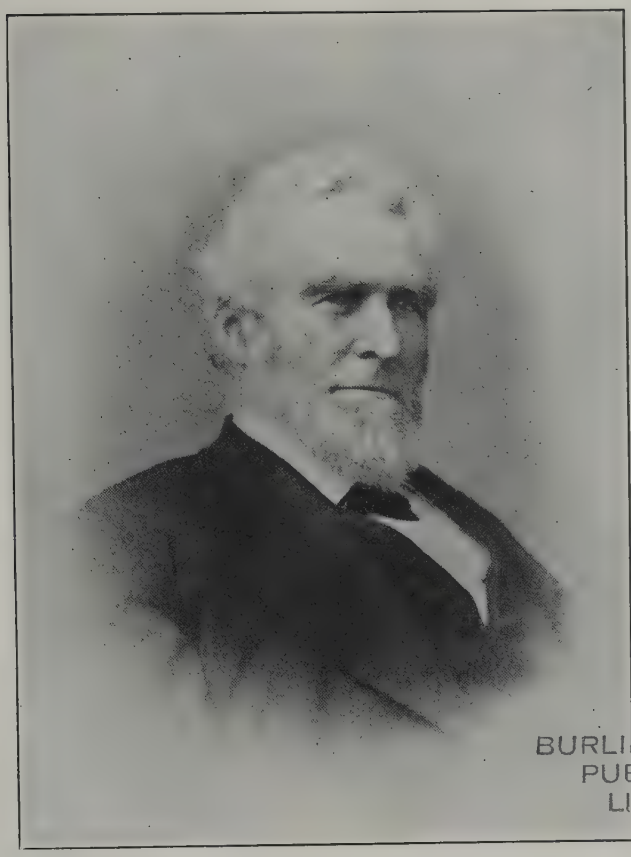
ALLEN, Wilbur Price, lawyer, was born at La Grange, Tex., Sept. 26, 1879, son of Rev. Fred Lowery and Celinda (Whipple) Allen, and great-grandson of William Allen, who came to this country from Ireland and settled at or near what is now Forsythe, Georgia, in 1772; from him and his wife Elizabeth Barkley, the line descends through their son Beverly and his wife Sallie Montgomery, daughter of Gen. Montgomery of revolutionary fame, who were the grandparents of our subject. His mother was the daughter of Benjamin Whipple, who was one of five brothers, all of them Methodist preachers. Their father was one of two brothers who came from England before the revolutionary war and settled in Vermont. Edwin P. Whipple (q.v.), Bishop Henry B. Whipple (q.v.) and William Whipple (q.v.), signer of the Declaration of Independence, were members of this family. Rev. Fred Lowery Allen, father of our subject, was one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of Texas, who enlisted on the side of the Confederacy in the civil war and attained the rank of captain of the 3d Georgia cavalry; for thirty-five years he was a minister of the Texas conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. When sixteen years old Wilbur P. Allen was thrown upon his own resources. Having determined to acquire an education, after several years of strenuous effort and sacrifice he entered Vanderbilt University, but shortly after entered the University of Texas, where he served as editor-in-chief of the "Ranger," a monthly magazine; he was also editor of the "Cactus"; represented the university in two intercollegiate oratorical contests, and was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. He was graduated in 1901, with both his academic and law degrees, and that year began his professional career at Austin, Tex., in association with his cousin, the late George W. Allen, and Thomas Watt Gregory, now (1918) attorney-general of the United States. He was successful from the outset and today ranks as one of the most influential members of the Austin bar, as well as one of its most pleasing and finished orators. Mr. Allen is interested in a number of business enterprises, is a director of the American National Bank of Austin, manager of the Jesus Maria Ranch in Jim Hogg county, Tex., and a stockholder and director in several other corporations in Austin. He is Grand Consul of the Sigma Chi college fraternity, is Chancellor commander of the Austin Knights of Pythias, Exalted Ruler of the Elks, and director in two country clubs; he is also chairman of the board of regents of the State University of Texas, was member of the board of the Confederate Woman's Home, and is a member of the board of stewards of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Austin. From 1908 to 1914 he served as president of the Texas Baseball League, retiring only when his business interests demanded it. He was married Feb. 9, 1905, to Josephine, daughter of John H. Houghton of Austin, Texas, and they have three children: John Houghton, Wilbur George and Florence Clara Allen.

GOODMAN, Herbert Edward, manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 14, 1862, son of Edward and Mary E. (Brande) Goodman. His father, a native of Clipstone, Northamptonshire, England, came to America in 1852 and settled in Chicago, Ill. His early education had fitted him for a pharmaceutical career, but soon after coming to America he became interested in the leading denominational publication of the Baptist Church, "The Standard," and in 1857 became managing editor, developing it into one of the most important church journals in the country. He was a pioneer in the field of religious journalism, and it was from such stock that his son, Herbert E. Goodman, acquired that dauntless persistency, untiring patience and determination to succeed which were destined to strongly mark his efforts in the industrial field. Herbert Edward Goodman was educated in the public schools and the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Chicago, and the University of Chicago. His close application to his studies resulted in a physical breakdown, after two years at college, and to recover his health he spent some time in the south and west. In 1885 he traveled in the interest of advertising for the United States Postal Guide, then published by R. R. Donnelly & Sons, making Boston, Mass., his headquarters, and subsequently he was manager of the Loisett's Memory Lecture Bureau, which he made a pronounced success. In 1887 Elmer A. Sperry (q.v.), his brother-in-law, invented the first electric coal cutting machine and organized in Chicago, the Sperry Electric Mining Machine Company for its manufacture with Mr. Goodman as its secretary. The Sperry Electric Mining Machine Company encountered many difficulties and the usual discouragements common to new labor saving inventions, but Mr. Goodman effected several reorganizations of the company and brought the machine through the experimental stages to a profitable commercial proposition. In addition to his duties as secretary his interest in evolving the coal cutting machine for practical usefulness necessitated his spending many days and nights underground clad in overalls and with pit cap and lamp, studying the mining conditions. It was this tenacity of purpose and attention to detail that enabled him to carry forward to success one of the most important of American industries. After satisfying himself that the electric machine was a successful solution of the problem of efficient coal mining, in 1900 he matured his plans for an organization for its manufacture, one that would make an indelible impress upon the coal mining industry of the world. Friends and associates were won to the support of the undertaking which crystallized into the Goodman Manufacturing Company, Chicago. As its vice-president and general manager he conducted the enterprise successfully and Goodman mining

equipment became firmly established in the mining districts of the world. This success was secured in spite of many difficulties and the bodily injury caused by an accident in the mines in 1900 which nearly terminated his life, when he was injured by the cutters of a machine he was examining, suffering the amputation of one leg and part of the other foot. He recovered, however. He was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, Chicago Art Institute, Hamilton, Quadrangle, South Shore Country and University clubs, Chicago, also a member of the advisory board of the Central Baptist Children's Home, Maywood, Ill., and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hyde Park Baptist Church. The whole story of his business life was achievement in spite of difficulties. Mr. Goodman was married in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3, 1893, to Jennie R., daughter of William Strawbridge, of Chicago, and left three children, William Edward, Howard and Grace Goodman. He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3, 1917.

RANOUS, Dora Knowlton, author and editor, was born at Ashfield, Mass., Aug. 16, 1859, daughter of Alexander Hamilton and Augusta (Knowlton) Thompson. Her father was an accountant in the service of the U. S. navy. She was educated by private tutors and at Sanderson Academy, Ashfield, and Packer Institute, Brooklyn. Having shown dramatic talent, in 1879 she joined Augustin Daly's stock company and a year later became leading lady for the Kiralfy company in "Around the World in Eighty Days." While playing in "Hazel Kirke," she met William V. Ranous, actor and stage manager, whom she married in May, 1881. Her married life was not a happy one and after a few years she left her husband and ultimately obtained a divorce. After the death of her parents she supported herself and daughter by employment in the school-book departments of two publishing houses, thus developing a natural taste for literature. With Robert Arnot, she edited fine editions of Maupassant, Flaubert and Disraeli, and a series entitled "The Immortals" (1905), comprising twenty volumes of French novels that had been crowned by the Academy. In this series Mrs. Ranous translated Bazin's "The Ink Stain," France's "The Red Lily," Theuriat's "A Woodland Queen," and De Massa's "Zibeline," "A Turn of Luck," "The Scar," and "Mount Ida." She then devised a series of sixteen volumes of the best Italian literature (1906), which she edited in collaboration with Rossiter Johnson, translating for it D'Annunzio's "The Flame" and Serao's "The Conquest of Rome." She edited alone new sets of Flaubert and Maupassant, and in 1910-11 wrote much of the historical volume in the "Foundation Library for Young People." She then joined the editorial staff of the "Standard Dictionary," after which she was with the "Century Magazine," till the whole staff was changed. She wrote two books of her own, "The Diary of a Daly Débutante" (1910) and "Good English in Good Form." A memoir entitled "A Simple Record of a Noble Life," which included some of her unpublished work, appeared in 1916. Her mother and her grandmother had died of paralysis, and it was the cause of her death in New York city, Jan. 19, 1916.

WHEELER, William French, lumberman and banker, was born at Hancock, Delaware co., N. Y., June 13, 1811, son of William and Eleanor (Knox) Wheeler; grandson of William and Hannah French Wheeler, and great-grandson of Ephraim Wheeler, who came from Wales. William Wheeler, father of the subject and a native of Blandford, Mass., was a lumberman; in 1813 he settled at Deposit, N. Y., then called Cook House (probably a corruption of the Indian name Kookoose), and there owned lumber mills and timber land. William F. Wheeler received his education in the district schools, and at fifteen joined his father in rafting operations on the Delaware river. In 1833 he took charge of a farm owned by his father at Greene, Chenango co., N. Y. His interest, however, was all in lumbering, and in the same year he bought timber land and a saw-mill on Dodge's Creek, near the Allegheny river, in what is now Portville, N. Y., forming the firm of Dusenbury, Wheeler, May & Co., the purpose of which was to buy more land, build a store, and do a lumbering business. In this wild country the firm underwent many vicissitudes but the thorough-going, conscientious partners finally triumphed and their firm became known through the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. In 1837 they started a lumber yard in Cincinnati, and the same year purchased timber lands and mills on the Tionesta creek in Pennsylvania, in what is now Forest county. Later the firm purchased the Siverly mill property in Forest county, and about 1850 purchased the Hickory property, located near their Tionesta lands. In those days it required energy not only to make lumber, but to get it out of the Tionesta creek into the river; however, the firm was always among the first to reach the Cincinnati market. Prior to his advent on the Allegheny river, lumbering operations, and even merchandising, without the use of whiskey was unheard of, but he and his partners agreed to change this practice. They succeeded, but not without many trials. In 1871 Mr. Wheeler was an organizer of the National Bank of Olean (N. Y.), the first national bank in the county; he was elected president, retaining that office until his death. He was active in founding the first Presbyterian church in the county, at Olean, and in 1849 was an organizer of the Portville Presbyterian Church, in which he became elder. He was superintendent of the Sunday school and sole trustee of the day school organized in connection with the Portville church. With his partners he had previously founded a house of worship and a small school near his lumber camp. To these came itinerant preachers and teachers. In 1879 he was elected to the house of representatives of New York and although he had always been interested in politics he declined to be a candidate for a second term. His bodily activities were little impaired in his age, and he was seen on horseback until his eightieth year. The hearty interest he displayed in all the activities of his fellow men, and his kindly humor continued to the last. He never relaxed in the lively concern he had always felt in the affairs of the church and in Christian projects of benevolence. One of his enviable qualities was purity of heart. He was a genial companion, and a conversationalist of rare ability. He was domestic in his habits, and to him the family circle was at all times the chief attraction. At his death he was the only survivor of the original firm, and, with his two sons, was in partnership with the three sons of Henry Dusenbury, his erstwhile partner. He married, (1) in Cleveland, O., in 1839, Flora, daughter of John Q. Atkin, a jurist of Cleveland; she died in 1850. The children of this union are: Nelson, Egbert and Augusta Wheeler. He married (2) at Peacham, Vt., Sept., 1852, Marilla, daughter of Geo. W. Clark, a farmer, of Peacham; she died in Jan., 1907, leaving one child: Lilla C. Wheeler. He died at Portville, N. Y., June 6, 1892.



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WM. F. WHEELER

HARRY COLEMAN

FRANKLIN P. GOULD

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WM. L. HOWARD

GEORGE D. LOUDERBACK

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COLEMAN, Harry, journalist and publisher, was born at Greenbush, Clinton co., Mich., Aug. 13, 1872, son of Charles and Minnie (King) Coleman. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Coleman, a native of Gravesend, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Gloucester, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son, William, and his wife, Mary Mapes; their son, John; their son, William, and his wife, Mary Brown; their son, John, and his wife, Sarah Coleman; their son, William, and his wife, Mary Reeve, to their son, Eri Coleman, and his wife Susanna Lee, who were the grandparents of Harry Coleman. John Coleman (III) served with the Suffolk county (Mass.) militia. Charles Coleman, father of the subject and a native of Orange county, N. Y., was a stock farmer at St. Johns, Mich. Harry Coleman received his preliminary education in the public schools of St. Johns. As a youth he engaged in publishing ventures on a small scale, was an amateur printer, and acted as high school reporter for newspapers. After a period of service as messenger for the American Express Co., he undertook to prepare himself for a journalistic career and entered the University of Michigan. He engaged in newspaper work in Detroit for a brief period, as reporter on the "News," and in 1895 purchased the "Oakland County Post," Pontiac, Mich. When the rural free delivery system developed he saw an opportunity to establish an independent daily newspaper that could circulate in the country districts as well as in the city, and he founded the Pontiac "Press." In a field where competition was great, he lived to see the "Press" survive six other publications and finally absorb the seventh and oldest, the "Gazette." He remained as owner and publisher of the resultant "Press-Gazette" until 1914. He then spent a period in the West, and, returning to Pontiac, became a partner in the Keyser-Coleman Creamery Co. Not long afterward he reentered the journalistic field in Detroit as managing director of the Detroit "Journal," and in the year preceding his death became managing director of the Detroit "Free Press." He had already placed his impress on that publication and through it on Detroit and Michigan. He was a member of the old Pontiac commercial association, and had been director and vice-president of its successor, the board of commerce. From 1909 he was secretary-treasurer of the Mackinac Island state park commission, and shortly before his death had been made its president. During 1899-1905 he was a member of the board of trustees of the Pontiac State Hospital for the Insane. He held membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Foresters of America, and in the Bloomfield Hills, Country, Exchange, and Ingleside Clubs, Detroit. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. He found his chief recreation in travel, and at college was fond of golf and baseball. He was married, Aug. 24, 1897, to Anne Loomis, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Edwards Richards, of Mt. Clemens, Mich.; she survives him, with three children: Harriet Loomis, Barbara Richards, and Deborah Richards Coleman, students. He died in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 10, 1918.

GOULD, Franklin Pierce, contractor and builder, was born at Cuba, N. Y., June 13, 1853, son of Whitney and Lodema (Flynn) Gould. His father was proprietor of a hotel and livery business; transported freight on the Erie Canal; became a lumberman in Iowa in 1867, and a farmer at Onaway, Ia., in 1873. Frank P. Gould received his education in public schools in his native state. Near Oxford, Ia., he worked with an uncle in a logging and sawmill business, rafting logs down the Missouri river for the Omaha and other markets. Later he became a brickmaker at Blair and Gibbon, Neb. Becoming a brick mason he secured the contract for a church at Gibbon. Subsequently he went to the Winnebago Indian reservation in Nebraska, where he helped make and lay brick in the basements of twenty Indian houses. After various occupations and adventures at Tekamah, Herman, Kearney, Sidney, the Black Hills country and in California, he returned to Nebraska and became foreman in several building operations in Omaha. Later he became foreman of construction in the erection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad car shops at Plattsmouth. Afterwards, under the firm style of Rocheford & Gould, and later as F. P. Gould & Son, general contractors, he was interested in the construction of many important buildings in Omaha, including the Gayety, Krug and Orpheum theatres, Loyal Hotel, Boyles' College, street railway power house, Methodist Hospital, the packing plant of Armour & Co., First Church of Christ Scientist, Scottish Rite temple, various schools, churches, breweries, public offices and car-barns, business blocks at South Omaha, court-houses, schools, state buildings and college buildings throughout Nebraska and Iowa, among them the mechanical engineering building of the University of Nebraska, various buildings at the Nebraska state farm, also the Knutsford Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah, and the City Hall at Portland, Oregon. He owned and operated a brick plant in Omaha, and was vice-president of a proposed railway to traverse Oklahoma and Indian Territory. He was interested in a line of lumber yards on the Missouri Pacific Railway in Nebraska. He gave financial assistance to the inventor of the first ice-machine, and helped another who discovered and patented a combination of metals resembling gold in appearance and tests, including the acid tests. He had been actively interested in a hydraulic gold mine in Oregon and a 30,000-acre ranch in western Nebraska also claimed his attention. He was a charter member of the first Omaha bricklayers' union, and was a member of the Master Builders' Association of Nebraska and Master Builders' Association of Iowa, Omaha Builders' Exchange, Douglas County Pioneers' Association, and formerly of the Knights of Pythias. He was a communicant of the First Church of Christ Scientist, Omaha, and his political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He found his chief recreation in traveling. He was married at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 24, 1878, to Ella, daughter of Hiel Atkins, a lumberman, of Omaha, Neb.; she survives him, with three children: Victor R., a contractor and builder; Frances, who married Thomas E. Allen, Omaha; and Gladys, who married Frank G. Roberts, Omaha. He died at Omaha, Jan. 24, 1916.

HOWARD, William Lee, physician and author, was born in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 1, 1860, son of Mark and Angeline (Lee) Howard. His father was a native of Maidstone, Kent, England, and came to the United States in 1831, with his father, who settled in Ann Arbor, Mich. He subsequently removed to Hartford, Conn., was called the father of the Republican party in Hartford, and was the first internal revenue collector in Connecticut. The son was educated privately in England, France and Switzerland, and was a student at Columbia and Oxford universities, leaving the latter in his senior year to study medi-

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cine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He was graduated M.D. at the college of medicine of the University of Vermont in 1890. He took special courses at the universities of Bonn and Göttingen; at Ecole de Medicine, Paris, and at the University of Edinburgh, during 1883-89, receiving in all three degrees in medicine. A practical seaman with a master's certificate, he was on a whaling voyage for two years, after which he was with Kitchener in the Soudan as correspondent for the "New York Herald." He toured the world writing special articles for that newspaper, and at twenty was sent by the "Herald" to assist in the rescue of the Jeannette exploring party. In 1890 he began the practice of his profession in Baltimore, Md., making a specialty of nervous diseases. He was a pioneer in using hypnotic suggestion in certain functional nervous diseases, at Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, and was an advocate of a freer dissemination of the facts of life, sex and the marriage relation. In 1906 he removed to Westboro, Mass., and engaged in literary pursuits, writing tales of the sea and contributing articles, chiefly on neurological subjects, to medical and popular magazines. His books are: "The Perverts," (1892); "Lila Sari," (1908); "Plain Facts on Sex Hygiene," (1910); "Confidential Chats with Boys"; "Confidential Chats with Girls"; "Start Your Child Right," (1910); "Facts for the Married," (1914); "Sex Problems in Worry and Work"; "Breathe and Be Well," (1916); "How to Live Long," (1917); "How to Rest," (1917); and numerous articles dealing with the psychic side of life from a purely physiological basis. He was a delegate to the International Geographical Congress, Venice, in 1890, and he represented the Maryland Faculty of Medicine at European congresses. He was vice-president of the Medico-Legal Society, a member of the Medical and Surgical Faculty of Maryland, Clinical Society, Neurological Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Medical Association, Maryland State Medical Society, Baltimore Medical Society, and Chi Psi fraternity. He was a medalist of the Royal Italian Society of Psychology (1913). Dr. Howard was a tireless investigator, a potent teacher, and a capable practitioner. He was married July 7, 1885, to Clara A., daughter of Alva Oatman, a banker of Hartford; and left one son: William Lee Howard, Jr., of Boston. He died at Waltham, Mass., Mar. 10, 1918.

LOUDERBACK, George Davis, geologist and mineralogist, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Apr. 6, 1874, son of Davis and Frances Caroline (Smith) Louderback. His earliest paternal American ancestor came from Germany in colonial days, located first in New Jersey, and subsequently settled in Pennsylvania. His father, a native of Philadelphia and a lawyer, became a San Francisco pioneer in 1849, and was prominently connected with the history of the California metropolis, especially during 1860-80. The son received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of San Francisco, and early showed a leaning toward scientific studies by equipping a chemical laboratory at home in which he worked as a recreation. He entered the University of California in the classical course, but in his second year began scientific studies, and was graduated in 1896 with major in chemistry and geology, receiving the degree of A.B. He continued as a graduate student, at the same time holding minor positions at the university, in successive years honorary assistant in chemistry, fellow, then assistant in mineralogy (1897-1900) and in 1899 received the degree of Ph.D. with geology as major. In 1900 he accepted a professorship in chemistry and physics at the University of Nevada with the understanding that when the period of stress which had made the position vacant should have passed an opportunity would be given to establish a department of geology and mineralogy, which the university at that time did not have. This opportunity came the following semester; he was appointed professor of geology and mineralogy, and spent several years in the development of this department, and also helped draw the plans and otherwise aided in the organization of the Mackay School of Mines. In 1903 he was appointed research assistant at the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and spent the ensuing two years in geological investigation in Nevada, California and Oregon, returning to the university in 1905. The following year he received a call to the University of California as assistant professor of geology, was appointed associate professor in 1907 and professor in 1917. In 1914, on leave of absence, he took charge of a geological expedition into north China, to investigate the petroleum resources of a large territory for the Standard Oil Co. of New York, and in 1915 led a similar expedition into Szechuan for the Chinese government. This work was completed in January, 1916, and after three months in the Philippines he resumed his duties at the University of California. When the United States declared war on Germany in 1917 the State Council of Defense for California organized a series of scientific investigations. He became chairman of the Committee on Geology and Mineral Resources in June, 1917. Under his direction a survey of the chrome and manganese resources of the State was organized with a corps of volunteer assistants for the purpose of encouraging the mining of these minerals of war importance for which the United States in normal peace times depends chiefly on foreign importation, and of estimating the available reserves for the information of the Government in its control of shipping and import trade. In 1918 he was also placed in charge of the investigation of the chrome and manganese resources of California for the U. S. Geological Survey, and of the manganese resources for the U. S. Bureau of Mines, and thus conducted a cooperative survey under the auspices of both State and National agencies, and maintained a consultation office at the University of California for the benefit of men engaged in war mineral operations. All of this work was done on the basis of volunteer war service. He was also a member of the Pacific Coast Committee on Geology and Geography of the National Research Council. He is a fellow and past secretary (1906-14) of the Cordilleran section, Geological Society of America; past secretary (1906-10) and past president (1914) Seismological Society of America; was first secretary (1911) and later vice-chairman of the Pacific Association of Scientific Societies, which in 1914 was dissolved and its organization and good will turned over to the Pacific division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he is a fellow. He is a member also of the Washington (D. C.) Academy of Science, the California Academy of Sciences, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Geographical Society, the Tau Beta Pi, Phi Beta

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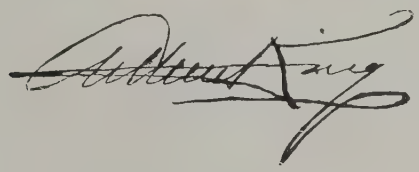

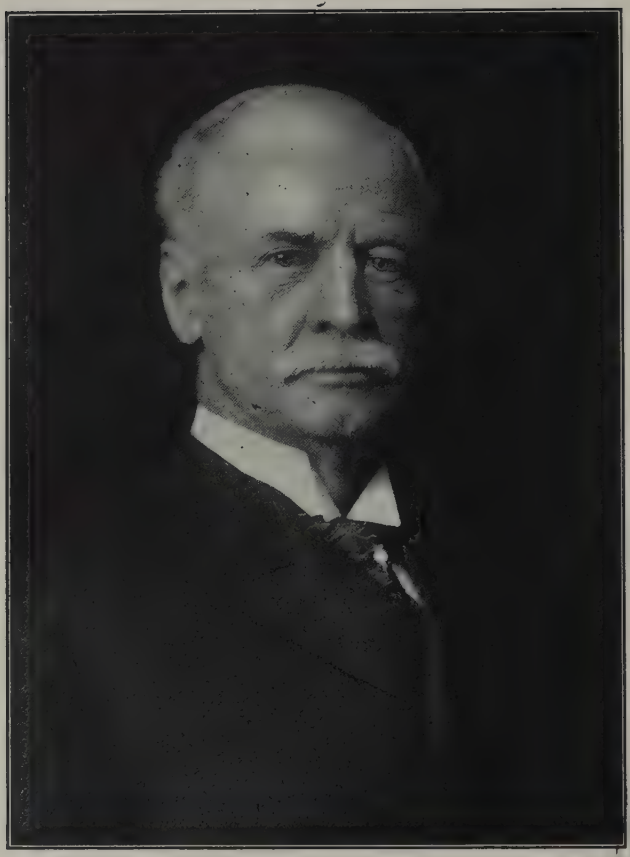

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C. S. Lacey

Kappa, Sigma Xi, Theta Tau, Phi Lambda Upsilon and Phi Kappa Sigma fraternities; Sierra, Engineers' and Commonwealth clubs, San Francisco, and Faculty Club, Berkeley. His scientific investigations have been along several geological lines, and the published results have appeared in scientific journals or memoir series. His work includes contributions on basin range structure, to the stratigraphy of California, Nevada and Oregon, to physiography and structural geology, to economic geology and to mineralogy, especially on the new mineral, benitoite, and its associates. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married Oct. 3, 1899, to Clara Augusta, daughter of Oliver O. Henry, of Porterville, Calif. (Portrait opposite p. 425).

LACEY, Edward Samuel, banker, comptroller of currency under Pres. Harrison, was born at Chili, Monroe co., N. Y., Nov. 26, 1835, son of Edward De Witt and Martha C. (Pixley) Lacey, great-grandson of Samuel and Ruth (Sigourney) Lacey, and great-grandson of Ebenezer and Mary (Hurd) Lacey, and great-great-grandson of Thaddeus Lacey, a native of Belfast, Ireland, who came to this country in 1704 and settled in Boston, Mass. His grandfather established in Bennington, Vt., one of the first cloth dressing works in the state; was major in the first regiment of Vermont militia in the War of 1812, and was one of the organizers of the Whig party in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1845. His father having removed to Kalamo, Mich., the son was educated in the public schools there and at Olivet College. He began his business career in Kalamazoo, Mich., and six years later formed a partnership with Hon. Joseph Musgrave in the banking business. The private bank thus established was succeeded by the First National Bank of Charlotte in 1871, of which Mr. Lacey was director and cashier, and subsequently president. For many years he was treasurer of the Grand River Valley Railroad, which he assisted in organizing, and took part in other business operations which were uniformly successful. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican convention, and during 1882-84 was chairman of the state central committee of Michigan. He was the first mayor of Charlotte, and during his term contributed largely to the city's system of permanent improvements. In 1881-85 he represented the third Michigan district in the U. S. congress, where he served on the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and post office and post roads. In the 48th congress he attracted the attention of students of monetary questions by a masterly speech on the silver issue. He was appointed comptroller of the currency by Pres. Harrison in 1889 and during one of the most critical periods in the history of national banking, he pursued a vigorous, yet conservative, policy, keeping in view the protection of depositors and creditors, and winning the approbation of the ablest financiers. He resigned in 1892 to accept the presidency of the Bankers National Bank of Chicago, and when it was merged into the Commercial National Bank of Chicago in 1909, he resigned the presidency, becoming chairman of the board of directors. He was also chairman of the advisory committee of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago and resident vice-president of the American Surety Co. of New York. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union League, Bankers (president), Evanston and Glenview Golf clubs. As one of the Nestors of banking in the central west, Mr. Lacey was the patron saint of thousands of young men who have grown up under his friendship and guidance to become honored members of the business world. He was married Jan. 1, 1861, at Charlotte, Mich., to Annetta C., daughter of Joseph Musgrave, his business associate for many years, and had four children: L. Louise, wife of Oliver L. Judd; Jessie P.; Edith M.; and Edward Musgrave Lacey. He died in Evanston, Ill., Oct. 2, 1916.

RAYMOND, William Galt, engineer was born at Princeton, Ia., Mar. 2, 1859, son of William Henry Vining and Laura Guernsey (Peet) Raymond, and great-grandson of Ephraim Raymond, who married a Miss Haskell, a relative of Israel Putnam; their son, Isaac Smith Raymond, a fifer in the war of 1812, married Harriet Yale, a member of the same family to which Elihu Yale belonged, and they were the grandparents of our subject. His father, William Henry Vining Raymond, conducted a private school in San Francisco, and was in educational work of some kind practically all of his business life; during the Civil war he was connected with the commissary department of the Illinois troops. William G. Raymond received his preparatory education in the public schools of Springfield, Ill., and Leavenworth, Kan., was a student in the University of Kansas, and was graduated at Washington University with the degree of C.E. in 1884; the same institution conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1905. In 1919 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of D.E. He began his professional career in 1879, in the engineering department of the Kansas Pacific Railway, now a part of the Union Pacific. In 1880, and for two years thereafter, he worked in the summer for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Co., alternating with college work; during the second of these two years (1882-83) being assistant division engineer of the construction of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad. After graduation in 1884, he was connected for a few weeks with the Mississippi River Improvement work, near St. Louis. In the autumn of 1884 he became instructor in civil engineering in the University of California and so continued until the summer of 1890, when he was in charge of the location through the Coast Range Mountains of the proposed extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad from Mojave to San Francisco, under Samuel Rockwell, chief engineer. With the failure of the Barings, the project was abandoned. He then engaged in private practice for a time, and in 1892 became town engineer of the town of Berkeley, Cal., but in the autumn of that year was appointed professor of geodesy, road engineering and topographical drawing in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. He also engaged in practice in that city as consulting engineer, largely on questions relating to water power, mill rights and public utilities generally, designed and partially built its existing water supply system as chief engineer for the city's water department and constructed the Troy & New England Electric railway. The remainder of Prof. Raymond's career was identified with the University of Iowa, first as professor of civil engineering and head of the engineering department in the school of applied science, to which he was appointed in 1904, then as dean of the new college of applied science from 1905 until his death. He was the author of "Plane Surveying" (1896); "Elements of Railroad Engineering" (1908); "Railroad Field Geometry" (1910); "Railroad Field Manual for Civil Engineers" (1915); "What Is Fair?"

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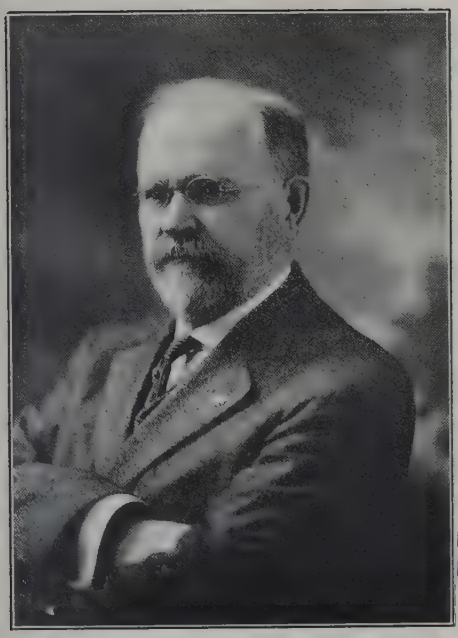
(1917) and "The Public and Its Utilities" (1925). He was a member of the school board of Iowa City during 1911–17 and of the chamber of commerce, and was a director of the Commercial Savings Bank. In 1918–19 he served on the state board of conciliation created to adjust rates of public utilities in Iowa during the World war period. For thirty-two years he served on the council of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, of which he was president in 1911–12. He was a member of American Society of Civil Engineers, American Railway Engineering Association, Iowa Engineering Society (president 1913–14), Rensselaer Society of Engineers, Sigma Xi Scholarship Society, Phi Kappa Psi and Tau Beta Pi fraternities, and Chicago Engineers' Club. He was a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a Shriner and an Elk, and in creed was a Presbyterian. He was married, July 1, 1885, to Helen W., daughter of Edwin Ray Bay, of Chicago, Ill., and had four children, Margaret L., wife of Harry Parker Hammond, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Y., Edwin B. and Laurence G. Raymond. He died at Iowa City, Ia., June 17, 1926.

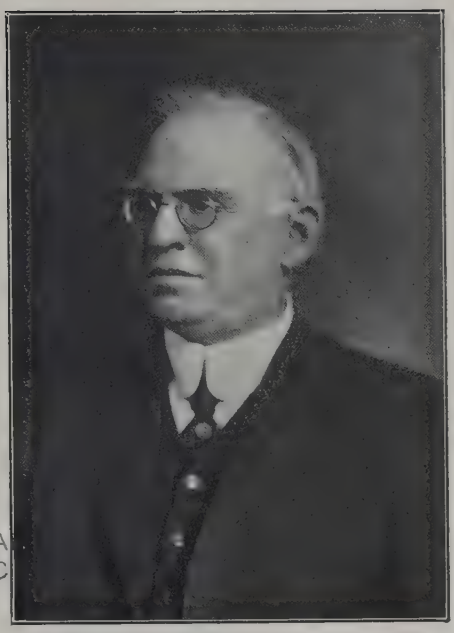
LEE, Howard Johnson, physician and surgeon, was born at Waterford, Vt., Jan. 20, 1851, son of Nathaniel and Isabel Maria (Johnson) Lee. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and at St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, and was graduated at the college of medicine of Wooster University in 1876 with the degree of M.D. In that year he began the practice of his profession in Cleveland, O., in association with Dr. William J. Scott, one of the notable physicians of his day in that city, but in 1879 established an independent practice. In 1914, however, he retired to his country seat at East St. Johnsbury, Vt. For forty years he was a member of the visiting staff of St. Vincent's Charity Hospital, Cleveland; was president of that staff for two decades, and he was deeply interested in raising funds for the maintenance of that institution. He was widely known and celebrated as specialist in obstetrical work and the diseases of children. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Cleveland Academy of Medicine, Cleveland Medical Library Association, National Historical Society and the University Club, Cleveland. He found his chief recreation in the study of history. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Cleveland; his political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was genial, generous and sympathetic, with a keen sense of humor. Pride to do well and emulation in his chosen profession were his chief incentives, and his record as a practicing physician was one of remarkable achievement. His gentleness and sympathy caused him to be beloved by his patients as unfailingly as his professional skill inspired their confidence. He was married at Chelsea, Mass., Dec. 1, 1880, to Mary Olive, daughter of Don Carlos Ayer, a jeweler of Boston, Mass. He died at St. Johnsbury East, Nov. 5, 1915.

NOYES, David Allan, broker, was born at LaPorte, Ind., Mar. 7, 1867, son of George Clement and Eliza Ellen (Smith) Noyes. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Nicholas Noyes, who came from Choulderton, Wiltshire, England, in 1634 and settled at Newburyport, Mass. David A. Smith, maternal grandfather of the subject and a native of Virginia, freed his slaves voluntarily in Alabama in 1837; subsequently removed to central Illinois, and there rode the circuit with Lincoln. Rev. George Clement Noyes, D.D., father of the subject and a native of Landaff, N. H., was a Presbyterian clergyman of LaPorte, Ind., during 1858-68 and of Evanston, Ill., during 1869-89. He defended Rev. David Swing in the latter's celebrated trial for heresy before the Chicago presbytery, Swing being acquitted. David Allan Noyes received his education in the grammar and high schools of Evanston. He has been in the stock and grain brokerage business continuously since he was eighteen. In 1908 he established the firm of Noyes & Jackson, stocks, grains and cotton. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago board of trade, Chicago Athletic Association and of the Chicago and Glen View Golf Club. He finds his chief recreation in golf. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married at Decorah, Ia., Aug. 4, 1892, to Emma R., daughter of Levi Bullis, a lawyer of Decorah.

SHOEMAKER, J. Ferris, jurist, was born at Athens, Pa., June 22, 1838, son of Richard Shaw and Eleanor (Bensley) Shoemaker. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Hendrick Jochemsen Schoonmaker, who came from Hamburg, Germany, to New Amsterdam, in 1654, and settled at Fort Orange, N. Y. His wife was Elsie Van Breestede, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son, Jochem Hendrick, and his 2d wife, Ann Hussey; their son, Benjamin (Schoemaker), and his wife, Catherine de Puy (or De Pui); their son, Daniel and his wife, Anna McDowell, their son, Benjamin Shoemaker, and his wife, Eunice Shaw, who were the grandparents of Ferris Shoemaker. Hendrick Jochemsen Schoonmaker (I) was present with Capt. Thomas Chambers at the Indian massacre at Wiltwyck, June 7, 1663. Benjamin Schoonmaker (II), who changed the spelling of the name to its present form, with Aaron de Puy and Charles Broadhead was commissioned by Gov. Robert Morris (q.v.) to treat with the Susquehanna Indians in 1755. One authority says that he was a lieutenant in the war of the revolution and was killed at Wyoming by Windecker, but another says that it was a son, Elijah, who was thus killed. Daniel Shoemaker (IV) served as a lieutenant in Capt. John Van Netten's (Vanetten) company of Col. Jacob Stroud's regiment, Pennsylvania line, war of the revolution; in 1797 he settled in the town of Nichols, Tioga co., N. Y., upon a tract of land known as Maughantowano flats. J. Ferris Shoemaker received his education at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and at a normal school at Montrose, Pa. He taught school during 1857-61, but soon after the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Federal marine service and served until the close of the war, chiefly at sea on a man-of-war. He was promoted corporal at the beginning of 1862; was shortly thereafter made sergeant, and became orderly sergeant in 1864. In May, 1862, he was assigned to the U. S. S. "Saranac," of the Pacific coast squadron, which vessel performed coast guard service from Panama along the coast of Mexico, until 1865, when it sailed from Acapulco in pursuit of the Confederate vessel "Shenandoah," the last of the Confederate cruisers and the one that, with the exception of the "Alabama," inflicted the largest total injury upon Federal commerce. This vessel, formerly the British steamer "Sea King," was purchased to take the place of the "Alabama." Although the chase took the "Saranac" 7,500 miles the "Shenandoah" was not seen, and the "Sar-



WM. G. RAYMOND



HOWARD J. LEE

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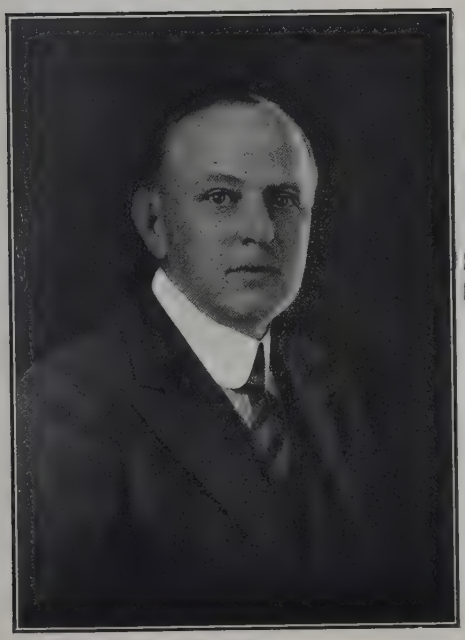
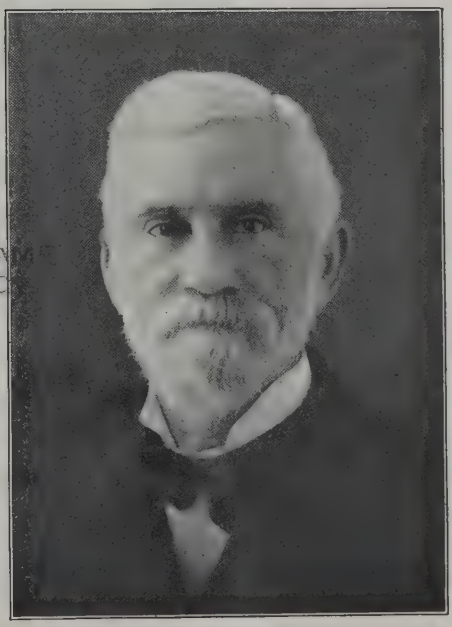


DAVID A. NOYES



J. FERRIS SHOEMAKER

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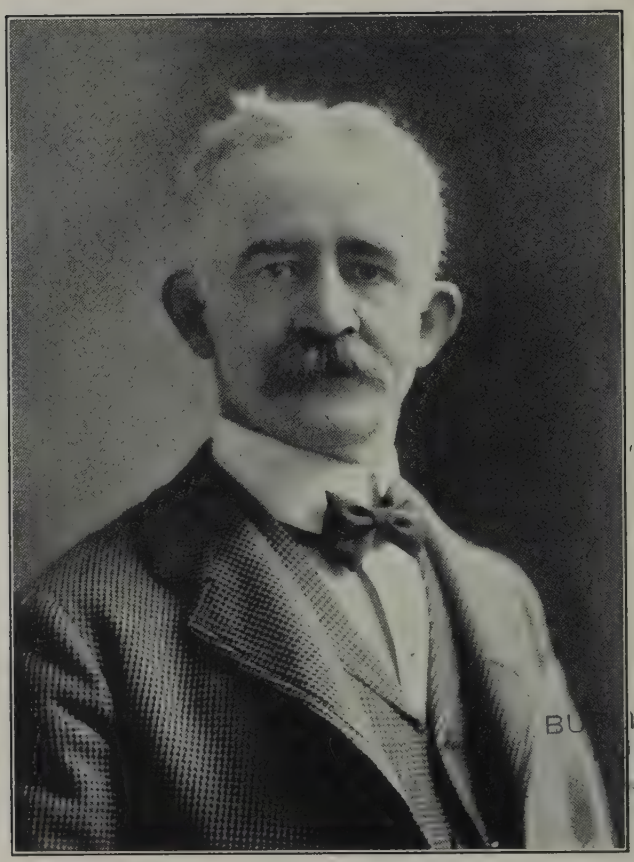

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Geo F. Atkinson

anac'' returned to Mare Island in November, 1865. In August, of that year, while his vessel was at Esquimalt, Vancouver Island, Sergt. Shoemaker was wounded in the thigh by an intoxicated sentry absent from his post, and was thereafter lame. In 1866 he was elected registrar of wills, and clerk of the orphans' court of Susquehanna county, Pa., for three years, and in 1870 Gov. John W. Geary (q.v.) appointed him prothonotary to fill out an unexpired term. Meanwhile he had for four years studied law at Montrose. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county and began the practice of his profession at Montrose, subsequently being admitted to practice also in the courts of Bradford and Wyoming counties, Pa. In 1873 he settled at Waverly, N. Y., and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of New York, and until his death was engaged in active practice in both states. For six years he served as village clerk and village attorney at Waverly, and in 1886 was elected special county Judge of Tioga county. He was a member of various law associations, Grand Army of the Republic, Masonic fraternity, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being treasurer of his lodge of the latter fraternity. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for some years taught a Sunday school class. He was a Republican. He gave generous support and hard work to many good causes. For a decade he was volunteer weather observer at Waverly. In the examination of witnesses, and in the preparation of his briefs and arguments, and in the argument of his cases before the court, few were his equals. He married at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 1, 1869, Gertrude, daughter of Ambrose Spencer Sweet, a miller, of Montrose, Pa.; she survives him, with three children: Lila Jeanette (1872), a teacher of ancient languages, Waverly; Mabel (1874), who was a music teacher, and who married Edward William Eaton, Albany, N. Y., and Max Albrecht Shoemaker (1884), a pharmacist, Oswego, N. Y. Judge Ferris Shoemaker died at Waverly, N. Y., Apr. 10, 1915.

ATCHESON, John Franklin, coal and coke operator, was born at Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., Apr. 17, 1854, son of Robert and Mary (Conlin) Atcheson. He was educated in the public and high schools of Pittsburgh, and began his business career in 1869 as a messenger for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at the Pittsburgh transfer station, later becoming assistant to the chief clerk. Subsequently he resigned to enter the employ of the Star Union Line as rate clerk, remaining until 1882, when he became interested in the coke trade. In that year was formed the Connellsville Coke Exchange, composed of the H. C. Frick Coke Co., McClure Coke Co., Schoonmaker Coke Co., and the Connellsville Coke & Iron Co., and he was elected secretary, treasurer and general manager of the exchange, the purpose of which was to steady coke prices. This so-called coke pool controlled a total of 5,474 ovens, and also handled, on a commission, the output of several thousand ovens owned by smaller operators. He remained with the exchange until 1887, when he became associated with John W. Moore, as general manager, continuing in that capacity until 1890, the Moore plants then being sold to the H. C. Frick Co. He now opened an office as a coke broker and bought an interest in the Anchor Coke Works. He continued in that line until 1903, when he opened up the Provident Coal & Coke Co. at Kelly station on the Allegheny valley division of the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1907 he sold his interest in the Provident, and shortly thereafter he and Henry C. Frick purchased the Shaw Coal Co., on the Pan Handle railroad at Midway station, and in 1910 sold out to the Pittsburgh Coal Co., at which time Mr. Atcheson retired from active business cares. At one time he was associated with Col. J. M. Reid in the operation of the old Atlas Coke Works at Dunbar. Later he bought coal in Springhill township and formed the Atcheson Coke Co., erecting the Atcheson Works, the first operated in that vicinity, and which plant is now owned by the Republic Iron & Steel Co. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Duquesne Club. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Homewood Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He found his chief recreation in travel, mostly in foreign countries. His innate abilities expanded in an atmosphere which fostered their rapid development and the advancement to the commanding position which he filled with honor in coal and coke circles, is a record of undaunted, persistent effort and stainless, unimpeachable integrity. Few men were more beloved, and his friends were to be found in all classes of the community. He was married Apr. 13, 1876, to Mary, daughter of Edwin Dixon, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; she died in 1913. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 8, 1915.

TENNEY, Charles Henry, merchant, was born at Salem, N. H., July 9, 1842, son of John Ferguson and Hannah (Woodbury) Tenney. He was descended from Thomas Tenney and his wife, Anne, natives of Yorkshire, who came to America in 1638, settling at Rowley, Mass., in April, 1639, the line being traced through their son John T. and his wife Mercy Parratt; their son Samuel and his second wife Sarah Boynton; their son Jonathan and his wife Rebecca Hardy; their son Daniel and his wife Elizabeth Dole, and their son Edmund and his wife Sarah Ferguson, who were the grandparents of Charles Henry Tenney. Deacon John Tenney (II) served as moderator of the first town meeting of Bradford, Mass., on Sept. 20, 1668, and was chosen selectman. He was also constable and fence viewer. In 1701 he was chairman of the committee of proprietors of Bradford, which met to adjust the claims of neighboring Indian tribes. Deacon Samuel Tenney (III) was among the first settlers of Bradford, and held many high offices in that town. In 1725, as a member of the Colonial assembly, he was one of the thirty who voted against receiving the King's charter. Mr. Tenney's grandfather and great-grandfather both served in the revolutionary war. He was educated in the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, at Tilton, N. H., and after clerking in a country store for five years engaged in the business of manufacturing woolen hats at Methuen, Mass., becoming a member of the firm of Gleason, Tenney & Freeman. Having thoroughly mastered the trade in all its details, in 1867 he established himself in New York city as a hat commission merchant under the name of C. H. Tenney & Co., becoming agent for a factory owned by himself and his brother, J. Milton Tenney, and some forty other manufacturers of wool and fur hats. In this business Mr. Tenney achieved remarkable success, and by sheer personal force and a high order of his business skill, created one of the largest firms of its kind in the country, and the acknowledged leader in its line. He also established a similar business in straw hats, under the name of Tenney & Dupee, which

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subsequently became Tenney, Dupee & Jameson, and later Tenney & Dixon. Upon the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Tenney's son, Daniel G. Tenney, organized the firm of Tenney & Hills. Charles H. Tenney retired from active business in 1914, and was succeeded by his son. He was at various times trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, and director of the Bank of Manhattan, and the Bank of the Metropolis. His benefactions, which were numerous, included a thirty-two foot shaft in granite and bronze, erected in Methuen, N. H., where his summer home was located, in 1888, at a cost of $20,000, to commemorate the soldiers and sailors of Methuen who fell in the civil war, and in his will he gave $250,000 to charitable and religious purposes, the largest beneficiaries being $50,000 each to the Lawrence (Mass.) General Hospital, New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College at Tilton, N. H.; and the Boston University. Mr. Tenney was clear-headed, enterprising and sagacious, a dominant leader of the hat trade, and one of the greatest personal forces that have moulded the destiny of the industry during the past fifty years. He was a man of genial nature, and his prominence in social life equaled his eminence in business. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York Historical Society, the Pilgrim Society of New York, Royal Arch Lodge 2, F. & A. M.; the Union League, the Manhattan, Reform, Metropolitan, Sleepy Hollow, Grolier, Lotus, Bankers', New York Athletic, New York Yacht, Columbia Yacht, Automobile Club of America, as well as the New England Society, Society of Colonial Wars, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, and the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. He was married Nov. 23, 1866, to Fannie H., daughter of Daniel Gleason, a hat manufacturer, and had two children: Adelaide, who died in infancy, and Daniel Gleason Tenney, mentioned above. He died in New York city, Apr. 27, 1919.

CROTHERS, Thomas Davidson, physician, was born in West Charlton, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1842, son of Robert and Harriet Electa (Smith) Crothers, grandson of William and Maria (Mars) Crothers, and great-grandson of William Crothers, who came from Belfast, Ireland, in 1790 with two sons. In 1865 he was graduated M.D. at the Albany (N. Y.) Medical College, and for a year continued his studies at the Long Island College, when he entered upon the practice of medicine at West Galway, N. Y. In 1870 he removed to Albany and later became connected with the college as assistant to the chair of the practice of medicine, lecturer on hygiene and instructor in physical diagnosis. He was appointed assistant physician to the New York State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton, in 1874, but resigned in 1876 to accept the superintendency of the Walnut Hill Asylum in Hartford, Conn. Two years later the Asylum Association was suspended on account of the failure of the legislature to assist them in building. In 1881 he organized the Walnut Lodge Hospital, a private institution for the treatment of those addicted to the intemperate use of alcohol and opiates, which attracted many patients from all parts of the country. He was one of the American delegates, in 1887, to the London International congress for the study of inebriety. From 1876 until his death he edited the "Journal of Inebriety," a quarterly issued by the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, of which he was secretary for many years. In 1888 he gave a course of lectures on inebriety at the Albany Medical College, and in 1889 at the University of Vermont. He was professor of mental and nervous diseases and dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, Mass., in 1908, and in 1912 was president of the New York Medico-Legal Society. Dr. Crothers was the author of "Diseases of Inebriety" (1893); "Drug Habits and Their Treatment" (1910); "Morphinism and Other Drug Diseases" (1902); and "Clinical Treatise on Inebriety" (1911). He was married in April, 1872, to Sarah B., daughter of George B. Walton, of Troy, N. Y. He died in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 13, 1918.

KILMER, Willis Sharpe, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 18, 1869, son of Jonas M. and Julia (Sharpe) Kilmer. His father founded the manufacturing chemists' company, Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., one of the most successful proprietary concerns in the history of that trade in America. Willis Sharpe Kilmer received his preliminary education under the preceptorship of private tutors and at the Binghamton High School and Cornell University, class of 1890. He was scarcely out of his teens when he entered the advertising field and quickly demonstrated an extraordinary capacity for business on a large scale. It was due to the methods employed by him that Kilmer & Co. gained its importance in the proprietary medicine trade. This concern, of which he is president and sole owner, is housed in a splendid eight-story fireproof white brick laboratory that occupies half a block in Binghamton. Since the time he left college he has been a leader in the realm of enterprise in his adopted city. In 1904 he established the "Binghamton Press," a daily newspaper of which he has since been the publisher. It is a potent influence in molding public opinion through that section of New York State. He was first in Binghamton to erect a modern sky-scraper office building, and remains the only person to assume the sole responsibility for such an enterprise in Binghamton. The Kilmer Building erected as a monument to Mr. Kilmer's father, is one of the finest of its type, and stands as a valuable utility and an ornamental architectural feature of the city. Mr. Kilmer has shown an active philanthropic spirit, following the example of his father and mother. He has contributed liberally to the establishment and maintenance of the City Hospital, and erected in Binghamton one of the best equipped pathological laboratories in the United States. He makes large contributions to charitable institutions of the city, and gives strong financial support to the Red Cross, National and local military and patriotic organizations. He is a yachtsman of international repute: owns large country estates; breeds horses, dogs and fine cattle; is a crack tennis player, and an enthusiastic golf player. One of the most beautiful estates in the South is owned by him, "Remlik Hall," near the mouth of the Rappahannock River and Chesapeake Bay, opposite Urbana, Va. Many species of blooded stock are raised there, and wild game is propagated and liberated. He owns a mountain shooting lodge and fishing preserve at Sky Lake, in Broome County, N. Y., and his pack of hounds have won in the national trials. Two of the best appointed city residences in Binghamton are his. The Kilmer stud includes many famous native and imported hunters and jumpers, besides a hundred thoroughbred horses; including "Yellowcrest," the undefeated champion stallion of 1913-1914-1915 National Horse Shows, in the thoroughbred class. Mr. Kilmer is also owner of

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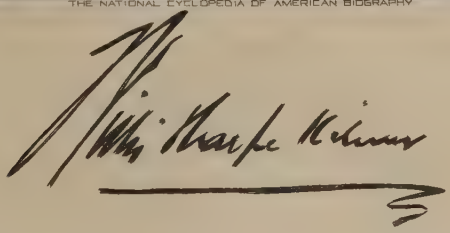

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"Sun Briar," winner of $60,000 in stakes during the season of 1917, which established "Sun Briar" the king of two-year-olds in this country, and probably made him the champion two-year-old of the world. "Sun Briar" is one of a long string of thoroughbred race horses, running under the Kilmer colors on the eastern and western tracks. Mr. Kilmer was vice-president of the People's Bank, Binghamton, during 1904-13, succeeding his father to the presidency in the latter year, and he is vice-president and director of the People's Trust Co. At the beginning of the war with Germany Mr. Kilmer gave his yacht Remlik III to the United States government. He is a member of the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce. He holds membership in the National Steeplechase & Hunt Association; New York Breeders' Association; Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery; Knights of Pythias; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Red Men; Royal Northern Yacht Club, Glasgow; National Beagle Club; Long Island Kennel Club; American Foxhound Club; Indian Harbor Yacht Club; Chippewa Yacht Club; Orchard Lake Club; Buffalo (N. Y.) Kennel Club; New York Yacht, Hardware, Calumet, and Sphinx clubs, New York city; Remlik Boat, Cornell, Binghamton Country, Binghamton Automobile, and Dobson clubs, Binghamton, and the Scranton (Pa.) Country Club, and is president of the University Club of Binghamton. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the country, especially at such resorts of fashion as Narragansett Pier, Saratoga and Palm Beach, for he has successfully combined big business and expensive pleasures, all of which is reflected in the industry and ample recreative life of the city he has benefitted and made his home.

HURD, Harry Boyd, lawyer, was born in Livingston county, Wis., Jan. 8, 1875, son of Inscoe E. and Harriet Jane (Andrew) Hurd. His father was a farmer. Harry B. Hurd was graduated at Chicago College of Law (night school) in 1895 with the degree LL.B. He then became associated with Max Pam, when the latter was a member of the firm of Moses, Pam & Kennedy, and later of Pam & Donnelly. In 1897 this firm was reorganized as Pam, Donnelly & Glennon, and Harry B. Hurd was made a partner, having been admitted to the Illinois bar in that year, and he continued as a partner in the firm of Pam, Calhoun & Glennon, successors to the old firm. Since 1904 he has been a partner of Max Pam in the firm of Pam & Hurd, which engaged principally in corporation work, specializing in corporation law, public utility law, and corporate bond issue law. He is a member of various bar associations and of the Chicago Athletic Club, Evanston Country and Evanston Golf clubs. He is a Republican, and a communicant of the Catholic church. He finds his chief recreation in hunting, fishing and gardening. He was married Dec. 25, 1902, to Margaret Julia, daughter of August Frank, a merchant, of Sterling, Ill. They have two children: Harriet Margaret (1903), and Anna Catherine Hurd (1907).

RANKIN, William Finley, capitalist and philanthropist, was born near Biggsville, Henderson co., Ill., Jan. 1, 1861, son of David and Sarah (Thompson) Rankin. His father, president of the Rankin Farms, was the founder and benefactor of Tarkio (Mo.) College and was well-known throughout the United Presbyterian church. He had always been closely associated with his father, and after graduating at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1880, became active in his stock shipping enterprises and in his private bank. In 1880 the family removed to the vicinity of Tarkio, Mo., where the elder Rankin had begun to buy land in 1877. In time the Rankin farms had grown to include some 20,000 acres in the Tarkio district, and ranches in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas—about 34,000 acres in all. The business was incorporated as "The Rankin Farms" in 1907, and upon the death of the elder Rankin, in 1910, the son succeeded him as president and in the management of various other large interests. The great Rankin grain and stock farms are noted all over the nation and their fame has extended to South America and Europe; their annual business amounts to millions of dollars. The electric and water plants of Tarkio were founded by the Rankins, and until 1917 William F. Rankin was president of the Tarkio Electric and Water Co. At his death he was president of the First National Bank of Tarkio, and the Rankin Land and Loan Co.; vice-president of the St. Joseph Life Insurance Co., and a dominant factor in various banks in St. Joseph and Kansas City. He was one of twelve to guarantee the expenses of Tarkio College during its first years, the institution then being known as the Tarkio Valley College and Normal Institute. He succeeded his father as treasurer and director of the college and as a member of the board of trustees of the United Presbyterian Church. He was president of the board of trustees and member of the finance committee of his home congregation. The church was written large in his thoughts and affections. He was a teacher in its Sunday school and a member of his church Bible class until his death. All manner of missionary work interested him and had his earnest support. He was a man of large calibre, and he possessed a splendid sense of civic duty. Exceedingly loyal to Tarkio, many of the public improvements there are a direct result of his support or agitation. For years he was a member of the Republican state committee, yet practical politics had little interest for him, and he never personally cared for office, although he had helped to elect many. He had been mentioned as a candidate for the U. S. senate, but he discouraged the use of his name. His name attracted the attention of men at the head of large business concerns, and his counsels were appreciated by them. He was chairman of his county Council of National Defense, and shortly before his death he was called to Washington to confer with government officials in reference to agricultural matters, especially larger crop production. He found his chief recreation in reading and traveling. Mr. Rankin possessed a strong personality and a resolute will and a heart that was tender and sympathetic. In business he won a reputation for unimpeachable integrity, honest and honorable dealings in every transaction, great or small. The St. Joseph (Mo.) "Gazette" said of him: "The death of William F. Rankin closes the splendid career of a man who was actually one of Missouri's foremost citizens. He not only managed his own great interests successfully, but found ample time to serve his community, his state and his nation. It is paying proper tribute to his worth and his work to say that he was a fine American gentleman." He was married at Monmouth, Ill., May 12, 1881, to Lizzie, daughter of Jesse W. Marshall, of Monmouth, Ill., who survived him, with two children: Jesse D., and Helen, who was married to James B. Shaum, of Tarkio. He died at Tarkio, Mo., Feb. 1, 1918.

LEVY, Jefferson Monroe, congressman, was born in New York city, Apr. 16, 1852, son of Jonas Phillips and Fanny (Mitchell) Levy;

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grandson of Michael Levy, an officer in the revolutionary war; and great-grandson of Benjamin Levy, a signer of the non-importation act. He was a nephew of Uriah P. Levy, an officer in the U. S. navy during the war of 1812. Com. Levy purchased "Monticello," the home of Thomas Jefferson, from Rev. James C. Barclay, who had bought the property from Jefferson's daughter, Mrs. Randolph. "Monticello" was confiscated by the Confederate government during the civil war because its owner was one of the first naval officers to offer his services to Lincoln. Jefferson M. Levy studied law in New York and received the LL.B. degree at New York University in 1873. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in New York city for fifty years, specializing in real estate law. One of his famous cases was the James B. Taylor will case, in which he was opposed by several of the most eminent legal lights of the day. He was elected to the national congress in 1898 on the Democratic ticket by about 7,000 majority from a district normally Republican. Subsequently he was reelected to the 62nd and 63rd congresses. He was a leader of the Gold Democrats, advocating the maintenance of the standard of values and the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States. He was the author of the Federal Reserve bank bill, first introduced in the 62nd congress and passed in the 63rd. He also effected the passage of the so-called "loan shark" bill to regulate interest on loans and prevent extortion in the District of Columbia, which served as the model for similar bills passed subsequently in most of the states. He always advocated a large navy, and was emphatic in his opposition to the Nicaraguan canal, helping to defeat that proposition by a speech in the house. Mr. Levy inherited "Monticello" from his uncle at the age of nineteen, and throughout his life spent large sums in improving and refurnishing the property. He admitted the public to the grounds and buildings for many years as an act of patriotism, and on one occasion entertained Pres. Cleveland, his cabinet officers and the U. S. senate in a body. After his death "Monticello" was acquired by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association. He presented to the city of New York the bronze statue of Washington by David, which stands in the City Hall, and a replica of this statue to the city of Anjers, France, the home of the sculptor who designed it. Mr. Levy was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Naval Order of the United States. He was unmarried and died in New York city, Mar. 6, 1924.

DUNGAN, Thomas Corwin, lawyer, was born in Belmont county, O., Apr. 3, 1840, son of Benjamin Ellis and Sarah Scantlebury (Fox) Dungan, of Irish descent. His family in America was descended from William Dungan, who came from London in the 17th century and settled in Pennsylvania, the line running through William's son Thomas, first governor of Pennsylvania, and his wife Elizabeth Weaver; their son William and his wife Deborah Wing; their son Thomas and his wife Esther Evans; their son Abel and his wife Gainor, and their son Benjamin and his wife Mary Lukens, who were the grandparents of Thomas C. Dungan. He was educated in the public schools of St. Clairsville, O., and at Vermilion Institute. He taught school for two years, and at the same time read law. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. E, 170th O. Vol. Inf., which was attached to the 6th army corps, Army of the Potomac, and with that command served in and about Washington and in the Shenandoah Valley, including the battle of Winchester. He was mustered out as sergeant late in 1864 and resumed the study of law, under the preceptorship of Judge William S. Kennon, at St. Clairsville; was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1866, and began the practice of his profession at Oregon, Mo., in partnership with William R. Kelly. He soon became the leading attorney at the Holt county bar. In 1868 he was made city attorney of Oregon, and in 1873 circuit attorney of the 29th judicial district, embracing the counties of Holt, Atchison, Andrew and Nodaway. In 1873 also he was elected prosecuting attorney, a position he held two years. He was elected to the Missouri state senate in 1880; was a member of important committees, and the author of several laws passed by his adopted state. Besides his legal activities he dealt largely in real estate, owning approximately 6,000 acres of land in Holt county, and farm lands in Kansas and Wisconsin. He continued actively in practice until 1915. He represented his district in a number of Republican national conventions and at the time of his death was chairman of the Republican county central committee, and a member of the Republican state central committee. He was a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. As a lawyer he was brilliant and successful, and rigidly adhered to the ethics of his profession. His loyalty and devotion to his clients was proverbial, and his frankness in counseling with them much admired. He was married May 13, 1879, to Fannie L., daughter of Hannibal Soper, of Oregon, Mo., and they had three children: Stella Frances, wife of Charles Zachman; Edith Lucile, wife of George C. Kaucher; and Hortense Corwin, wife of Will L. Moore. He died at Oregon, Mo., Jan. 3, 1916.

CRYER, Matthew Henry, oral surgeon, was born in Manchester, England, July 11, 1840, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Cookson) Cryer. Upon the death of his father in 1849, his mother, brother and two sisters came to the United States and made their home near Gambier, O. The family lived there for several years, the children being educated by tutors brought from England. Matthew volunteered for the civil war in the 6th O. cavalry under his brother, Major John H. Cryer, and participated in the campaign of 1862 in the Shenandoah Valley, at Culpeper, White Sulphur Springs, the second battle of Bull Run and the battle of Chantilly. He was commissioned first lieutenant in 1863 and raised a new company for his regiment. In 1864 he was in the battles of the Wilderness, Trevilian Station, Mallory's Crossroads, St. Mary's Church (where two horses were shot from under him) and Ream's Station, was wounded in the leg at Deep Bottom, Va., and served as ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. Smith, 3rd brigade, 2nd division, Sheridan's cavalry corps, until November 18th when he was promoted to be captain and took command of Company C, 6th O. cavalry. He was in many engagements throughout the Appomattox campaign and in the battles of Dinwiddie Court House, Amelia Court House and Sailor's Creek. He opened the last fight between Gens. Grant and Lee, Apr. 9, 1865, on the road leading from Appomattox station to

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J. C. Dungan

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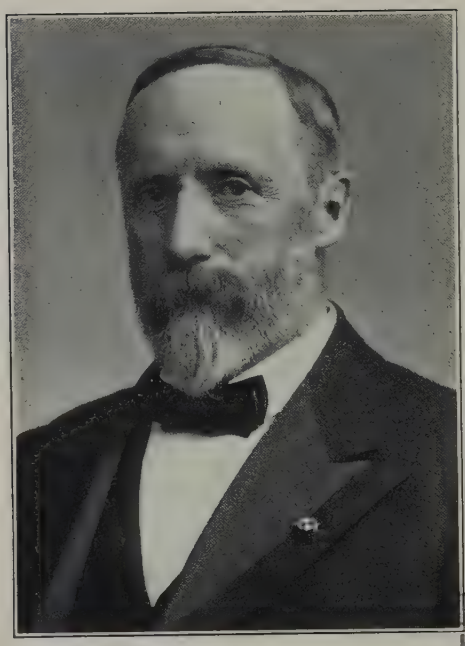
Hiram B. Everest



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MATTHEW H. CRYER

the court house, and was in command of the escort of Gen. Lee from Appomattox to Farmville after his surrender. He was promoted major Apr. 8, 1865. For several years after the war, he was engaged in the importation and breeding of thoroughbred horses and dogs. He was widely known as a judge of thoroughbred stock, was a charter member of the American Poultry Association and the American Kennel Club and wrote "Prize Dogs of America" (1891) and many articles of scientific interest to breeders. Having decided to take up dentistry as a profession, he matriculated in the Philadelphia Dental College in Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated with the degree D.D.S. in 1876. He also took the course in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, receiving his M.D. degree in 1877. He practiced dentistry and oral surgery in Philadelphia and attained a high place in the annals of that profession. For nine years (1887–96) he was chief of the surgical clinic at the Philadelphia Dental College and when in 1896 the chair of oral surgery was established in the University of Pennsylvania, he was invited to become its first incumbent. In his professional practice his early efforts were directed along the line of mechanical dentistry in which he did much original work. The published reports on his original researches and experiments were a valuable contribution to the literature of surgery. The best account of these researches is contained in his "Internal Anatomy of the Face" (1901) and "The Imperial Stereoscopic Anatomy of the Head and Neck" (1909), both of which were largely used as textbooks in dental colleges and by surgeons and rhinologists. He was also the author of the chapter on "Extraction of Teeth" in the "American Text-Book of Operative Dentistry"; the chapter on "Regional Anatomy" in the "American System of Dentistry" and a large number of technical papers contributed to the scientific journals. He was much interested in developing and perfecting the surgical engine and most of the instruments now used in connection with it were designed from his original models. The most conspicuous of these are the spiral osteotome and a guard for cranial operations which he devised. His professorship at the University of Pennsylvania continued for twenty-one years and in 1917 he was retired as professor emeritus. He was visiting oral surgeon of the Philadelphia (Blockley) Hospital from 1900 until his death. He was a member of the fourteenth international medical congress held in Madrid, Spain, in 1903 and delivered a number of lectures before scientific boards in Madrid, Paris, England and Ireland. Dr. Cryer made one of the largest and most complete collections of specimens and sections of the head and skull in existence. After his death it was placed in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Philadelphia. He did not confine his efforts entirely to one branch of his profession and his career was strikingly successful along many lines of work. To a large extent this success was due to his unremitting persistence in and close application to the task in hand. He was keenly appreciative of the quality of human rights and an uncompromising antagonist of injustice and error in both matters of principle and fact. A keen observer of facts, his work was characterized by an extreme practicality and an intolerance for speculative methods. He was a member of the American Medical Association, American Dental Society, the Academy of Stomatology, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the British Dental Association (honorary) and Sociedad Odontologica Espanola (honorary). He was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union League Club of Philadelphia, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was married, June 17, 1889, to Martha Gates, daughter of Horatio Gates Phillips, of New York, and had one child, Elizabeth Cryer. He died at his home in Lansdowne, Pa., Aug. 12, 1921.

EVEREST, Hiram Bond, manufacturer, was born in Pike, Wyoming co., N. Y., Apr. 11, 1830, son of Joseph and Esther (Robertson) Everest. His first American ancestor was Andrew Everest, a native of England, who came to York, Me., about the middle of the seventeenth century. From Andrew the line of descent is traced through his son Isaac; his son Benjamin and his wife Hannah Jones; their son Jared and his wife Mary Marvin, and their son Benjamin and his wife Betsey Axtell, who were the grandparents of Hiram B. Everest. His grandfather, Benjamin Everest, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, who died from the effects of exposure two months after its close. In 1831 young Hiram removed with his parents to Wyoming village. He was graduated at the Middlebury academy in 1847 and after teaching school for one year at Portage, Wis., subsequently established a nursery business upon a half section of government land. He removed to Newburg, O., in 1857, and in 1865 returned to Rochester, N. Y. There he became associated with Matthew P. Ewing, a manufacturer of kerosene oil, for the purpose of experimenting with the distilled products of petroleum in order that they might be purified without the use of chemicals. These experiments were made by using a model vacuum still, whereby the distillates were removed by low temperatures, and resulted in the discovery of an unburned residual heavy oil, which was patented under the name of vacuum oil. The patent was conveyed in 1866 to the Vacuum Oil Co., which Mr. Everest founded that year in Rochester. Before long he purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business alone. The new oil, first known as "Ewing's Patent Vacuum Oil," was sold to curriers in and about Boston. It was a marked improvement over the previous oils used for dressing leather and one department of the company's business was supplying vacuum oil to the leather industry. It was also largely used for lubricating purposes, and at the time of Mr. Everest's death was being sold in every part of the world. In 1878 he returned to Wyoming county, N. Y., where, as president of the Vacuum Oil Co., he leased 10,000 acres of land in the Oatka valley for development as an oil property. He drilled a test well on his father's old farm, but instead of finding petroleum, discovered a stratum of rock salt, seventy feet thick, at a depth of about 1,300 feet. It was discovered later that this deposit of salt extended over a large area and the salt industry of Western New York grew to immense proportions. The first sixty-five pounds of salt manufactured in this region were made under Mr. Everest's supervision in 1879. In that year he relinquished his active interest in the Vacuum Oil Co. and the management fell to his son, Charles

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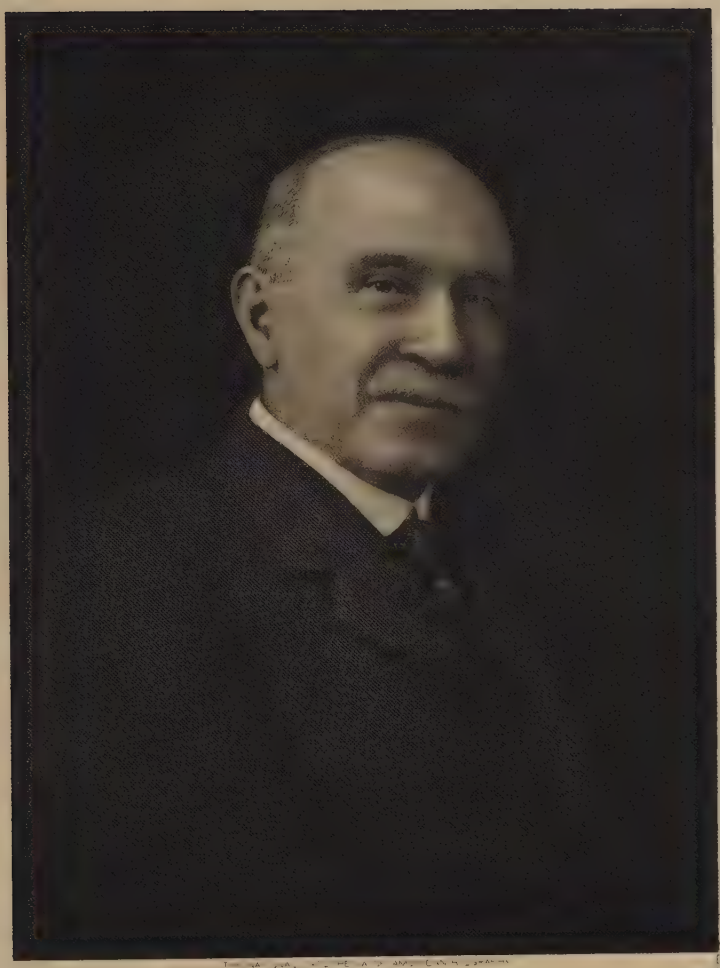
Marvin Everest, who subsequently became its president. He then removed to Denver, Colo., and subsequently to California. While in Denver he purchased 120 lots and built several fine dwellings. In 1881 he acquired 100 acres of orange lands in Riverside, Cal., on which he planted 10,000 trees, and he was the first man to build a smudge in his grove, thus reducing the danger of frost. In politics he was a Republican, and his religious affiliations were with the Methodist Episcopal church. His favorite recreation was travel. Mr. Everest possessed an indomitable will, combined with high ideals of business honor, and was essentially a man of irreproachable private life. He was married Jan. 1, 1852, to Mercy Eleanor, daughter of David Everest, of Pike, N. Y., and they had four children: Charles M., later president of the Vacuum Oil Co.; Eleanor A.; Arthur J., of Monrovia, Cal.; and Carrie Esther, wife of James C. Clements, of Rochester, N. Y. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Mar. 5, 1913.

ANDERS, James Meschter, physician, was born at Fairview Village, Montgomery co., Pa., July 22, 1854, son of Samuel Drescher and Christina (Meschter) Anders, of German descent. He was educated in the academic department of a theological seminary under the auspices of the Mennonite church at Wadsworth, O., and at the Wadsworth (O.) Academy. He taught school while pursuing his studies. In 1875 he entered the University of Pennsylvania to study medicine and the natural sciences and received the degrees of M.D. and Ph.D. While at the university he was one of the twelve students who composed the "Alfred Stille Medical Society," the first of its kind in Philadelphia. After taking a post-graduate for two months at the university and Philadelphia General Hospital he became resident physician at the Protestant Episcopal Hospital of Philadelphia, where he remained for sixteen months. He then established himself in independent practice in Philadelphia and has since won a high reputation, both as a practicing physician and as a scientist. He has been a member of the visiting staffs of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital, the Philadelphia Hospital, St. Christopher's Hospital and the Stetson Hospital, and is at present visiting physician to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital and consulting physician to the Widener Home for Crippled Children, the Jewish Hospital, and the Hospital for the Insane of the South Eastern District of Pennsylvania at Norristown, Pa. He was a member of the advisory board of Philadelphia under Mayor Warwick in 1898 and a member of the advisory board of directors of public health and charities under Drs. W. M. L. Coplin and Edward Martin. His place in the medical profession is a distinguished one, and his professional reputation is international. From the beginning of his medical studies and for about ten years following his graduation he gave much time to the study of natural history in its relation to hygiene and meteorology. These investigations led to a number of valuable and interesting discoveries, among them the fact that flowering plants and particularly odoriferous species are natural generators of ozone. Dr. Anders has also been the first to demonstrate the activity and importance of the function of transpiration in plant life. First in Philadelphia and later at Nanheim, Homburg in der Höhe, Carlsbad and the universities of Marburg and Berlin, he pursued studies in practical and scientific medicine. He is an officer de l'Instruction Publique, ex-president of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Medical Club of Philadelphia, and the American Climatological Association. He was vice-president of Section II and member of the central executive committee of the 7th international congress on tuberculosis held in Washington in 1909. He is a life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; honorary member of the Academy of Medicine, Cleveland, O., and member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Pan-American Medical Congress, the American Climatological Association, the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, the American Society of Tropical Medicine, the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, the City Park Association of Philadelphia, and the Union League and Philadelphia Country clubs of Philadelphia. Dr. Anders was married to Margaret Gertrude, daughter of Jacob Heck Wenderlich, of Philadelphia, Pa.

RIGHTER, Thomas McNair, coal operator, financier and mining engineer, was born in Berwick, Pa., Jan. 12, 1847, son of William Wilson and Jane (McNair) Righter. He was descended from the family of Righters, who were among the earliest settlers of lower Merion township, Montgomery co., Pa., and his ancestors on the paternal, as well as the maternal side, fought on the patriot side in the Revolutionary war. His father, a physician, was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Phila., with the class of 1838. When Thomas McNair Righter was a child the family moved to Mauch Chunk, Pa., where he was educated in the public schools. At the age of fifteen he endeavored to enlist in the Federal army, but was rejected because of his youth. He was, however, given a position as railway mail clerk, taking the place of a man who entered the military service. The young man's industry and intelligence attracted the attention of the late Judge John Leisenring, who offered him a place in the engineer corps engaged in laying out the Jersey Central lines from Mauch Chunk to Wilkes-Barre. He made a close study of surveying and later became a mining engineer at Upper Lehigh, a work for which he was naturally adapted. His great skill in the mining field soon became apparent, and he was made superintendent of the Sandy Run Coal Co., operated by M. S. Kemmerer & Co. In 1881 Mr. Righter and E. B. Leisenring purchased an interest in the Montelius-Hayden colliery at Mount Carmel, and in the same year he became a resident of that community. Two years later Alfred Montelius died, and Mr. Righter and Mr. Leisenring became the owners of the old Montelius colliery, operating it under the name of Thomas M. Righter & Co., until it passed into the hands of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. Mr. Righter took an active interest in Mount Carmel and was one of the founders of the various public service institutions that have made Mount Carmel an attractive city. He was one of the incorporators of the Mount Carmel Water Co. and was its president at the time of his death. He assisted in founding the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. and continued as one of its directors until the corporation passed from local control. A leader in the movement to organize the Union National Bank, he was made president of its board of directors and held the office until his death. He was a director of the Shamokin-Mount Carmel Transit Co., helped to build the trolley road, and laid out the line extending from Centralia to Ashland. Mr. Righter's activities extended throughout the state of Pennsylvania and into West Virginia, and



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Geo. M. Pullman

he assisted in founding and guiding many substantial enterprises. He was a partner in, and general manager of, the Oak Hill Coal Co. of Duncott, and was a director of the Mid-valley Coal Co., and the Mount Jessup Coal Co., of Scranton. While he was a recognized authority in anthracite coal mining, he invested heavily in bituminous mines, and was president of the Jewel Ridge Coal Co., of Tazewell, Va., and of the Pocahontas Coal corporation, owning 20,000 acres of valuable coal lands in Virginia and West Virginia. He was also a director of the E. E. White Coal Co., of Glen White, W. Va., of the Whitehall Cement Manufacturing Co., Cementon, Pa., and of the Clear Springs Water Co., of Catasauqua, Pa. He was a charter member of the Presbyterian Church of Mount Carmel and was president of its board of trustees. For nine years, he served as a member of the board of education, being its president for eight years and a member also of the war council of the Y. M. C. A. In 1889 Gov. Beaver appointed him one of the trustees of the State Hospital for Injured Persons, at Fountain Springs, and at the time of his death he was president of the board. In politics he was a Republican. He was past master of Hazelton Lodge No. 327, F. & A. M.; member of Hazelton Chapter, R. A. M.; past commander of Mauch Chunk Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar; member of the Fraternity Club, Mount Carmel; charter member of the Fountain Springs Country Club; member of the Mount Carmel Motor Club; Union League, of Philadelphia, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He was also a charter member of the Mount Carmel Chapter of the American Red Cross. He was married: (1) Oct. 28, 1875, to Gertrude Hannah, daughter of Walter Leisenring of Upper Lehigh, Pa. Two children were born of this union; Walter Leisenring, Plainfield, N. J., member of the New York Stock Exchange; and Jane Righter; Mrs. Righter died August 5, 1901, and he was married (2) Sept. 27, 1905, to Renee, daughter of Dr. Stuart Mitchell, D.D., pastor for many years of the Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church. There are four children of this marriage: Thomas M., Jr.; Margaret Mitchell, Constance Rulison, and Gertrude Righter. He died in Mount Carmel, Pa., July 12, 1918.

MORRISSON, Mary Foulke, (Mrs. James William Morrisson), humanitarian and political economist, was born at Richmond, Ind., Nov. 14, 1879, daughter of William Dudley (q.v.) and Mary Taylor (Reeves) Foulke. Her earliest paternal American ancestor was Edward Foulke, a native of Coed-y-foel, Rhiwlas, Marionethshire, who came from Wales in 1698 and settled in Gwynedd township, Montgomery co., Pa. From him and his wife Eleanor the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Gwen; their son Edward and his wife Margaret; their son Hugh and his wife Ann; their son Joseph and his wife Elizabeth, to their son Thomas Foulke and his wife Hannah Shoemaker, who were the grandparents of Mary Foulke Morrisson. Joseph Foulke (V) was a minister in the Society of Friends, as was Thomas Foulke (VI), who for a long time was principal of Grammar School No. 45, New York city, then the largest in Manhattan, and he was afterwards principal of Friends' Seminary, Rutherford Place, New York city. William Dudley Foulke, father of the subject, was born in Rivington street, New York city, and educated at Columbia College and Columbia Law School. He became a celebrated member of the Indiana bar, member of the Indiana senate, member U. S. civil service commission, editor of a Richmond (Ind.) newspaper, chairman of the suffrage congress at the World's Columbian Exposition, president of the American Woman's Suffrage Association up to 1890, conducted several examinations of the civil service as chairman of the special committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, was president of the National Municipal League, and member of the platform committee of the Progressive party at the 1912 convention. He is author of numerous books and a contributor to magazines on historical and other subjects. Mary Foulke Morrisson was graduated at Bryn Mawr College in 1899 with the degree A.B. During 1905-09 she was chairman of the Woman's League for Civic Betterment, Richmond, Ind. This organization conducted a very active campaign among the women and helped materially in the defeat of a disreputable machine candidate for mayor. In 1910 she became a resident of Chicago. She was secretary of the Lower North Council of United Charities, Chicago, during 1911-12, and chairman of the Woman's Civic League, 21st ward, Chicago, during 1912-13. She organized the women of this ward after the passage of the suffrage act, making a house to house canvass, and she subsequently organized training classes for new voters. She was recording secretary of the Illinois Suffrage Association during 1912-13; secretary of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association during 1912-15, and president of that body from 1915 to 1919. She assisted in the passage of the suffrage bill in Illinois, and during her presidency the Chicago Association has raised much money for national suffrage work and supports the municipal citizenship committee of the Women's City Club, which does important educational work among women voters. During 1915-16 she was recording secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She had much to do with the work to secure a plank for suffrage in the Republican party platform; assisted in organizing the parade held at that time, and raised the money to finance it. She is a member of the executive council, Illinois division, Women's Council of National Defense, and she is widely known as a speaker for suffrage, for the Liberty Loan, and for the Council of Defense. She holds membership also in the Women's City, Friday, Fortnightly, Casino and Bryn Mawr clubs, Chicago. She finds her chief recreation in farming and camping. She married at Richmond, Ind., Feb. 7, 1900, James William Morrisson, president Fuller-Morrisson Co., wholesale druggists, and son of Robert Morrisson, a wholesale druggist of Chicago; they have five children: Robert, Foulke, Rosemary, Reeves and James Lord Morrisson. (Portrait opposite p. 436).

DUNK, Edith Watkins, reformer and domestic scientist, was born in Detroit, Mich., Mar. 3, 1876, daughter of Gilbert A. and Phoebe (Crooks) Watkins. Her first American ancestor on the paternal side was Thomas Watkins, who lived in Boston in 1652, the line being traced through his son John, who married Mary Russell; their son Daniel, who married Thankful Watkins; their son Nathan, who married Sarah Watkins; their son, Mark; his son Andrew, who was the grandfather of Mrs. Dunk. On the maternal side she traces her ancestry back to John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. Three of her ancestors fought in the revolutionary war, and she holds the original commission given by John Hancock, in 1775, conferring upon Nathan Watkins the rank of captain. Her father fought for four years in the civil war.

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holding the rank of first lieutenant. After leaving high school Miss Watkins attended Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., and Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., being graduated A.B. at the latter in 1898. In 1899-1900 she was professor of Latin and Greek at the Wells Preparatory School in Aurora, N. Y. After her marriage in 1901 Mrs. Dunk became interested in scientific housekeeping. In 1902 she held the chairmanship of the Home Economics department of the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs, and organized the Detroit Housewives League, of which she was president and state chairman for three years. This organization, which attained a membership of 2,500 women, did splendid pioneer work in campaigning for pure foods and fair prices. Mrs. Dunk gave liberally of her time, influence and money to bring about reforms which are now regarded as necessities in the handling and distribution of food products. In 1912 she was appointed by Gov. Ferris state deputy food inspector, being the first woman in Michigan and one of the first in the United States to hold such a position. Mrs. Dunk was president for two years (1916-18) of the Political and Civic League, an organization which introduced "safety first" propaganda in Detroit, and sponsored the mothers' compensation bill in Michigan, which gives state help to thousands of mothers who are unable to provide for their young children. At various times Mrs. Dunk has held office in many state and city organizations. She has always been a firm believer in woman suffrage, and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Mount Vernon Society, the College Club and the Twentieth Century Club. She was married Mar. 7, 1901, to Alfred Owen Dunk, president of the Puritan Machine Co. of Detroit, and has two children: Dorothy Watkins and Alfred Watkins Dunk.

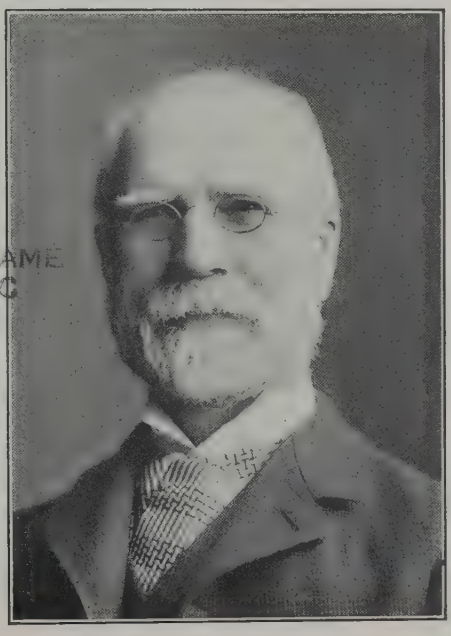
EDWARDS, Edith, volunteer social service worker, was born at Woonsocket, R. I., July 20, 1873, daughter of Daniel Mann (q.v.) and Laura (Ballou) Edwards. She received her preliminary education at Miss Abbott's school, Providence, and in Boston, at the convent of Marie-Auxiliatrice, and Lycee Racine, Paris, and at the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pa. She was graduated at Bryn Mawr College in 1901 with the degree A.B., and during the following year was a graduate student in Romance languages at that institution. She has since been an influential factor in the social, intellectual and ethical life of her native city and state. During 1902-08 she was chairman of the social service section of the Woonsocket Fortnightly Club, in which period public park development and anti-tuberculosis reform work were initiated in Woonsocket, and she was corresponding secretary of the club during 1906-08. Since the latter year she has been chairman of the committee on awards in the prize garden contest of the Manville Co., Woonsocket. She has long been connected with the Federal Hill House Association (Italian social settlement), Providence. In 1915 she was chairman of the school committee and member of the central committee of the Rhode Island nation-wide baby-week campaign. In 1917 she served on the Woonsocket Zone Committee in the $1,000,000 Camp Library Campaign and became chairman of a permanent committee serving the interests of the "Franco-American Committee for the Protection of the Children of the Frontier" in the state of Rhode Island. In the Daughters of the American Revolution she is past secretary of the Woonsocket chapter, and past recording secretary (1908-10) and past state secretary (1910-12) of the Rhode Island chapter, while she was delegate to the continental congresses of the national society in Washington in 1908, 1910 and 1912. She was state director for Rhode Island of the Children of the American Revolution (1908-14), and past president of a local society of that organization. She holds membership also in the Daughters of 1812, Society of Mayflower Descendants, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Federation of Arts, National Municipal League, National Civic Federation, League for Permanent Peace, Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, Rhode Island Historical Society, Rhode Island branch, Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Ballou Family Association (secretary and treasurer), College Club, Boston, and the Bryn Mawr Club, New York city. She finds her chief recreations in genealogical research, in reading and journalism, and in country and social life.

ROBERTS, Henry, manufacturer and inventor, was born in Liverpool, England, Dec. 19, 1830, son of William and Sarah (———) Roberts. He was a freeman, his grandfather having been one of a number of men who lifted the debt on the city of Liverpool by which the first-born son of the descendants of the men was a freeman born and exempt from taxation. Henry Roberts received his education in the schools of his native country. In 1854 he came to America, locating first at Belleville, N. J., where he went to work in a local wire mill and drew the smallest gauge wire that had ever been made in this country up to that time. In 1858 he started in the wire business in New York city, and during the Civil war was proprietor of a wire mill at Bloomfield, N. J. When this plant was destroyed by fire, in 1865, he re-established the business in Newark, N. J., where he remained until 1877. He then combined forces with Gautier Bros., of New York city, and built up the Gautier Steel & Wire Co., Johnstown, Pa. In 1880 he left Johnstown to join the Oliver Bros., in Pittsburgh, and there built a wire mill and a rod mill for the celebrated iron and steel firm of Oliver & Roberts, in which he became a partner in 1881. When the rod mill was destroyed by fire he ebuilt it in three months, working night and day to complete the work of reconstruction. When the Oliver & Roberts Co. bought out the Hainesworth Steel Co., he took charge of the plant of the latter, in connection with those of his own corporation. He retired from active business cares in 1891, and in 1911 went to Virginia to spend his remaining days on a farm. Shortly before his death he took up his residence with a daughter at Monaca, Pa. He was the inventor of many devices. His first patent was procured in 1878 for an apparatus for galvanizing wire, other patents for galvanizing, i. e., coating wire with zinc or other analogous metal, were procured by him in 1881 and 1882. In 1881 he patented an apparatus for finishing wire. He patented an apparatus for holding and transporting wire, in the same year an apparatus for coating metal with metal, apparatus for picking wire, feeding wire, and two additional methods of metal coating, all in 1882. A patent for a wire fence machine, and two patents for rod mill in 1888, another patent for rod mill in 1900. The rod mill patents saved life and limb, by doing away with hooker boys, and making the machines do work in dangerous places through the use of incline floors, channels, and guides. Mr. Roberts' latest patents were procured in 1910, two patents for veneer barrels, a patent for hoop nailing jigs, a patent for hoop nailing horses, and another

MARY F. MORRISON

EDITH W. DUNK

EDITH EDWARDS



HENRY ROBERTS

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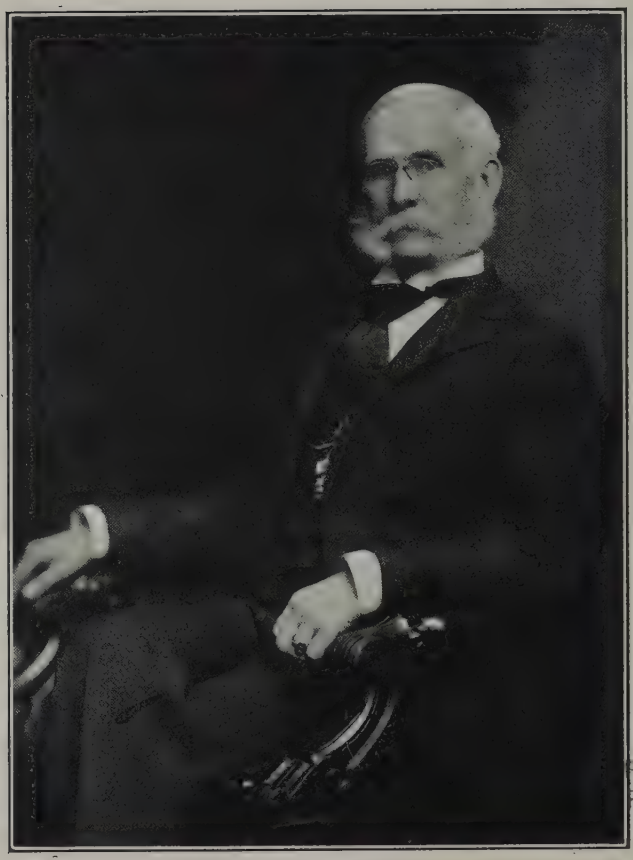

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Francis T. Spain

fence machine patent. Improvements on these various inventions were made from time to time. In bringing suit for infringement on his patents he never lost a case, one such being decided in his favor by William Howard Tatt, when the latter occupied the bench in Ohio. He was a member of various engineering, and iron and steel associations, also of the Masonic fraternity. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was among the many notable figures in the history of iron and steel in the United States, and he played an active part in the development of the wire industry. His inventive mind was always at work, adding labor saving devices as well as improvements to whatever interested him. His pleasing personality and charm of manner won him friends wherever he went. He inspired such confidence in his integrity that he was constantly sought as an adviser. He was married, in Manchester, England, July 27, 1854, to Mary Ann, daughter of Henry Butterworth of Manchester; she died in 1881. There are two surviving children: Charles E., a clerk, of New York city, and Annie G. Roberts, of Monaca, Pa. He died at Monaca, Pa., Mar. 18, 1917.

BACON, Francis McNiel, financier and philanthropist, was born at Dorchester, Mass., June 27, 1835, son of Lora B. and Sarah A. (Hammond) Bacon. He was educated in the public schools and after graduating at the Boston High School in 1853, removed to New York city to engage in the drygoods business. In 1860 he became a partner in the firm of Hurlbert, Von Volkenburgh & Co., and a year later organized the firm of Francis M. Bacon & Co. The following year, because of ill health, he went to California, and in 1873 founded the firm of Haines, Bacon & Co., woolen commission merchants. In 1877 the firm became Bacon, Baldwin & Co., which continued until the death of Mr. Baldwin in 1892, at which time the style was changed to Bacon & Co., which still continues. From the time of his entrance into the drygoods field he became one of the most influential and distinguished members of the trade in America; he achieved a high rank among the successful merchants of New York, and was invited to participate in outside affairs of finance, which connections soon made him a conspicuous figure not only in commercial, industrial and financial circles, but in the artistic and religious world, and in society. He was a director in the National City Bank, Metropolitan Trust Company, Seaman's Bank for Savings, and a trustee of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, and many other financial institutions. He was for years a confirmed traveller, his itineraries including several globe girdling trips and visits to the principal centres of art and literature. He was a trustee of the American Geographical Society, and he also gave much time and thought to promoting church work of various kinds. He was a vestryman and member of the American Church of St. James, Florence, Italy; treasurer and trustee of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York city; member of the Trinity Church Association, the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning, and a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, New York city. He was a member of the Union, Union League, Merchants, Century, Player's and Church clubs of New York, the Union Club of Boston, several country clubs and the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Bacon was universally esteemed for a warm personality, a deep-seated and cultured intellect, and strong traits of character which earned him the regard of all circles. The business with which he was so long identified was continued along the lines and in accordance with the same methods that he contributed to its past success, and its operation is in the hands of his sons. He was twice married, (1), in November, 1862, to Margaret Rogers, daughter of Rev. Frederick T. Gray, formerly rector of King's Chapel, Boston; (2), Oct. 16, 1879, to Katherine Paris, daughter of Thomas W. Storrow, of Boston, who survives him with five children: Francis M., James F., Rogers H., Wentworth C., and Margaret Gray, wife of Clinton Gilbert. He died at Ridgefield, Conn., Sept. 21, 1912.

GORDON, Douglas Huntly, capitalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 5, 1866, son of Douglas Hamilton and Anne Eliza (Pleasants) Gordon, and grandson of Basil and Anne Campbell (Knox) Gordon. Basil Gordon, the son of Samuel Gordon, Laird of Lochdougan, Scotland, accompanied by his brother Samuel, and their nephew Samuel Gordon, Jr., came to Virginia in 1783 and married a daughter of William Knox, of "Windsor Lodge," Culpepper co. Basil Gordon settled at Falmouth, near Fredericksburg; became an exporter of tobacco; amassed a considerable fortune during the war between England and Spain, and purchased "Wakefield Manor," the family estate in Rappahannock county. Douglas H. Gordon was graduated at Johns Hopkins University in 1887 and took two years of post-graduate work. At the same time he entered the college of law of the University of Maryland, completing the three years' course in two, with the degree LL.B., in 1889. He never engaged in the active practice of his profession, but devoted himself to his large private interests and in later years to an ever-widening range of activities which were to win for him a place among the leading financiers of the South. With a few associates he purchased the Baltimore "Evening News," in 1892, then the only afternoon newspaper in the city, and became one of its leading editorial writers. In politics a Democrat, a keen observer and a careful student of affairs, he was well qualified for the office. Gifted with an easy and fluent literary style, which carried conviction by its lucid and logical presentation, he helped make the "News" a factor in moulding public opinion and in establishing for itself a reputation in the annals of Maryland journalism. In a few years, however, he relinquished the editorial work in order to devote himself to several large financial enterprises with which he had become identified. He was actively interested in the promotion of a number of railroads, public utilities, mining and real estate properties, among which was the Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Co. He was vice-president of the Citizens Trust & Deposit Co., of Baltimore, and in 1899, upon the organization of the International Trust Co. of Maryland, was its first president until 1910, when that company consolidated with the Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co., to form the new Baltimore Trust Co. He was first vice-president of the latter until 1912 and its president from 1912 until 1917, when he retired because of impaired health. He was a trustee of Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, giving liberally of his time and means towards improving the facilities of the hospital, and he was especially interested in the Gilman Country School for Boys at Roland Park, near Baltimore, which, through a sympathetic understanding of the educational needs of the modern boy he helped to make one of the leading institutions of its kind in the

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South. He was a governor of the Bachelors' Cotillon, the oldest social organization in Baltimore, and a member of the Maryland, Baltimore, Elkridge Hunt and other clubs. By nature a student he was a patron of the arts and a man of broad culture and learning. Simple and unostentatious in manner and considerate of others, he was an ideal master of the house, constant in his affection for his family and in his warmth and sincerity towards his friends. He was an attendant of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married at Newport News, June 22, 1897, to Elizabeth Southall, daughter of John Eldridge Clarke, of North Carolina, who survives him with five children: Elizabeth Stith, Anne Huntly, Douglas Huntly, Virginia Southall, and Sarah Stanley Gordon. He died in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 8, 1918.

SPINGARN, Joel Elias, author, was born in New York city, May 17, 1875, son of Elias and Sarah (Barnett) Spingarn. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1875 and after four years of graduate study at Harvard, Columbia, and abroad he received the degree of Ph.D. from his alma mater in 1899. In that year he was appointed assistant in literature at Columbia, in connection with the work of Prof. George E. Woodberry. He became tutor the following year, and in 1904, on the resignation of Prof. Woodberry, was made adjunct professor of comparative literature, continuing thus until 1909, when he became professor. During 1910–11 he was chairman of the division of modern languages and literature at Columbia, severing his connection with the university in June, 1911. In 1902 he founded the "Journal of Comparative Literature," the first periodical of its kind in the English language, of which he was managing editor during the period of its existence, twelve years. He is the author of "A History of Literary Criticism in the Renaissance" (1899), which was translated into Italian in 1905, with a commendatory preface by Benedetto Croce—perhaps the first work of American literary scholarship since Ticknor's "Spanish Literature" to receive the honor of translation into a foreign tongue. Concerning it the London "Spectator" said: "Mr. Spingarn shows in every page of his work the almost enormous extent of his erudition. But he writes lucidly and simply; his learning never appears tedious. His volume is the handbook of the subject of which it treats." He has also edited three volumes of "Critical Essays of the Seventeenth Century," which exemplify the best results of American scholarship applied to English literature. He also edited "Temple's Essays on Ancient and Modern Learning and on Poetry" (1909) and "A Renaissance Courtesy Book, the Galateo of Dela Casa" (1914), and wrote "The New Hesperides and Other Poems," (1911), and a volume of essays "Creative Criticism" (1917). In 1908 he was Republican candidate for congress, and in 1912 and 1916 was a delegate to the Progressive National convention in Chicago, Ill. Having acquired an estate of 600 acres at Amenia, Dutchess co., N. Y., he has become interested in rural betterment and community welfare work, having organized an "Amenia Conference" on the rights of colored people, from which grew the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and he inaugurated what is called an experiment in "rural co-operative play" by establishing an Amenia Field Day, which each year provides for the free recreation and amusement of the rural population in and around Amenia. In 1917 he volunteered in the war against Germany, and was commissioned major of infantry in the officers' reserve corps of the United States army. He was married, Dec. 21, 1905, to Amy, daughter of David L. Einstein, of New York, and a sister of Lewis Einstein, former U. S. minister to Costa Rica. They have four children: Joel Elias, Jr., Hope Judith, Honor Edith and Edward David Woodberry Spingarn.

SMITH, Levi, oil operator and refiner, was born in Lowhill township, Lehigh co., Pa., Apr. 12, 1844, son of Gideon and Eliza (Reber) Smith. He attended the public school in Lowhill township and when he was nineteen years old left home to learn the agricultural machinist's trade with Kressly Bros. at Lyon Valley, Pa. Two years later he went to Allentown, Pa., where he engaged in similar work until he went to the oil country in June, 1865. His first work in the oil regions was at East Sandy, Pa., where he assisted in building a hotel; thence he went to Pithole, where he helped to build an oil rig and drill, the first oil well he ever worked on. After a year of this work, a proposition was made to him by Hiram Judson, of Conneaut, O., to take possession of an oil well on a percentage of one-half the production, which he accepted, improving the production of the well from four to eighteen barrels per day, oil then being worth from $5.00 to $8.00 a barrel. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Peter Schreiber, operating for oil at Pithole, Pleasantville, Henry's Bend and Tidioute, Pa. When this partnership was dissolved four years later, he formed a new partnership with Brady & Logan of Tidioute, Pa., in the oil business on Triumph Hill, of which he had charge. When Brady & Logan, who were also engaged in the hardware and oil well supply business, went into bankruptcy, Mr. Smith formed a partnership with A. J. McIntyre and purchased the hardware and oil well supply stock and machinery in which Brady & Logan had been dealing. Seven years later he sold to his partner all his property interests in and about Tidioute, and purchased an oil well supply stock at Clarendon, Pa. He also purchased a large stock of oil well fishing tools, and in 1884 became associated with John Japes and Robert Thompson in a crude and cheaply constructed oil refinery. At first this business showed a loss, but Mr. Smith purchased his partners' interest in the refinery, which he rebuilt and improved from time to time, until in 1917 its still capacity was over 1,000 barrels a day. Thus success attended his efforts in the refining business as well as in his other varied enterprises. He was largely concerned in western lumber and timber business, with interests in Portland cement works in Kansas and Texas, mining and milling interests in Colorado, soap and grease business in Warren, and he was also at one time president of the Citizens' National Bank of Warren. Mr. Smith devoted attention to school matters in Warren and other places, especially to instituting the various industrial departments and physical culture. He equipped the Warren high school with first-class manual training for boys, domestic science and sewing departments for girls, and an excellent gymnasium, donating to it also what is said to be one of the finest collection of crystallized minerals in this country. He also contributed largely to other institutions, schools, foreign missions, and the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a 32d degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Shriner. Mr. Smith was strictly a self-made man. He never used tobacco nor intoxicating liquor in any form, but was always interested in anything

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Levi Smith.

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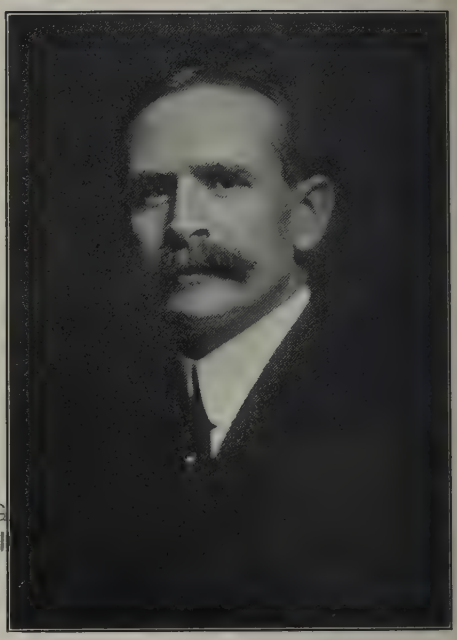
THOMAS R. GABEL



MALVERD A. HOWE

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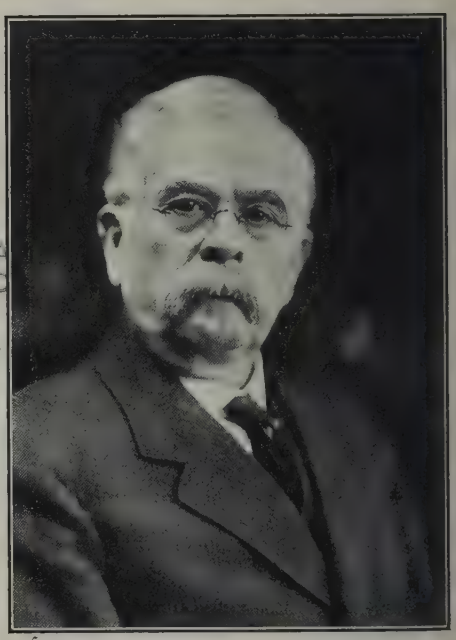
ALBERT M. HARRISON



BALIE P. WAGGENER

cultural and constructive, and gave of his time and means to afford the present and future generations greater opportunities in these fields. Socially, he was affable and genial, was interested in music and poetry, and respected by all who knew him. He was married, Jan. 1, 1873, to Amanda Jane, daughter of John George, and had four children: Laura, Eva Jane, George H. and Jay Levi Smith. He died near Elkhart, Ind., May 6, 1917.

GABEL, Thomas Ring, railroad official and oil producer, was born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, Feb. 21, 1854, son of Jarvis Ring and Ellen Haviland Gabel. He was educated at the Baptist Seminary in New Brunswick and at a commercial college at St. John in that province. At the age of eighteen he went to Boston, Mass., where he studied for two years. In May, 1877, he became a clerk in the general freight office of the Central Vermont Railroad, St. Albans, Vt., and in 1880 was made chief clerk of the department. In 1882 he engaged as secretary to the general manager of the Mexican Central Railway, with headquarters in Mexico City. He removed to Albuquerque, N. M., in 1885, having entered the service of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad as chief clerk to the general superintendent; in 1886-87 he served as acting general superintendent of the same road, after which he became general material agent of the Colorado Midland, with headquarters at Colorado Springs, Colo.; and in 1888-89 was material agent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. His ability as an official and his popularity as a man were further recognized by his appointment in September, 1891, as general superintendent of the Atlantic & Pacific system. The vast interests attaching to this position and the many problems connected with its management required exceptional qualifications in one who became its head. By reason of his educational training, his experience in railroad matters, his knowledge of men, and his enterprise, Mr. Gabel met every requirement. In 1895-1901 he was engaged principally in mining. In the latter year he entered the service of the Los Angeles Pacific railroad at Los Angeles, and was appointed general traffic manager in 1903. In November, 1905, he was appointed general superintendent, and three months later became general manager of the same road, retiring in January, 1908. Since that time he has been engaged exclusively in the production of oil, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Cal., being president of the Consolidated Petroleum Corporation, the Montebello Oil Co. (afterwards sold to the Hammon syndicate in San Francisco), the Security Oil Syndicate, and general manager of the Calumet Oil Co. In 1913 he began investigating the practicability of a mechanical cotton picker. Up to that time there had been some 2,300 patents issued by the U. S. patent office for devices of this nature, but most of them were of no practical value. In 1916 he applied for patents on same, and put in operation what is considered the first practical mechanical cotton picking machine ever invented. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Church Federation Club and Los Angeles Athletic Club. He was married Nov. 26, 1890, to Mattie Maud, daughter of Harlan P. Aldrich of Albuquerque, N. M., and their children are Thomas Aldrich and Jarvis Lewis Gabel. (Portrait opposite page 438.)

HOWE, Malverd Abijah, civil engineer, educator, was born at Northfield, Vt., Dec. 9, 1863, son of Asa and Lucy Ann Frances (Cummings) Howe. His father was a civil engineer. Malverd A. Howe was graduated at Norwich University, Northfield, in 1882, with the degree B.S., subsequently receiving the degree M.S. from that institution, and he was graduated at the Thayer School of Dartmouth College in 1886 with the degree C.E. In that year he began his professional career in the service of the Edge Moor Bridge & Iron Co., Wilmington, Del., and after a few months was appointed instructor in civil engineering in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University. The following year he went to Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., as professor of civil engineering, continuing in that capacity until 1916, when he retired to his farm near Northfield, Vt. He practically built up the department of civil engineering at Rose Polytechnic Institute, making it one of the strongest and best balanced courses given in any school in the country. In arranging the course he introduced a large amount of laboratory work. The theoretical analysis of the results was done in the laboratory. He combined the rare qualities of an excellent and attractive teacher and an original investigator. His chief reason for retiring from teaching was to devote all of his time to study and to the revision of some of his books, which have a wide sale, and which are recognized as authoritative and used for text books in various engineering schools. He was frequently called upon as a consulting engineer. In 1902 he designed, and in conjunction with another supervised the erection of the Wabash river bridge, foot of Wabash avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.; acted as superintendent of construction on a number of public buildings; was selected to recalculate the stresses in the Eads bridge, St. Louis, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and has acted as consulting engineer in many public and private works in the state of Indiana. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and of the International Navigation Congress. He is a Republican. He is author of: "The Sabula Draw by Graphics," (1887); "Theory of the Continuous Girder," (1887); "Tables for Use in Application of Methods of Least Squares," (1890); "Retaining Walls for Earth," (1886; 6th ed., 1913); "A Treatise on Arches," (1897; 2d ed., 1907); "Influence Diagrams," (1913); "Design of Simple Roof Trusses in Wood and Steel," (1902; 3d ed., 1912); "Symmetrical Masonry Arches," '1906), 2d ed., 1913); "Masonry Construction," (1915); "Foundations," (1915); "Graphics and Roof Trusses" for "Kidder's Pocketbook," (1916), and he has also contributed extensively to periodical literature. He was married at Emporia, Kan., June 25, 1887, to Jessie, daughter of Homer White, a capitalist of Emporia; they have one child: Homer Asa, a civil engineer and specialist in the heat treatment of metals, and who during the war with Germany was a 1st lieut. of the O. R. C., connected with Watertown Arsenal, and later 2nd lieutenant of the Tank Corps A. E. F.

HARRISON, Albert Micajah, municipal official and philanthropist, was born at Lexington, Ky., Sept. 11, 1849, son of James Orlando and Margaretta Pindell (Ross) Harrison, and grandson of Micajah Harrison, of the distinguished Virginia family of that name. Micajah Harrison settled at Mount Sterling, Ky., in 1786, and there held high official position for more than thirty

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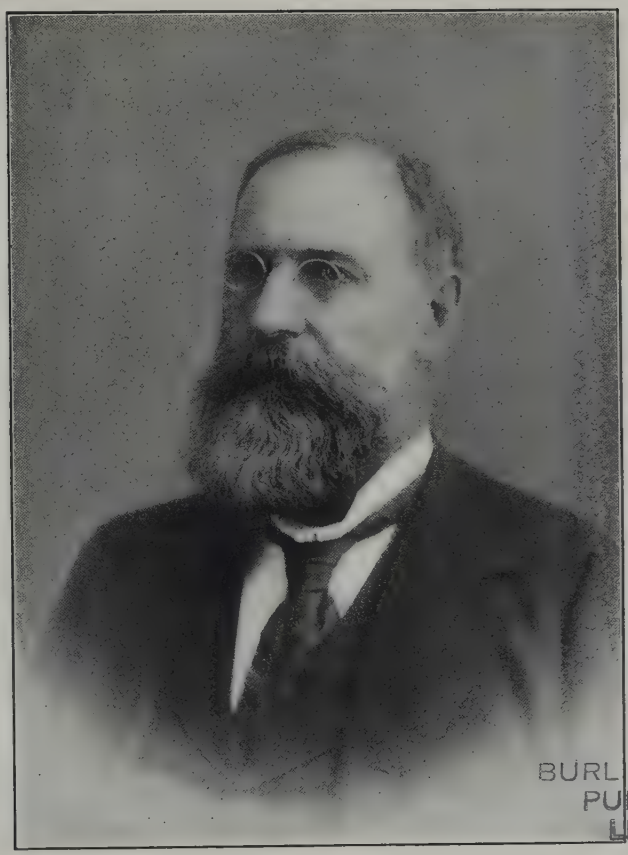
years. James Orlando Harrison, his father, was educated at Transylvania University and became a leader of the Lexington bar. He was intimately associated with the group of distinguished men who made Lexington their headquarters in the first half of the 19th century. When his friend, William T. Barry (q.v.), was appointed minister to Spain, he was offered the post of secretary of legation at Madrid, but declined. He was the lifelong friend of Henry Clay (q.v.) and was made, with Mrs. Clay, executor of his estate when he died. In 1848 his interest in education led him to accept the position of superintendent of public schools of Lexington, and he served five years in that capacity without compensation; one of the largest schools in the city is named for him. The mother of our subject was a favorite niece of Mrs. Henry Clay. Albert M. Harrison was but twelve at the outbreak of the civil war. In 1862 his father's friend, Robert J. Breckenridge (q.v.), then in the Confederate congress, had him appointed midshipman in the Confederate navy. In 1863 he was in the battle of Drury's Bluff, and he participated in other important engagements until the close of hostilities. Then, at sixteen, he went to British Honduras. Returning to Lexington, after a year, he held various offices of public trust. For years he was secretary of the Fayette county Democratic campaign committee, and at his death was registrar of vital statistics for Lexington. Like his father he was deeply interested in the betterment of the community and was the founder of two of Lexington's most beneficent charitable institutions—the Old Ladies' Home, and the Industrial School. In 1875, prior to the modern impulse for social service, he conducted a mission school for needy children. Through it he came in touch with a large number of poor families and he started a home where destitute women could be sheltered, conducting classes in industrial arts for both women and children. The city was asked to cooperate in the enterprise, but failed to do so, and for a number of years all of his earnings went to its support. Later, it was divided into a home for old ladies and an industrial school for boys and girls. Both are now prosperous institutions with splendid records. He was a zealous member of the United Confederate Veterans and was at the forefront of all Confederate activities. His last labors were in arranging for the observance of the Southern memorial day. He was married June 17, 1879, to Ida, daughter of William Temple Withers, a general in the Confederate army and commander of artillery in Vicksburg during the siege; she survives him. He died at Lexington, Ky., May 24, 1916.

WAGGENER, Balie P., lawyer, was born in Platte co., Mo., July 18, 1847, son of Peyton Randolph and Sophineaus Briseis Willis, and great-grandson of Thomas Waggener, a captain in the French and Indian war, who was wounded at the battle of Great Meadows and made captain Aug. 15, 1755; his son Maj. Thomas Waggener, an officer in the war of 1812, married Mary Garnett of Virginia, and they were the grandparents of our subject. The original Waggener in America came to Virginia about 1717, with the second immigration of German and Swiss Protestants to the settlement on the Rappahoma, known as Germania. Balie P. Waggener's early life was one of hardship and toil. He attended school at Platte City until 1861, and from that year until 1866 he had charge of a toll-gate between Weston and Platte City, and worked on a farm and read law at night. He borrowed books from lawyers of the county, and occasionally he sought their advice or instruction. In 1866 he went to Atchison, Kan., where he entered the law office of Otis & Glick, and continued his studies, working at whatever came in his way to make a living. In June, 1867, he was admitted to the bar. Two years later he formed a partnership with Albert H. Horton (q.v.), which continued until 1877, when Judge Horton was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Kansas. In 1877 he formed a partnership under the firm name of Everest & Waggener. In 1887 Mr. Waggener formed a partnership under the firm name of Waggener, Martin & Orr, which continued until April, 1895, when the firm was dissolved and the firm became Waggener, Horton & Orr, Chief Justice Horton having resigned his position and again entered the firm. David Martin (q.v.), Mr. Waggener's former partner, became chief justice of the supreme court of Kansas to succeed Chief Justice Horton. In 1902 Judge Horton died, and later his place in the firm was taken by former Chief Justice Frank Doster, under the firm name of Waggener, Doster & Orr. Mr. Orr withdrew from the firm in 1910 and the firm thereafter became Waggener, Chaliss, De Lacey & Brown. In January, 1876, Mr. Waggener was appointed general attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railway for the state of Kansas, and in May, 1910, he was made general solicitor for that company for the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, his son, W. P. Waggener, succeeding him as general attorney for Kansas. Mr. Waggener was a diligent student of the law, and was the possessor of one of the most complete law libraries in the United States, containing upward of 10,000 volumes on every conceivable legal subject, and representing an expenditure of more than $40,000. In 1869 he was elected to the Atchison city council when he had barely attained his majority. In 1872 he was the nominee of his party for the office of attorney-general of the state of Kansas, and in 1873 was made city attorney. During 1889-91 and again in 1895-97 he was mayor of the city of Atchison. In 1902 he was elected a member of the lower branch of the state legislature, and during the term was chairman of the important judiciary committee. Two years later he was elected to the state senate from a strong Republican district, an indisputable testimonial to Mr. Waggener's personal popularity and his ability. In November, 1912, he was again elected to the state senate by a majority of over 2,000. Mr. Waggener's most successful business achievements were the building of the street railway and electric light system in Atchison, and the building of the Exchange National Bank, of which he was president, and which is one of the best known and strongest financial institutions in the Central West. He was a member of various secret orders, and was prominent in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree member of the Scottish Rite, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Waggener attracted nation-wide attention as a benefactor and friend of the children. His picnics, which were given in Atchison in observance of his birthday, were so unique and were carried out on such a large scale that they created national interest and were written about in the most prominent magazines and newspapers in the country. He was married May 27, 1869, to Emma Louise, daughter of William W. Hetherington, banker, of Atchison, and their living children are: William Peyton Waggener and Mabel L., who married Roland K. Smith. He died in Atchison, Kan., Apr. 28, 1918. (Portrait opposite p. 439).



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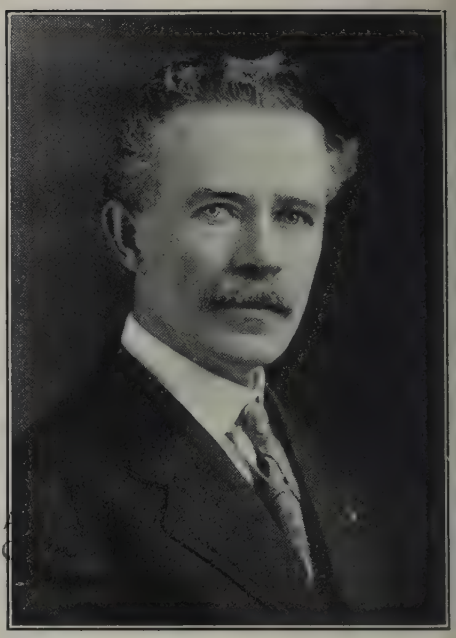
D A Hunt

JOHN H. GREUSEL



FRANK C. LINDEN

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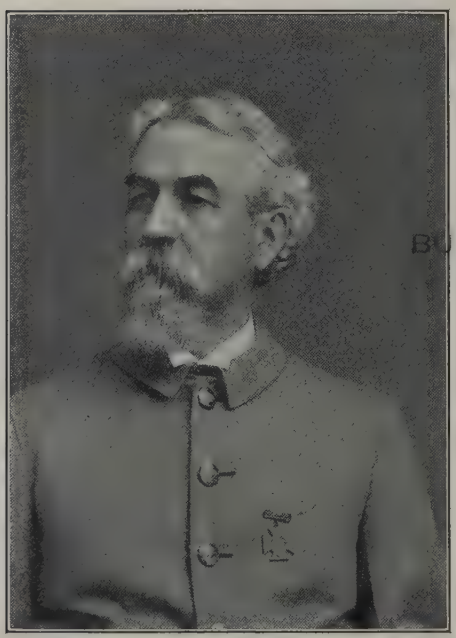

HENRY C. MYERS

JOSEPH DEUTSCH

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NUNN, David Alexander, lawyer, was born at Summerville, Noxubee co., Miss., Oct. 1, 1836, son of John and Jane (Tubb) Nunn. His father was a pioneer Mississippi planter, and served as a soldier under Andrew Jackson (q.v.), in the war with the Choctaw Indians. David A. Nunn received his education in the public schools and at the University at Murfreesboro, Law School at Lebanon, Tenn.; and later studied law at New Orleans; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and in that year began the practice of his profession in his native county. In his father's home he had known and admired such great southerners as Jefferson Davis (q.v.), Albert G. Brown (q.v.), William Barksdale (q.v.), and others; from them he imbibed his old school conception of politics, and civic and social relations. These ideals and ideas remained his characteristic throughout his political life. In 1858 he settled at Crockett, Tex. In this new community he soon acquired a place of distinction, and was voted into the office of mayor, which carried no salary, and was then a post of onerous responsibility. The entire country about Crockett was infested by a dangerous and lawless element, and it required all the courage and firmness of his character to maintain peace and order in the community. Occasionally, with the assistance of the town marshal, and with revolver or shotgun, he personally coped with lawlessness, and he soon became celebrated as a force for the preservation of peace and the regnancy of the law. With the beginning of the civil war he raised a company and went to the front, continuing an actual soldier of the Confederacy until the end of the war. He was in the early campaigns of the Texas troops in Arizona and New Mexico, subsequently was transferred to Arkansas and Louisiana, and saw hardships and fighting in many of the campaigns of the southwest. In the Confederate war records (series I, part II, vol. XXXIX, p. 627), in the report of Gen. William Steel, who commanded in the Red River country, is the following: "Capt. Nunn, of Morgan's battalion, succeeded in getting a good position with his squadron and delivered an effective fire at close range." In these records (series I, vol. IX, p. 515) Lt.-Col. William Scurry of the 4th Texas cavalry mentions him with others as conducting the last brilliant and successful charge "which decided the fortunes of the day" in an engagement in New Mexico, near Fort Craig. After the war he resumed his law practice and soon rose to rank among the foremost lawyers of Texas. The firm strength and ability which he had displayed as a soldier he again exhibited during the dark days of reconstruction. He was sent as a delegate to the convention of 1875 which drafted the new constitution for the state after its readmission to the Union, and in that convention was an acknowledged leader. He included in his friendship nearly all the great men of Texas of his day. Col. Nunn was especially beloved by his old comrades in Co. I, 4th Texas cavalry. He married at Macon, Miss., June 8th, 1858, Helen, daughter of Bryan T. Williams, a planter of Noxubee county, Miss.; she survived him, with two children: David A., a lawyer of Crockett, and Corinne, widow of R. E. Corry, and one grandchild, Robert R. Nunn, son of Robert W. Nunn. Helen W. Nunn died at Crockett, Texas, Oct. 9, 1917. David Alexander Nunn died at Crockett, Tex., Aug. 13, 1911.

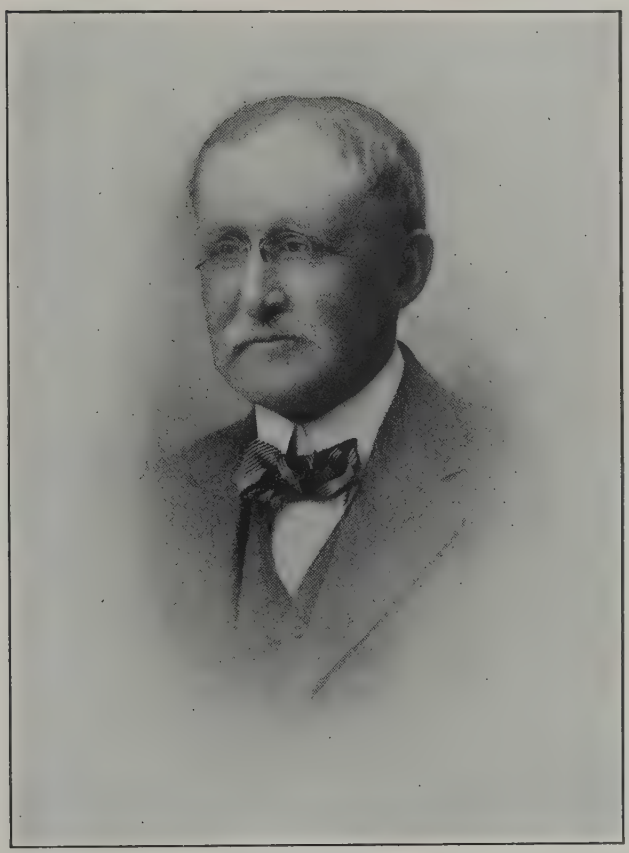
GREUSEL, John Hubert, journalist and historian, was born in Detroit, Mich., Mar. 20, 1866, son of Joseph and Sophia (Stumm) Greusel, and grandson of John and Susan (Sarvis) Greusel. His grandfather, John Greusel, was a pioneer brick manufacturer of Michigan and a generous patron of education, for whom Greusel School, Detroit, is named. His father was a journalist and historian who contributed numerous legislative, editorial and biographical articles to "The Detroit Free Press" under the pen-name "Yusef." The son was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1888 with the degree Litt. B., and during the ensuing two years pursued post-graduate studies in United States constitutional history He wrote "Monroe Doctrine, Its Past History and Present Application" (1894), enlarging on the theme from time to time, in respect to later evolutions of our national policy. He spent five years in New York city, writing life-studies and character sketches of people of note. He became a member of various newspaper staffs in New York city, and later of McClure's syndicate, with headquarters in Washington. Subsequently he visited all parts of the United States in pursuit of biographical material. He has made a study of the newspaper interview, its history, follies, absurdities and ambiguities, as well as its virtues and responsibilities; while his criticism of the misuse of interview-writing has helped to a higher standard. To enumerate his character-sketches would be to recall the notable Americans of the past and many of the present generation, such as Cleveland, Roosevelt, Taft, Champ Clark, Edison, Wanamaker, Dewey, Schley, Walt Whitman, Whittier, Clyde Fitch, Jane Addams, Mosby, Buffalo Bill, not overlooking notable actors, prizefighters, merchants, scientists, financiers and professional men of national importance. Since 1913 he has devoted himself to historical research in an endeavor to unite ideas and facts in an adequate philosophy of history, whereby it may be made clear that to explain the past and the present it is necessary to regard national life and the moral idea as of organic growth and unbroken continuity; thus, history transforms but does not destroy; and the phenomena must be regarded as living, not as dead; that, in short, history is human nature in action and the state an institution based on human nature. This theory he has systematically upheld to explain the Rise of the Common Man, as set forth in his book on that subject. He believes and preaches that the call is for a nobler, more honest type of biographical and historical writing; his theory being that if the human passions do not necessarily limit man's progress, at least they define his characteristics, from Eden down. His interview-work has been done largely in New York and Washington, and he spends his winters in southern California, with residence in Los Angeles. His "Hours with Famous Americans" contains intimate glimpses of men and women whose moral courage and helpfulness inspire the large hope—life portraits of men actually on the stage of affairs, in various lines of constructive thought, and answers some of the larger questions about these moving figures of our times. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Authors' League of America and finds his chief recreation in golf, chess, travel, hunting, fishing and general out-of-door life. He was married Mar. 27, 1892, to Stella, daughter of Seberon Folkrat Tolsma, of Detroit.

LINDEN, Frank Cutler, physician and surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 19, 1860, son of Robert Jay and Maria (DeLeo) Linden, and grandson of Robert Linden, who came

from Scotland. Capt. Robert Jay Linden, father of the subject and a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., served under Farragut in the civil war; became superintendent of the Philadelphia branch of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency; conducted the campaign against the "Mollie Maguires" in the Pennsylvania coal region; was made superintendent of police in Philadelphia, and at his death, in 1904, was head of the Linden Detective Agency. On the maternal side the subject is descended from one of the old French families of Gloucester, Mass. Frank C. Linden received his preliminary education in the public schools in his native city, and at Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester. During 1880-82 he was in the scout service, as a member of the famous Texas Rangers, on the western frontier. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago (University of Illinois) in 1889 with the degree M.D., and has since practiced his profession in Chicago, being engaged in general practice until 1904, and since specializing in internal medicine. During 1903-17 he was lecturer on practice of medicine, Jenner Medical College, Chicago, of which institution he was the president during 1904-17. He is medical examiner for the Improved Order of Heptasophs and the Fraternal Aid Union; is a 32d degree Mason, and holds membership also in the Mystic Shrine, Alpha Phi Mu fraternity, American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, and the Chicago chapter of the American Red Cross Society, and served as lieutenant in the American Protective League, 1918-19. Dr. Linden is known for his charitable medical work among the poor of his adopted city. He finds his chief recreation in scouting, fishing, hunting, and boating. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married in Chicago, April 23, 1884, to Jessie Dell, daughter of Hiram A. Vosburgh, a stock-raiser of Janesville, Wis.; they have one child: Dr. Robert Frank Linden, Chicago. Mrs. Linden died Sept. 8, 1918.

MYERS, Henry Clay, soldier, editor and banker, was born in Marshall county, Miss., Oct. 17, 1848, son of Absolom and Adeline (Boggan) Myers. His father was a planter. Henry C. Myers received his education at the University of Missouri. He enlisted in the Confederate army before he was fifteen years old, as private in Co. H, 2d regiment, Missouri cavalry, McCulloch's brigade. He served under Gen. Nathan B. Forrest (q.v.), and with the Army of the Tennessee until the close of hostilities. He was paroled with his command by Gen. Edward R. S. Canby (q.v.), at Gainesville, Ala., in May, 1865. He afterward edited and published "The South," a weekly newspaper at Holly Springs, Miss. From the time he attained his majority he took an active part in Democratic politics in Mississippi. He held numerous positions of trust and responsibility, including that of secretary of state, a post he occupied seven years. He took an active part in ridding Marshall county, Miss., of carpet-baggers. He later settled at Memphis, Tenn., and engaged in the mortgage loan business. He was manager of the Banker's Trust Co., Memphis, and later held an executive position with the Equitable Life Insurance Co. He was a dominant factor in reform politics in Memphis. An editorial in a Memphis newspaper declared at his death that there was no man in the city who, as leader in a fight for pure government, could fill the place made vacant by Col. Myers. He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church. He was married, May 21, 1873, to Minnie, daughter of Harvey W. Walter, a lawyer, and adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Bragg; she died in 1911. There is one surviving child: Addie, who became the wife of John B. Edgar. He died at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 19, 1917. (Portrait opposite p. 441).

DEUTSCH, Joseph, lithographer, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 10, 1865, son of Solomon and Augusta Deutsch. His father was a noted rabbi, author, grammarian, and was one of the original reformers in Judaism, being associated with Einhorn and Hirsch in this great work and occupying prominent pulpits in Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York city. Joseph Deutsch received his education in the public schools of Hartford, Conn., and the evening high school and Cooper Institute of New York city. His first employment was in the printing and lithographing establishment of Isaac Fridenwald, Baltimore, Md., at the age of fifteen. In 1891 he went to Chicago, Ill., was with Shober & Carqueville Lithographing Co. for four years, and the Orcutt (later the Clinton) Lithographing Co. two years. In 1896, with Charles Edwards and Paul Heitmann, he organized the lithographing firm of Edwards, Deutsch & Heitmann, of which he has since been president and general manager. Mr. Heitmann, the vice-president, retired in 1906 when the corporate name was changed to the Edwards & Deutsch Lithographing Co. Clarence T. Fairbanks acquired an interest in the company and was elected vice-president in 1912. Mr. Edwards, the first secretary and treasurer, sold his interest in 1911, and his place was taken by Mrs. Anna C. Deutsch, wife of Joseph Deutsch. The first year the company did a business of $50,000. It has grown steadily since then until in 1919 it enjoyed an annual trade of $1,000,000, employed 250 hands, and has achieved a reputation as one of the leading lithographing establishments in the United States and has an international reputation for high class color work, but the company does all kinds of lithographing, making a specialty of posters, however, and offset lithography of every description. Anything that can be produced by lithography on cardboard or paper is executed in this establishment, but no metal printing; from the smallest card to the mammoth twenty-four sheet bill board poster; intricate cut out novelties, window trims, car cards, calendars, blotters, hangers, booklets, covers, etc. Mr. Deutsch has taken an active part in national politics, and as early as 1896 introduced the pictorial poster for political campaign purposes by originating and lithographing millions of copies of posters to appeal to the voter, entitled, "Open the Mills and not the Mints," "Advance Agent of Prosperity," "Poverty or Prosperity" and "The Full Dinner Pail." He also made lithographic reproductions of the American flag, repeating this patriotic feature during the Spanish-American war in 1898. During the war with Germany in 1918 the plant of the Edwards & Deutsch Lithographing Co. was turned over to the United States treasury department. The plant printed 83,667,447 pieces of advertising matter, posters, etc., for the Liberty Loan campaigns; 1,848,860 pieces for the United States Food Administration; 1,326,863 for the Red Cross, 1,583,020 for the U. S. Fuel Administration, 13,840,700 window emblems for the Young Men's Christian Association, 50,746 for the Salvation Army, 542,800 for the Knights of Columbus, and others for the government war activities, including the war savings stamp drives, making a total of 103,367,436 lithographs. Mr. Deutsch was one of the organizers of the National Association of Em-



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Thomas B. Stall

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

M. Evangeline Jordan

ploying Lithographers, and has ever since served on its most important committees. He is a 32nd degree Mason, a Shriner, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Advertising and Press clubs and Chicago Historical Society; besides numerous industrial and charitable organizations. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion an Israelite. Mr. Deutsch was married in 1891, to Anna Christiana, daughter of Joseph Gressinger of Wilmington, Del.

HART, Charles Byerly, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25, 1846, son of William Bryan and Sara (Byerly) Hart. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Samuel Hart who came from Belfast, Ireland, about 1735 and settled in Plumstead township, Bucks county, Pa. From him and his wife Elizabeth the line of descent is traced through their son James and his wife Jean Means; their son James and his wife Ann Hankinson and their son Thomas Hart and his wife Mary McCalla, who were the grandparents of Charles B. Hart. The second James Hart served as private in the war of the revolution and was a prosperous shipping merchant of Philadelphia. Charles Byerly Hart received his education chiefly at Friends' Central School, Philadelphia and was variously employed until 1871, when he entered into a partnership with his brother, William H. Hart, under the firm style of William H. Hart, Jr. and Bro., manufacturers of neckwear. Later the name was William H. Hart & Co. Subsequently he was in the wholesale carpet business in Philadelphia with his brother-in-law, George R. Hill. He was a director in the American Life Insurance Co., treasurer of the Philadelphia Barge Club, and member of the Merion Cricket and the Art clubs of Philadelphia, and the Fairmount Park Art Association. He found his chief recreation in travel and in rowing. Mr. Hart was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 12, 1876, to Ida Virginia, daughter of George W. Hill, president of the American Life Insurance Co. and the Seventh National Bank of Philadelphia, and a director in the Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia; she survives him, with three children: Ethel Hill, wife of Ledyard Heckocher; William Bryan, of William H. Hart & Co., and Thomas Hart. Charles B. Hart died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 15, 1918.

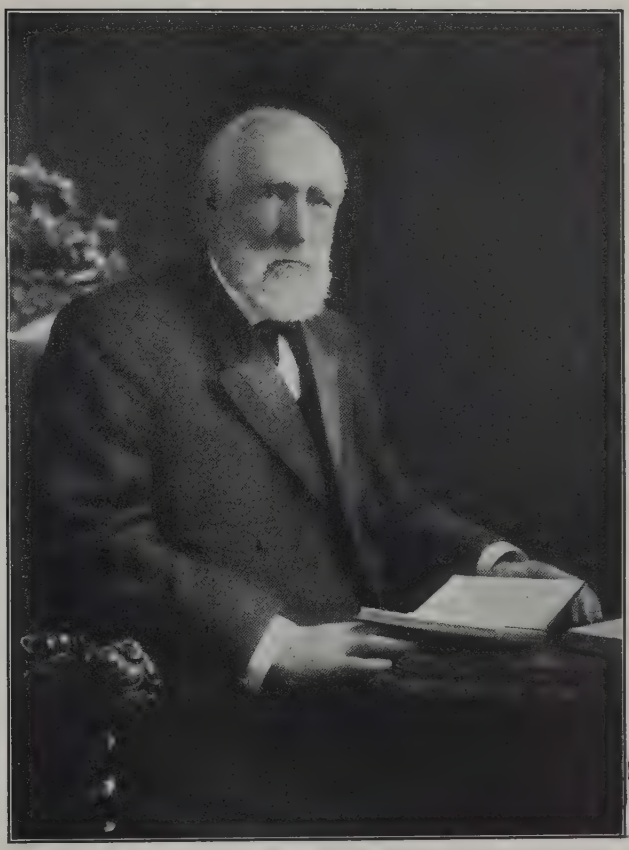
JORDAN, M. Evangeline, dentist, was born in Fulton City, Ill., Jan. 22, 1865, daughter of Eugene Behormus and Catherine Rebecca (Calvert) Jordan. She was educated at a private school in Rochester, Minn.; and was graduated at the Los Angeles State Normal School in 1891, and at the University of California with the degree D.D.S. in 1898. She has taught school in Minn.; Cucamonga, Cal.; San Bernardino, Cal.; and in Ontario, Cal. Beginning her professional career in Los Angeles in 1899, and dating from 1900 she has been lecturing in the College of Dentistry, University of Southern Cal., and occupied the chair of Materia Medica for a time. Since 1909 she has specialized in children's teeth, being the first woman to do so in the United States. Among her published works are: "Mistakes We Are Making With Children" (Pacific Dental Gazette, 1910); "The Economic Value of the Deciduous Teeth" (California State Journal of Medicine, Apr., 1912); "What We Are Doing in Mouth Hygiene on the Pacific Coast" (Transactions of the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, Buffalo, August, 1913); "Importance of the Deciduous Teeth in the Development of the Child"; "Teeth and Taxes"; "Clean Teeth Never Decay"; "A Talk to Prospective Mothers"; etc. Dr. Jordan, a vivacious and engaging personality, was a strong worker in the California Woman's suffrage campaign, and is an ardent supporter of all women's movements and a leader in civic work. Her favorite diversions are collecting Indian relics and baskets, horseback riding, mountain climbing and in driving her own automobile. Her clubs are: Friday Morning, College Woman's, Woman's City, Woman's Press, and Professional Woman's, all of Los Angeles. She is a member of the National Dental and National Medical associations.

SMYTHE, William Ellsworth, journalist, author and irrigation expert, was born at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 24, 1861, son of William Augustus Somerset and Abigail (Bailey) Smythe. He is descended from Edward Winslow, fourth governor of Plymouth colony. His father, a shoe manufacturer of Worcester, was a man of means, and would have given his son a collegiate education, but the latter had become deeply fascinated by Parton's "Life of Horace Greeley," and decided upon a journalistic career. As soon as he had graduated in the common school, he entered the printing trade, for which he had shown a strong predilection. He was a printer at sixteen, a newspaper reporter at seventeen, and at eighteen night editor of the Haverhill "Gazette." In 1880 he became editor of the Medford "Mercury," and afterward served on the Brockton "Gazette" and the Boston "Herald." In 1881 he left newspaper work for book publishing, but this business was a failure, and in 1888 he resumed the profession of journalism. Settling at Kearney, Neb., he published a daily paper called the Kearney "Enterprise" until 1890, when he became an editorial assistant on the Omaha "Bee," under Edward Rosewater, to whom he suggested a series of radical articles upon the subject of irrigation. At that time it was regarded almost as a libel to say that Nebraska needed irrigation, and Mr. Rosewater hesitated to give his consent to the advocacy of irrigation, finally agreeing to the course on condition that the articles appear over Mr. Smythe's own signature. The articles, which began in January, 1891, attracted widespread attention and led to the organization of a popular movement to obtain irrigation laws and to interest farmers and capitalists in ditch-building. Within three months he had succeeded in making irrigation the foremost issue in Nebraska. He even attracted the attention of the agricultural department at Washington, which co-operated in the effort to enlist public support. Nebraska now ranks second only to California in miles of irrigation ditches and the despised and almost abandoned Western counties have become the best portion of the state. As a direct result of Mr. Smythe's efforts, a national irrigation congress was held at Salt Lake City, Utah, in September, 1891, and was attended by a large number of the most representative men of the West. It declared in favor of having the national government cede to the several states all that portion of the public domain more valuable for agriculture than for mining, and representatives from seventeen states and territories were appointed a national committee, of which Mr. Smythe was secretary. In 1891 he had started in Denver, Col., a semi-monthly magazine called "The Irrigation Age," and he now removed its office to Salt Lake, where he proceeded to devote his efforts exclusively to the advocacy of the irrigation cause. In September, 1893, the second national irrigation congress

was held at Los Angeles, Cal., and as a member of the committee on resolutions, Mr. Smythe wrote the platform providing for the creation of irrigation commissions in seventeen states and territories to act under authority from the national irrigation congress and to canvass public sentiment with a view to proposing the proper national legislation a year later. He was elected chairman of the national committee, and as such was the official head of the whole body of state and territorial commissions. He was also delegated to escort representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, Mexico and Peru through the irrigated districts of California. In September, 1894, the third national irrigation congress was held in Denver, Colo., where a national commission was proposed for the purpose of forming new laws governing the public domain. Mr. Smythe was re-elected chairman of the national committee. He addressed public meetings in Chicago, Washington, New York and Boston; interested eminent men throughout the country and organized in the Fayette valley of Idaho a successful colony called New Plymouth. The settlement was begun in the summer of 1895, most of the colonists being from Chicago; though the first interest was enlisted in Boston, where such men as Edward Everett Hale and Robert Treat Paine lent their aid. Subsequent sessions of the irrigation congress were held in Albuquerque, N. Mex., in 1895; Phœnix, Ariz., in 1896; Lincoln, Neb., in 1897; Cheyenne, Wyo., in 1898; Missoula, Mont., in 1899; Chicago, Ill., in 1900, and Colorado Springs, Colo., in 1902. The first definite demand for national appropriations to reclaim the public lands was put forth at the Chicago congress. The Newlands act, dedicating the proceeds from the sale of public lands to this purpose, became a law in June, 1902. This first substantial victory for the cause was largely the culmination of the previous eleven years' work, but directly it owed much to the report of Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, United States engineer, who had recommended national reservoirs, and to the earnest advocacy of this policy by Pres. Roosevelt in his first message. Though Mr. Smythe declined re-election to the national chairmanship in Albuquerque in 1895, he merely turned his efforts in a different channel, beginning a series of magazine articles and writing an economic and historical work entitled "The Conquest of Arid America" (1900). His other books were "Constructive Democracy" (1906) and "A History of San Diego" (1906). During his last years he was on the staff of "Out West," a Los Angeles magazine. He was married, Dec. 28, 1882, to Harriet, daughter of Erastus T. Bridge of Haverhill, Mass., and had three children: Mrs. Harold Champ, Bensel and William E. Jr. He died in New York city, Oct. 6, 1922.

MERRITT, Edwin Atkins, civil engineer, and politician, was born at Sudbury, Vt., Feb. 26, 1828, son of Noadiah and Relief (Parker) Merritt. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Henry Merritt, who came from England before 1628, and with others called the "men of Kent" founded the town of Scituate, Mass. From him and his wife the line descends through their son John and his wife Elizabeth Wyborne; their son John and his wife Elizabeth Hyland; their son Jonathan and his wife Mehitable Daman; their son Noah and his wife (name unknown); to their son Noah and his wife Eunice Metcalf, who were the grandparents of Edwin Atkins Merritt. Noah Merritt, our subject's grandfather, served six years on the patriot side of the Revolutionary war. Four years of Edwin Merritt's boyhood were spent with a married sister at Westport, N. Y., where he helped with the farm work and attended the district schools. In 1841 he removed to St. Lawrence county, destined to be his permanent home, and completed his education at St. Lawrence Academy. While teaching school he studied surveying and engineering, a profession he followed for many years. He was the first to survey and publish a map of the Adirondack regions. He was supervisor of the town of Pierrepont during 1854-56, and for four years he was clerk of the board of Supervisors of St. Lawrence county. In 1859 he was elected to the state Assembly, and was re-elected in 1860. He enlisted for the civil war, and as Quartermaster of the 16th New York volunteers, served in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Gettysburg and Chattanooga and in Sherman's march to the sea. He was promoted to Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain. While at the front he wrote for the St. Lawrence "Plain Dealer" and the Ogdensburg "Journal," under the nom de plume of "Ajax". He was Quartermaster General on the staff of Gov. Fenton during 1865-69; Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home, New York city; a member of the New York state Constitutional Conventions of 1867 and 1868, and Naval Officer of the port of New York in 1869-77, during which period he increased his reputation for executive ability. In 1877 he was appointed by Pres. Hayes Surveyor of the Port of New York, and his administration was so successful that the President appointed him Collector of the Port of New York, in 1878. In 1881 Pres. Garfield appointed Gen. Merritt Consul-general in London and he continued to serve in that capacity until 1885. His home was at Potsdam, N. Y. He was president of the board of trustees of the Potsdam State Normal and Training School and of St. Lawrence University, and member of the board of Thomas I. Clarkson Memorial School. Gen. Merritt was a type of the best citizenship of America, an exponent of the principles and aspirations that have been the formative influence in the development of the country. His early years were influenced by the political as well as the material conditions of the country, the question of slavery being paramount in one phase or another. He was an ardent lover of liberty and a foe to wrong as he saw it. His mind was keen and able, and its grasp large, and he profited by all the opportunities offered to become educated in the real sense, that is to acquire knowledge and apply it intelligently to the uses of life. He was known for his great public spirit. He was married at Pierrepont, N. Y., May 5, 1858, to Eliza, daughter of Caleb Rich, of Canton, N. Y. She died in 1912, leaving one son, Edwin Albert Merritt (see below). Gen. Merritt died at Potsdam, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1916.

MERRITT, Edwin Albert, congressman, was born at Pierpont, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., July 25, 1860, son of Edwin Atkins Merritt (above). He was graduated at Yale University in 1884. In 1886 he was Deputy consul-general to his father in London, and upon his return studied law at Potsdam, N. Y., under the preceptorship of Abram X. Parker and James G. McIntyre. Opening a law office in Potsdam, he began a practice which he continued until his death, although the last ten years of his life were devoted largely to political activities and his financial and industrial interests. In addition to his law business he was the principal owner and general manager of the Potsdam Red Sandstone Co.; projector of the



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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

EDWIN ATKINS MERRITT

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

EDWIN ALBERT MERRITT

Potsdam Electric Light & Power Co.; a principal in the inception of the Hannawa Falls Water Power Co., and the principal organizer of the Northern Power Co., which became the leading source of hydro-electro power in northern New York. It was in the political arena, however, that he became a figure in national life. The first office he held was Supervisor of Potsdam (1896-1903). An early advocate of good roads, he was chairman of the state good roads gathering at Albany in 1902, and was a member of the State House of Representatives from 1902 to 1912. He quickly showed that he was a master of politics, and his achievements and manner during his eleven years of continuous service in the assembly earned for him the old title of "political warhorse." During his first year of service at Albany he was appointed a member of the committee on fish and game; was a member of the committees on insurance, general laws, trades and transportation in 1903, and subsequently became Chairman of the committees on insurance, general laws, canals, agriculture, rules, ways and means, and practically every other committee of importance profited by the wisdom of his counsel. He practically framed the bill which regulated gas and electric light companies, steam and electric roads, and which created the public service commissions, one of the important reforms during the administration of Gov. Hughes. In 1908 he became floor leader of his party, and in 1912 was speaker of the Assembly. In 1912 he was elected to the national house of representatives to fill out an unexpired term, and re-elected for the full term in 1913. During his first term in the house of representatives he was appointed to the committee on rules, an honor accorded but few congressmen during their initial term. Impaired health necessitated his absence from Washington during much of this period. He was president of the Racquette Valley and St. Regis Valley Agricultural Society, of the Potsdam Club, and of the old Potsdam board of trade; vice-president of the League of Republican Clubs of the State of New York, and a member also of the St. Lawrence County Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Albany Club of Albany, Century Club of Ogdensburg, Black River Valley Club of Watertown, and was a thirty-second degree Mason. Of big, genial nature, warm of heart, he was frequently compared to ex-President Taft and carried something of the Ohioan's manner and presence. He had few equals as a raconteur, and was known affectionately to his political associates as "The Big Moose from St. Lawrence." Throughout his entire public career he impressed himself upon the life and institutions of the state in a manner alike creditable to himself and productive of lasting benefit to the Empire State. He was married Jan. 24, 1888, to Edith S., daughter of Edward H. Wilcox of Potsdam, N. Y.; she survives him with one daughter, Esther Mary. He died at Potsdam, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1914.

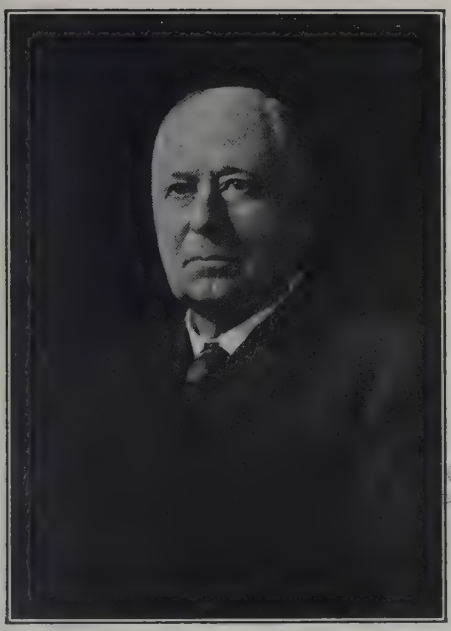
EDWARDS, Daniel Mann, physician and surgeon, realty operator, soldier, was born at Lincoln, Penobscot co., Me., Jan. 28, 1844, son of Azariah and Catherine (Mann) Edwards. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Rice Edwards, who came probably from South Wales, Great Britain, in 1642, and settled at Salem, Mass. From him and his wife Joan the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Mary Solart; their son John and his wife Annah Dodge; their son John and his wife Abigail Hooper; their son John and his wife Hannah Woodberry, to their son Azariah and his wife Nabby Smith, who were the grandparents of Daniel Mann Edwards. Rice Edwards, pilgrim, and his descendants for the next two generations were Massachusetts Bay planters in the North Shore town of Wenham, where they were large land-holders. John Edwards (IV) removed to Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., and became a sea captain, was surveyor of highways, school committeeman, and member of the committee of correspondence in pre-revolutionary days. John Edwards (V) was sea captain and ship master, as was his son Azariah (VI), who after the war of 1812 settled on a farm at Monroe, Me. The North Shore Edwards family was allied by marriage with many of the most notable colonial families of Manchester and Beverly. For more than a century members of the Woodberry family held the principal civil offices and were representatives to the general court. On the maternal side the subject is descended from the Hamblens, of Barnstable, of "Mayflower" fame and royal lineage. Through Deacon John Dunham of Scrooby, England, and his mother, Margaret de Stafford, they descend through Nevilles, De Burghs, De la Zouches, de Staffords, Beauchamps and Clares from John of Gaunt, third son of King Edward III. Azariah Edwards, father of the subject, was a pioneer settler at Lincoln, Penobscot co., Me., where from the wilderness he won a large and prosperous farm, and served as justice of the peace; his wife acquired considerable local reputation as a writer. Daniel Mann Edwards received his preliminary education in the public schools and at Lincoln Academy. He was graduated at the college of medicine of the University of Michigan in 1867 with the degree M.D. He began the practice of his profession at Woonsocket, R. I., in 1869, continuing until 1888, when deafness obliged him to relinquish active practice. He then became occupied with the care and rental of considerable real estate holdings, including the St. James Hotel, Woonsocket. In 1863 he enlisted as private in the 1st battery, Maine heavy volunteer artillery, serving in Co. A until the close of the war, and participating in many of the principal battles and engagements of the Army of the Potomac, including Spottsylvania. He formerly served as a trustee of Woonsocket public library; was the first vice-president of the New England Association of Alumni of the University of Michigan, and was an organizer of the Cumberland Golf Club, Woonsocket. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He found his chief recreation in golf, reading and travel. He was a man of artistic taste, and he was owner of a splendid collection of oil paintings and ceramics, gathered both abroad and at home. He was also a forceful writer and author of a volume of poems. He was married at Woonsocket, R. I., Jan. 26, 1870, to Laura, daughter of Ariel Ballou, physician, surgeon and statesman of Woonsocket; they had three children, all of whom survive: Ariel Ballou, manager St. James Hotel, Woonsocket; Edith Edwards (q.v.) and Daniel Mann, 2d, an architect. Mrs. Edwards died June 24, 1918, and Mr. Edwards died at Woonsocket, R. I., June 6, 1919.

CHACE, Arnold Buffum, manufacturer, was born at Valley Falls, R. I., Nov. 10, 1845, son of Samuel Buffington and Elizabeth (Buffum) Chace. His ancestors on both sides for several generations belonged to the Society of Friends. His paternal grandfather, Oliver Chace, was one of the earliest cotton manufacturers of this country. His maternal grandfather, Arnold Buffum, was the first president of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

His mother, Elizabeth Buffum, a woman of strong character, was actively interested in various social reforms. She developed a marked literary ability, and her many newspaper articles on reform subjects attracted much attention. Arnold B. Chace's father, like his father before him, was a manufacturer of cotton cloth. The son was prepared for college mainly by private tutors, and was graduated at Brown University with the degree of A.B., giving the Latin salutatory in 1866. Three years later he received the degree of M.A. and in 1892 that of Sc.D. from the same institution. After leaving Brown University he studied chemistry in the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Mass., for a year, and in 1867 went to Paris to continue his studies in chemistry in the Ecole de Medicine, in the laboratory of Prof. Wurtz. After travelling for six months he returned to take a position as instructor in chemistry in Brown University in the autumn of 1868. During the winter and spring of the following year he studied biology at Cambridge in Prof. Agassiz' museum. In the spring of 1869 he was appointed treasurer of the Valley Falls Co. He was elected a trustee of Brown University in 1876; in 1882 he was made treasurer, and served thus until 1901, when he declined a re-election; in 1907 he was elected chancellor and has so continued by re-election until the present time (1916). Mr. Chace is deeply interested in chemistry and mathematics, especially in that portion of the latter science relating to its philosophical basis. In 1912 he attended the International Mathematical Congress at Cambridge, Eng. With his wife he spent the winter and spring of 1910 travelling in Egypt, Greece and Turkey, and two years later, while at the British Museum, bought copies of several papyri preserved there. He and his wife translated the Rhind mathematical papyrus, which is to be placed in the library of Brown University. Mr. Chace is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Mathematical Society. He was married, Oct. 24, 1871, to Eliza Chace Greene, daughter of Christopher Greene, an army officer and teacher of Providence, R. I.; their children are: Arnold Buffum, Jr., banker; Malcolm Greene, water power developer; Edward Gould, cotton manufacturer; and Margaret Chace, wife of Russell S. Rowland, M.D., of Detroit, Mich.

PINKHAM, Lucius Eugene, territorial governor of Hawaii, was born at Chicopee Falls, Mass., Sept. 19, 1850, son of Lucius Moulton and Caroline Smith (Fiske) Pinkham. His father was a cotton mill proprietor and manufacturer. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford and was prevented from entering college by an accident, but continued his studies under private tutors. His business career began in 1873, and has carried him well over the world in varied interests, chiefly mercantile and industrial, in New England, Chicago, the West, the Hawaiian Islands and the Orient, one quite notable being the development of coal handling machinery, and his connection with the betterment of Filipinos by widening their opportunities. As president of the board of health of the territory of Hawaii for four years (1904-08), his uplift of the surroundings of the lepers at the Molokai settlement was notable and marked a great advance in their social and physical treatment. In handling effectively and most economically bubonic plague and cholera he earned distinction, while the financial economies he introduced in health matters gave him widespread reputation. Although without political prestige or previous participation in politics, Pres. Wilson appointed him governor of Hawaii for the term 1913-17. During his administration he made such preparations for national defense that today the territory of Hawaii by its national guard stands second in the United States, both in numbers and appropriation by congress for its support, only being exceeded by the state of New York. Realizing the exposed position of the islands, he worked closely and almost aggressively with the commanding generals of the Hawaiian department of the regular army so that at the earliest possible moment the position of the United States in the mid-Pacific ocean may be made impregnable. He resigned from the governorship June 22, 1918, recommending that Charles J. McCarthy be named as his successor, which was done. He belonged to the order of Elks. He was unmarried and died in San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 2, 1922.

BRANSBY, Carlos, educator, was born in Bogotá, Colombia, S. A., Aug. 7, 1848, son of John and Ana (Gómez) Bransby. His father, a native of England, was an educator and linguist, and for a decade held important offices under the Colombian government. Carlos Bransby was educated in Spanish, in Bogotá, at the elementary school of the Dominican fathers, the Colegio del Rosario, Colegio de Santo Tomás de Aquino and the Colegio de San Bartolomé, and in English at the New Jersey State Normal School, Trenton; at Lafayette College, class of 1875, and at Union Theological Seminary, New York, where he graduated in 1877. Lafayette gave him the degree of A.M. in course, in 1883, and from that institution also he received the honorary degree of Litt.D., in 1903. At sixteen he had been a teacher in Bogotá, and upon attaining his majority was appointed by Gen. Hurlbut, then U. S. minister to Colombia, as special messenger to take to Washington a treaty which he had made with the Colombian government regarding the building of the Panama Canal. This duty he faithfully discharged, but the treaty did not receive the approval of the American senate. In 1877-78 he was on the lecture platform in Pennsylvania. In the latter year he began, at De Soto, Mo., the work of the Presbyterian ministry; was ordained in 1879, and until 1887 was pastor in Missouri, Kansas and California. His career as educator in the United States began at the Ladies' College, Los Angeles, in 1887, and he was a member of the faculty of Occidental College, Los Angeles, in 1889-92, and of the Los Angeles high school in 1893-1901. In the latter year he joined the faculty of the University of California, Berkeley, and has ever since been successively instructor and assistant professor in the department of Romance languages at that institution. He is a life member of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish; a member of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, and of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and formerly held membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Educational Association. He is translator (into Spanish) of Ryles' "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels" (3 vols. 1875-77); "The Bible Text Book" (1890), and of Van Dyke's "Story of the Other Wise Man" (Madrid, 1904), which translation is considered a classic. He collaborated in the compilation and publication of the first Spanish



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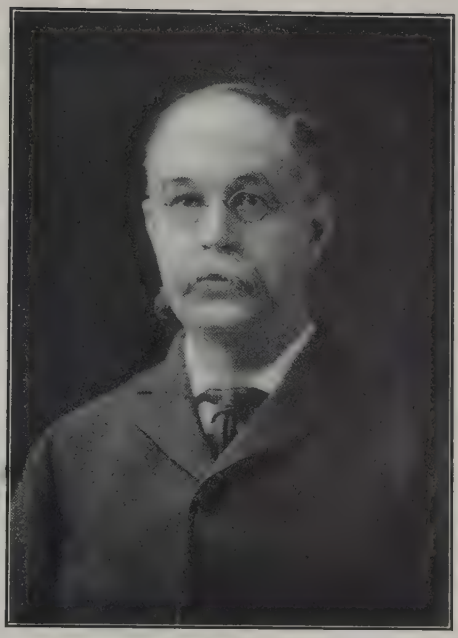
DANIEL M. EDWARDS



ARNOLD B. CHACE

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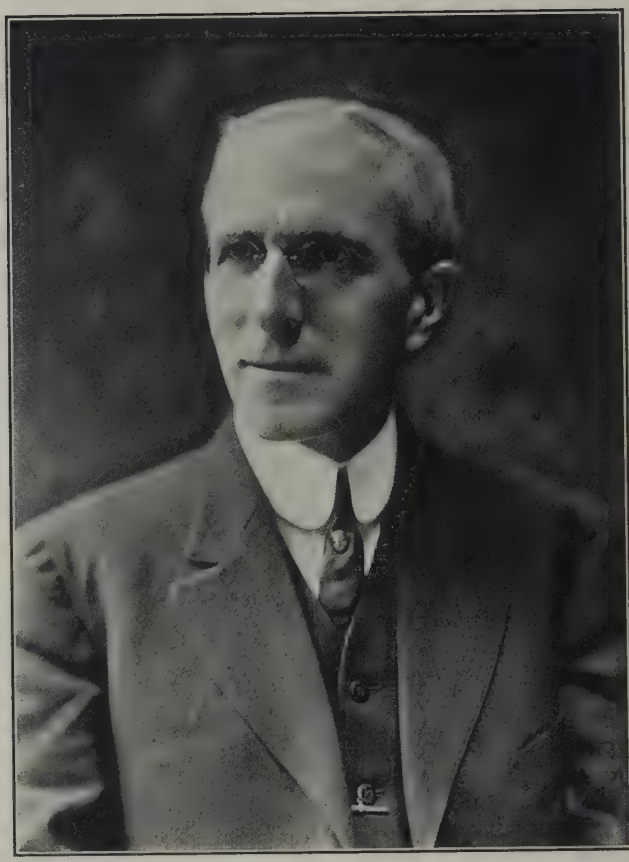
LUCIUS E. PINKHAM

CARLOS BRANSBY



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Spencer F. Ball

hymn-book issued by the American Tract Society, and was editor of the "Second Spanish Book of the Worman Series" (1888); "The Progressive Spanish Reader" (1907); Avellaneda's "Baltasar" (1908) and Fernán Caballero's "Un Servilón y un Liberalito" (1909). His textbooks are extensively used in high schools, colleges and universities in the teaching of the Spanish language. He also wrote in both English and Spanish, for American and foreign journals and reviews, and did much to promote the study of Spanish in California. He was considered a fine Spanish scholar, and even as a student was distinguished for his industry, excelling particularly in linguistic studies, writing and public speaking. As an educator he was known for his good discipline, faithfulness and thoroughness and his ability to inspire his students with enthusiasm for the study at hand. His chief recreations were in walking and outdoor life. He was married, May 17, 1918, to Mary Creighton, daughter of Rev. Charles E. Burns, D.D., of Philadelphia, Pa. He died in Berkeley, Calif., Sept. 28, 1923.

BALL, Spencer Fairfax, publisher, realty operator, and civic and welfare worker, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 10, 1856, son of William J. and Julia (Creighton) Ball, and member of a distinguished family of colonial Virginia. William Creighton, his maternal grandfather, was member of congress from Ohio. William J. Ball, father of the subject and a civil engineer, settled in Vigo county, Ind., in 1840, and was chief engineer in the construction of many early railroads and canals of that section. Spencer F. Ball received his education in the grammar and high schools of Terre Haute, and began his wage-earning career as a newspaper carrier, subsequently becoming bookkeeper in the offices of the Terre Haute "Gazette." In 1874 he became associated with his brother, William C. Ball, in the ownership of this newspaper, continuing in that relation until 1904. Thereafter he devoted himself to real estate and financial enterprises, but gave the major portion of his time and energy to movements for civic improvement and betterment, and for commercial development of his native city. He was identified with large financial institutions and productive manufacturing and business concerns, and member of the finance committee of the Terre Haute Savings Bank. He was an organizer of the Commercial Club, now the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, and for several years its president; was an organizer and president of the Young Men's Business Club, also merged with the Chamber of Commerce; was president of the Civic League; was Terre Haute's representative in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, attending the 1917 war council of the latter organization, at Atlantic City; represented Terre Haute in other state and national conventions of commercial organizations, on which he served as officer or as member of important committees. He was an enthusiastic worker for the Young Men's Christian Association, to whose war work movement he devoted his service up to the moment of his death. In national politics he was a Democrat, and an enthusiastic admirer of Pres. Wilson. He was a patron of music, art and literature, and, himself a lover of travel, he early caught the spirit of the "See America First" movement. For two score years he had been active in the affairs of the Terre Haute Literary Club. He was married at Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 9, 1892, to Susan, daughter of John S. Beach, a banker, of Terre Haute. She survives him. He died at Terre Haute, Nov. 6, 1917.

McDONALD, William C., first governor of New Mexico, was born at Jordanville, N. Y., July 25, 1858, son of John and Lydia Marshall (Biggs) McDonald. His grandfather, Alexander McDonald, a native of Scotland, came to America about 1800 and settled in Saratoga county, N. Y. He received his education in the public schools of Herkimer county, N. Y., and at Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y. While obtaining his education he taught school and studied law. In 1880 he went to Fort Scott, Kan., where he was admitted to the bar, but in the same year he removed to New Mexico and became a clerk in a dry goods store at White Oaks. He received the appointment of U. S. deputy mineral surveyor for New Mexico in 1881, and continued in that capacity until 1890. During the same period he was actively engaged in civil and mining engineering, having made a thorough study of both branches. In 1890 he became interested in the cattle business, and since then has made a specialty of stock raising. He had been manager of the Carrizozo Cattle Ranch Co. since 1890, and was likewise in control of El Capitan Live Stock Company, one of the largest cattle companies in the state. His interests in the cattle business grew and expanded until he was rated one of the great cattle barons of the southwest. Mr. McDonald was assessor of Lincoln county in 1885-87; member of the house of representatives of New Mexico in 1891; chairman of the board of county commissioners of Lincoln county in 1895-97; member New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board in 1905-11, and chairman of the Democratic territorial central committee in 1910. Throughout that period, however, he refrained from seeking political office, although he was always a keen student of political affairs, was well posted in local, state and national matters, and had given careful study to important public questions. Consequently when called in 1911 to the position of chief executive of his adopted state, though he never sought the honor, he was singularly well equipped for such a responsible office. The Democratic convention urged, argued and pleaded up to the last moment before he consented to accept the nomination. Prior to statehood New Mexico had been solidly intrenched in the Republican column for nearly twenty years, and it was necessary, therefore, for the Democrats to head their ticket with a man of high character and intelligence, clean public and private reputation, financial independence and business sagacity and ability. They found him in Mr. McDonald. He paid his own campaign expenses, made no political promises, and entered office absolutely unfettered by obligations. The launching of statehood meant a veritable reconstruction period in governmental affairs, and Gov. McDonald met each question with careful and deliberate consideration. Although two-thirds of the first state legislature was Republican, it did not succeed in putting a single measure over his veto. Repeated attempts were made to pass a county salary bill, palpably obnoxious to the executive, over his veto, but without success. He took a deep interest in the welfare and advancement of the public schools and a relentless stand against corrupt public officials, stating in public addresses that it should be his ceaseless effort to send dishonest officials to the penitentiary and oust the inefficient ones. He was also thick in the battle for the equalization of taxes, and the running down of professional tax dodgers. Irrigation plans and land development projects were care-

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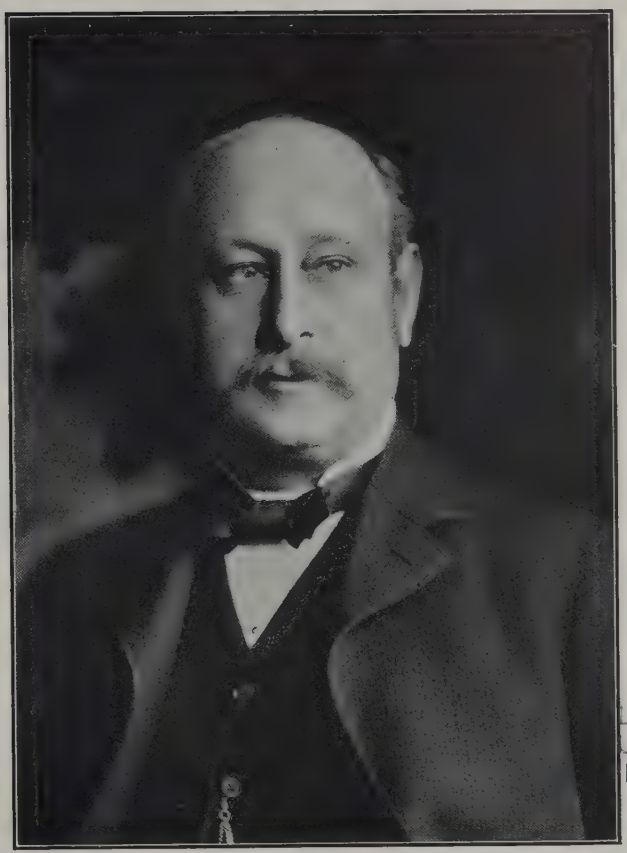
fully scrutinized in a determination to guard the prospective investor, and to nip in the bud fraudulent enterprises. He had great faith in the good sense of the people as a whole. His office was constantly open to all classes of citizens, as he preferred to secure information and ideas first hand, rather than through representatives of political agencies. He visited the various communities of the state, came in direct contact with taxpayers and home-builders, learned their needs and plans, and listened to their complaints. He was charged with disrupting his party, but he maintained that he was a consistent Democrat, and that he was looking after the interests of the people in general. He lived on his ranch near Carrizozo, N. M. He was married at Las Vegas, N. M., Aug. 31, 1891, to Frances Jane McCourt, daughter of George D. Garhill, and had one child, Frances McDonald. He died at El Paso, Tex., Apr. 11, 1918.

ADREON, Edward Lawrence, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 23, 1847, son of Stephen W. and Emily Gates (Learned) Adreon, and of French and German descent. His father was a physician and surgeon. Edward Lawrence Adreon was educated in the public schools of his native city and at Wyman University, St. Louis. In 1865 he became a clerk in the office of the city comptroller, St. Louis. He himself was elected to that office for a four-year term in 1877, and re-elected in 1881. Upon the expiration of his second term he entered the service of the American Brake Co., manufacturers of locomotive brakes, and during 1887-1910 was vice-president and general manager of this company, remaining first vice-president until his death. He was also southwestern manager, with headquarters in St. Louis, of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., and the Westinghouse Traction Brake Co.; secretary and treasurer of the Westinghouse Automatic Air & Steam Coupler Co.; president of the Emery Pneumatic Lubricator Co.; vice-president of the Broadway Savings Trust Co., St. Louis, and a director in the National Brake & Electric Co., Milwaukee, and in the Adreon Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, railroad supplies. He was president of the Railway Supply Manufacturers' Association; member of the executive committee Railway Business Association; member of the committee on transportation of the Business Men's League, St. Louis; vice-president of the Latin-American and Foreign Trade Club, president of the Missouri Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and member of the Manufacturers' Association, Civic League and the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, Fall Festivities Association, of St. Louis; The Airbrake Association; Association of Veteran Employees of the Westinghouse Airbrake Co.; Legion of Honor; Ancient Order United Workmen; Masonic fraternity; Adirondack League, of New York state, and of the St. Louis, St. Louis Republican, Mercantile, Noonday, Masonic, St. Louis Railroad, Aero of St. Louis, and Missouri Athletic clubs, St. Louis. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. His manifold energy and almost ceaseless activity brought success to every enterprise he touched. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 23, 1871, to Josephine L., daughter of William P. Young, a native of Allengany, Pa. She died in 1911. One son survives; Robert Enos Adreon, vice-president and general manager of the American Brake Co. and the Westinghouse Automatic Air & Steam Coupler Co., and a director in the Emery Pneumatic Lubricating Co. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29, 1913.

SMITH, Robert Henry, lawyer, was born in Lower Chanceford township, Pa., Dec. 1, 1845, son of Robert and Sarah Ross (Manifold) Smith, and grandson of James Smith, who served as captain in the war of 1812. On both sides his ancestors, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in York county, Pa., fought in the war of the revolution. Robert Smith, father of the subject, was farmer and merchant, and took an active interest in public and political affairs. Robert Henry Smith received his preliminary education in the public schools and academies of York county. At nineteen he enlisted for one hundred days' service in the civil war as private in the 194th regiment Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. He was graduated at Lafayette College in 1867 with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1870. Meanwhile, in 1862, he taught for one term in the York county schools, and after graduating from college taught for a year in a local academy. His original intention was to study medicine, but he received no encouragement and decided upon the law. There were no law schools in the Baltimore of that day, but he went to that city and studied under the preceptorship of Sebastian Brown. He was admitted to the bar of Maryland in 1870 and at once began the practice of his profession as a partner of his preceptor, under the firm name of Brown & Smith. He made a special study of admiralty law. During 1900-10 he was professor of admiralty, federal procedure and legal ethics in Baltimore Law School. Politically he was a Republican, and was a candidate for congress in 1894. In 1893 he was appointed a member of the court house commission which built the present $3,000,000 structure in Baltimore. For years he was a member and from 1907 president of the board of trustees of the McDonogh School, and from 1904 was a trustee of Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md. In 1896 he was president of the board of supervisors of election for Baltimore. Aside from his professional activities his reputation for business acumen, fine discernment and absolute integrity, called him to the directorate of various financial institutions. At his death he was a director in the Third National Bank, American Bonding Co., Title Guaranty & Trust Co., and Mortgage Guaranty Co., all of Baltimore. He was a member of various law associations, of Zeta Psi fraternity, and of the University Club, Baltimore. He was a communicant of the Second Presbyterian Church, and for forty-seven years the superintendent of its Sunday school. He found his chief recreation in golf. He was a man of action, of large initiative, and of honest, wholehearted, unselfish service, and yet was possessed of that sense of proportion that made him always practical and of necessity useful. To an active and efficient participation in all that tended to promote the common welfare of Baltimore, he brought the same inspiring confidence that distinguished him in his chosen field of endeavor. The reputation for uprightness and integrity in the practice of the learned profession which he so highly honored was but the manifestation of these qualities that endeared him to his fellow men. He was married Apr. 23, 1873, to Helen A., daughter of Samuel M. Alford, a merchant of New York city; she survives him, with one child: Helen, now the wife of Dr. Henry Janney Walton, Baltimore. He died at Chanceford, York co., Pa., Oct. 9, 1917.



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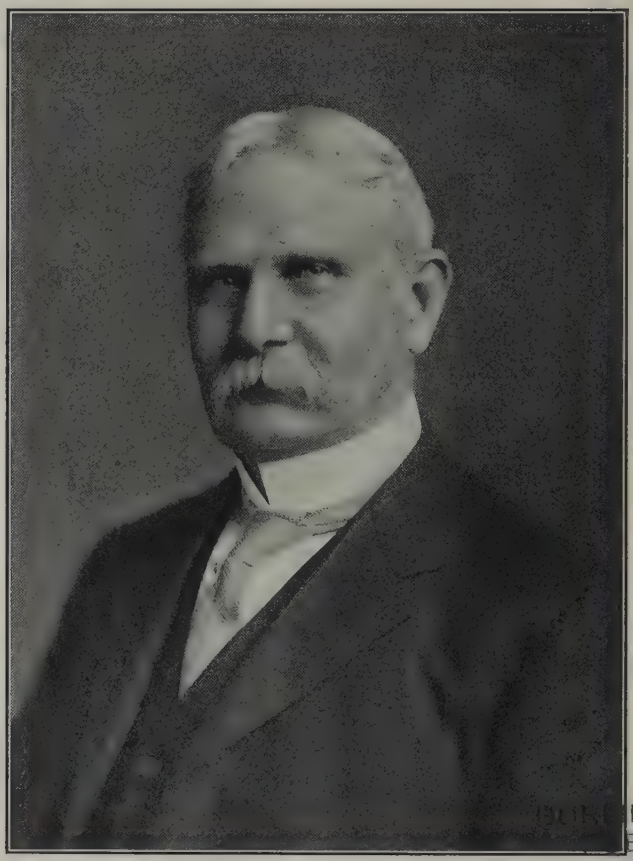

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Ransom H. Smith

FOSTER, Robert Verrell, soldier, educator and author, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1845, son of Rufus Harrison and Sarah (Spain) Foster, grandson of John and Elizabeth (Rogers) Foster, great-grandson of John and Martha (Donnell) Foster and great-great-grandson of Alexander Foster, a Scotchman who came to this country from the north of Ireland in 1723, and settled in what is now Lancaster county, Pa. His wife was Mary Conner. His grandfather, who settled in Wilson county, Tenn., in 1797, fought in the Revolutionary war under Gen. Greene. At the age of nineteen young Foster enlisted in the Confederate army and served throughout the civil war. He was graduated at Cumberland University with the degree of A.B., in 1870, having led his classes throughout the three years of his university career. As a boy he had been interested in theology, and having decided to enter the ministry, entered the theological department of Cumberland University, received the degree of A.M. in 1876 and took a special course at the Union Theological Seminary, New York. After serving one term as professor of mathematics at Waynesburg (Pa.) College, he accepted the chair of English literature and Greek at Cumberland University, becoming also professor of Hebrew and Greek in the theological department. In 1894 he was elected to the chair of systematic theology and in 1910 was made professor of philosophy and ethics in the literary department, holding the last position until his death. He was editor of the Sunday school literature of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and the "Theological Quarterly Review." He was the author of "Introduction to the Study of Theology" (1889); "Old Testament Theology" (1890); "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans" (1891); "History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church"; "Systematic Theology" (1898), and many other articles contributed to newspapers and magazines. Among his shorter publications his exposition of the Lord's Prayer was most widely read. An educator in the true sense most of his life was devoted to the education of young men for the ministry in the theological seminary of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn. Since the union of the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian churches this seminary and Lane, the one at Cincinnati, have been carried on together in Cincinnati. He filled every position to which he was called with credit to himself, and the affiliation of his name was an honor to every institution with which he was connected. Under him studied some of the most prominent men in the Presbyterian church, and their preceptor was rightly and deservedly regarded as one of the most distinguished members of that church in America. He was married at Waynesburg, Pa., Nov. 7, 1882, to Belle, daughter of Dr. Daniel W. Braden, of Waynesburg, and died without issue at Lebanon, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1914.

YOUNG, John Philip, journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 9, 1849, son of Francis and Madeline (Schimpf) Young. His parents were both natives of Bavaria, Germany. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and began his career as a journalist at the age of twenty. He assisted in the establishment of the "Daily Union" of San Diego, Calif., in 1870, and from there went to Washington, D. C., to take the city editorship of the "Chronicle" of that city. In 1877 he returned to California and became legislative reporter for the San Francisco "Chronicle," a paper with which he was identified until his death. He joined its editorial staff in 1877, and in 1878 became managing editor, in which capacity he exerted a wide influence on the Pacific coast. Early in his newspaper career Mr. Young began a systematic collection of data on a great variety of subjects, and accumulated many thousands of clippings and notes, which were invaluable, especially as he constantly drew on this store of information for articles in the "Chronicle" and elsewhere on a variety of economic and historical subjects. A number of his articles were reproduced as public documents after appearing in the "Chronicle," notably his survey of industrial conditions of Japan, written in 1895, in which many predictions were made which were realized. His writings include "Bimetallism or Monometallism" (1896); "Protection and Progress" (1900), and "Modern Trusts" (1902). In "San Francisco: the Metropolis of the Pacific Coast" (1913), the last of his most important undertakings, for which his journalistic training and his long residence in San Francisco admirably fitted him, he produced a narrative at once authentic, luminous and absorbingly interesting. Most of his writings exhibited a pronounced inclination for historical study. Mr. Young was one of the founders of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, and served as its treasurer and governor from its organization in 1903. He was married, Sept. 27, 1884, to Georgina M., daughter of Thomas Brown, of St. Louis, Mo. He died in San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 23, 1921.

MICHAEL, Elias, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Eschau, Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 28, 1854, son of Simon Michael, who emigrated to the United States in 1859, settling in Memphis, Tenn. At the age of thirteen Elias Michael left the public school to enter the employ of a drygoods firm in Memphis and two years later became a clerk with Rice, Stix & Co., also in Memphis. In 1879 Memphis was visited by several yellow fever epidemics and the firm of Rice, Stix & Co. decided to move to St. Louis, Mo. Young Michael became buyer of the hosiery, notions, furnishing goods and white goods departments, thus obtaining an understanding of the merchandise of the larger part of the jobbing business. In 1884 he was given an interest in the business and the year following a full partnership. Upon the incorporation of the firm of Rice, Stix & Co., in 1899, he was made secretary; served as vice-president during 1903–06, and president from 1906 until his death. The original capital of the company was increased in 1902 from two to four million dollars, and the business done was second largest in the trade, extending over a territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Wisconsin to Mexico; there were about 1,000 employees on the payroll. As the chief executive of this house, Mr. Michael attained a national prominence in commercial and financial affairs. Outside of the drygoods business, he was president of the Premium Manufacturing Co., and director of the Commonwealth Trust Co., National Bank of Commerce, and the American Central Insurance Co., all of St. Louis. During 1904–10 he was a member of the St. Louis board of education, serving as chairman of the finance committee. In 1903 Mayor

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Wells appointed him chairman of the bridge and terminals commission, in which capacity his efforts were directed to remove the bridge arbitrary and give St. Louis shippers a through bill of lading from the eastern cities to St. Louis. He was a member of the executive board of the Business Men's League as vice-president, and in 1903 was made chairman of the terminal facilities committee. He was a member of the St. Louis Manufacturers' Association, president of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association in 1910–11, director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and member of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, France. In 1913 he represented the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the conference of the international chambers of commerce at Brussels, meeting together to draft rules for its permanent organization. He was a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Conspicuous in every Jewish movement in his adopted city, Mr. Michael was a member of the National Jewish committee of fifty, before which all important questions of Jewish affairs are brought. He was vice-president of the St. Louis Provident Association, director of the Jewish Charitable and Educational Union and the Self Culture Hall, member of the executive board of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, and president of the Jewish Alliance Night School and the Jewish Day Nursery. He was prime mover and largest contributor to the erection of the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis. He was married in Cincinnati, O., June 17, 1886, to Rachel, daughter of Aaron Stix, a partner in the clothing house of Stix, Krouse & Co. A St. Louis biographer said of him: "He affected the city for good in all the ways a good man's activities can affect a community. He brought into business the qualities of idealism that heightened his transcendent commercial abilities. In the furtherance of liberal culture he was a foremost figure, and in efforts for the betterment of social conditions he was a weariless worker. In practical philanthropy he devoted himself to the advancement of knowledge and the development and strengthening of character. He sought to make men and women self-reliant, rather than dependent." He died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 15, 1913.

GRESHAM, Walter, soldier, legislator, lawyer, capitalist, was born in King and Queen co., Va., July 22, 1841, son of Edward and Isabella (Mann) Gresham, grandson of Thomas and Polly (Dew) Gresham, great-grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Farmer) Gresham, and great-great-grandson of Lawrence Gresham, an Englishman, who settled at Newtown, King and Queen co., Va., and whose wife was Mary Townsley. He was educated in private schools. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 9th Va. cavalry (Lee's Rangers), and served throughout the struggle, taking part in most of the battles of the army of northern Virginia up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. Meanwhile, having been wounded, he was permitted to continue his education at the University of Virginia, and was graduated in the law department in 1863, after which he rejoined his command in the field. At the close of 1866, he opened a law office, soon becoming one of the leaders in his profession. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Col. Walter L. Mann, which continued until the latter's death, in 1875. From the organization of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad Co., to the date of its sale to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, he was a dominant factor in its affairs as attorney, director, and for a time second vice-president. In the infancy of this enterprise he was its chief man in the field, selecting routes, securing right of way, locating towns, and mapping out and superintending other important business. Mr. Gresham was the dominant personality in bringing about Galveston's splendid harbor; he was one of the organizers of the Fort Worth (Tex.) meeting of the states west of the Mississippi river in 1888 to urge a government appropriation for the development of a first-class harbor on the Texas coast. He was chairman of the deep-water convention held in Denver, Colo., and Topeka, Kan., and chairman of a special committee appointed by the Topeka convention to secure action by the congress. Largely by his indefatigable efforts a bill was passed authorizing the improvements which gave Galveston one of the finest harbors on the American seaboard. Formerly the harbor had two bars, an inner bar with a depth of nine feet, mean low tide, and an outer bar twelve and a half feet. The inner bar was entirely removed and the average depth of the water on the outer bar is thirty-two and a half feet at mean low tide. During 1901–02 Mr. Gresham was president of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, and vice-president for Texas of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. He was a member of the deep-water committee of the city of Galveston in 1900, and one of the sub-committee of three appointed to devise measures and practical plans for relief and reconstruction of the city after the great flood of 1900. It was this committee which originated and drafted a commission form of government, the controlling idea of which was a governing body which should conform as nearly as possible to the organization of a business corporation. The new charter became effective Sept. 18, 1901. The commission government of municipalities became known all over the world as the "Galveston idea." During 1887–92 he was a member of the Texas legislature, serving for the three terms as chairman of the finance committee, and a member of the judiciary and internal improvement committees. Two of the most important provisions contained in the Texas railroad commission bill were drafted by him; one authorized the state railway commission to fix rates with a view to prevent discrimination, and the second was known as the "long and short haul" clause, both adopted as amendments. His legislative record led to his election to the national congress in 1892. After one term he retired to private life. He was the chief spirit in the building of the Galveston, La Porte & Houston Railroad, now a part of the Southern Pacific System. He was president of the Galveston & Western Railroad Co., and the Senorita Valley Land & Colonization Co., and member of the executive committee of the Inter-Costal Canal Commission. Mr. Gresham was married at Galveston, Tex., Oct. 28, 1868, to Josephine Cary, daughter of Col. William Mann, Jr., a merchant of Corpus Christi, Tex., and they had nine children: Esther, wife of Judge William B. Lockhart; Josephine, wife of Judge William T. Armstrong; Beulah, wife of Lieut. Carl C. Oakes; Thomas Dew, Frank Spencer, Philip, William, Edward and Walter

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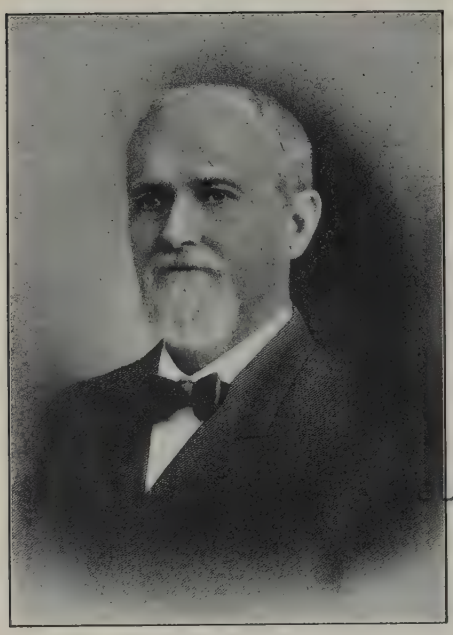
Elias Michael



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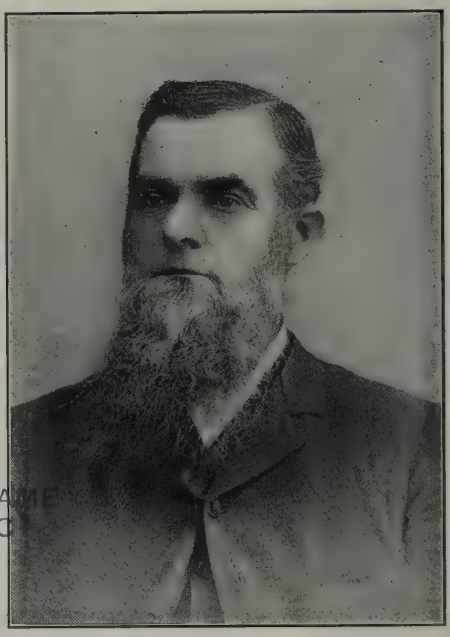
WALTER GRESHAM



R. L. ELLISON

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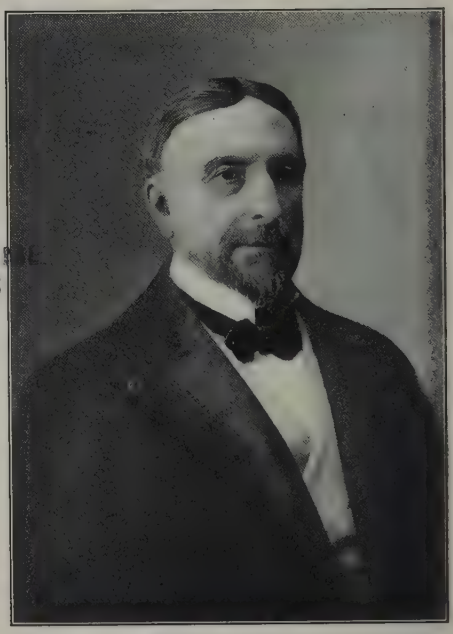

EMERY F. SKINNER

Gresham. He died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, 1920.

ELLISON, Robert Lewis, ranchman and banker, was born in Boone county, Mo., Nov. 19, 1831, son of Thomas and Lucinda (Grisson) Ellison, and grandson of Rev. Lewis Ellison, a pioneer Baptist minister of Kentucky. He received his education in the schools of Kentucky, and at sixteen began his business career as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Murray, Ky. For several years thereafter he was deputy circuit and county clerk, and was subsequently elected circuit clerk of Calloway county. After the civil war he organized the mercantile firm of Ellison, Godwin & Co., which erected business buildings at Murray and conducted dry-goods and grocery stores there and a general store at Crossland, Ky. Removing to Paris, Tenn., in 1877, he founded and was president of the Commercial Bank, and founded the dry-goods house of Ellison, Head & Co., and the grocery business of Ellison, Wrather & Co. Meanwhile, in 1883, he became a silent partner in the Fort Worth (Tex.) banking house of Tidball, Van Zandt & Co., which was afterward converted into the Fort Worth National Bank, of which Mr. Ellison was vice-president until his death. In 1882 he purchased cattle in Goliad county, Tex., removing them, in 1884, to Childress county, where the Childress County Land & Cattle Co. was organized, with a capital stock of $210,800, and Robert L. Ellison as manager. In 1888 he established a permanent residence at Fort Worth, Tex., and assumed active charge of this company. Although he had no previous knowledge of the cattle industry or of ranching, his untiring energy brought to the enterprise exceptional success, and the Childress ranch became one of the show places of north Texas, its cattle being the best in the Texas Panhandle. He was active in the Cattle Raisers' Association, and was prominent in the civic and municipal, as well as in the educational and social life of Fort Worth. Mr. Ellison was well known for his philanthropic work. He was for years associated with the management of Murray (Ky.) Institute, and was a benefactor of the Orphans' Home of the Masonic fraternity in Kentucky. He was twice married (1) Aug. 7, 1853, to Lucy B. Curd, who died in 1861, leaving three children: Thomas B.; Mary L., who married M. L. Mathis, and Lucy J. Ellison. He was married (2) at Murray, Ky., Aug. 14, 1862, to Thank Ryan, of Murray, by whom he had three children: Alice Rosetta, wife of David W. Godwin, Fort Worth; Sula Pope, wife of D. B. Gardner, and Robert R. Ellison. He died in Fort Worth, Oct. 28, 1915.

ATHERTON, Percy Lee, composer, was born in Roxbury, Boston, Mass., Sept. 25, 1871, son of William and Mary Edwards (Dwight) Atherton. His first American ancestor was Humphrey Atherton, who came from England in 1636 and settled in (Dorchester) Boston, Mass., becoming major-general of the colonial troops and deputy governor of the Massachusetts colony. From Humphrey and his wife Mary Wales, the line descends through their son Consider and his wife Ann Anable; their son Humphrey and his wife Elizabeth Withington; their son John and his wife Rachel Wentworth; their son John and his wife Mary Adams; and their son Samuel and his wife Abigail Pope, who were the grandparents of Mr. Atherton. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, Phillips Andover Academy, and at Harvard, where he was graduated A.B. in 1893 with honors in music. He then went abroad and studied two years at the Royal High School of Music, in Munich, Bavaria, under Rheinberger; under Otis B. Boise in Berlin in 1896, Sgambati in Rome in 1900, and later under Widor in Paris. His compositions include "The Heir Apparent," a comic opera (1888–90); "The Maharaja," an opera-comique (1897–1900); a second comic opera, not named; several orchestral sketches; two sonatas, a suite, and smaller pieces for violin and piano-forte; suite for flute and piano-forte; a number of piano-forte pieces; choruses, part-songs, song-cycles, and nearly one hundred songs, lyrical, meditative or atmospheric in vein, including "When All the World is Young, Lad"; "Thy Soft Blue Eye, Beloved"; "Stars of the Summer Night"; "'Tis Not on Seeking"; "Oh, Like a Queen"; and "Four Nocturnes," an atmospheric number for voice and piano. During the American period of the World war Mr. Atherton was secretary and member ad interim of a national committee on army and navy camp music, in which capacity he visited numerous cantonments in the West and South to further the provision of suitable military music. Since 1900 he has been a member of the visiting committee on music at Harvard University; during 1915–18 served on the advisory committee on music in public schools of Boston; and advises on the purchase of music books and manuscripts for the Boston public library. His clubs include the St. Botolph, Harvard, Harvard Music and Composers' of Boston, and the Harvard Club of New York. He is also a member of the Harvard Musical Association. He is unmarried.

SKINNER, Emory Fisk, manufacturer, was born in Sherburne, N. Y., July 17, 1833, son of Alfred and Mary (Coston) Skinner. He was brought up on his father's farm and completed his education at Sherburne Academy. He began his business career as a dry-goods clerk in Washington, D. C. He learned the millwright's trade in Michigan, and built and operated saw mills in that state and Wisconsin. In 1859 he took a course at Mt. Pleasant College, Iowa, and studied law there and in Oshkosh, and thereafter practiced law and engaged in mercantile ventures throughout the West until 1865. He was subsequently engaged in the lumber business in Michigan and Wisconsin and for a while conducted a mill supply business in the city of Chicago. Removing to Florida in 1874 he settled at Escambia, where he bought timber land and engaged in the lumber business, operating there one of the largest lumber mills in the state. He had a timber tract of more than 100,000 acres, through which he operated a railroad thirty miles in extent. In 1893 he organized the Skinner Manufacturing Company of Escambia, of which he was the head until his death. He was chairman of The Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association and was a delegate at large to the Republican convention in St. Louis in 1896. He was said to have erected the first telephone line in western Florida and built the first electric light plant. He was married in 1860 to Ellen Maria, daughter of Ebenezer Hubbard of Oshkosh, Wis., and had one son, Ebenezer H. Skinner. During the last years of his life, which were spent in California, he suffered from paralysis and died in Los Angeles, Calif., in 1913.

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